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THE PURANA INDEX
VOLUME II

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(From T to M)

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EDITIONS OF THE FIVE PURĀNAS INDEXED

1. *The Bhāgavata Purāna* : T. R. Krishnacharya, Kumbakonam, 1916.
2. *The Brahmānda Purāna* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1912.
3. *The Matsya Purāna* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1907.
4. *The Vāyu Purāna* : Anandasrama, Poona, 1905.
5. *The Vishnu Purāna* : Sri Venkateswara Steam Press, Bombay, 1910.

ABBREVIATIONS

Bhā. — Bhāgavata.

Bhā. P. — Bhāgavata Purāna.

Br. — Brahmānda.

Br. P. — Brahmānda Purāna.

M. — Matsya.

M. P. — Matsya Purāna.

Vā. — Vāyu.

Vā. P. — Vāyu Purāna.

Vt. — Vishnu.

Vt. P. — Vishnu Purāna.

T and Th

Taksa (I)—a son of Bharata, founded Taksaśīla in Gāndhāra

Bha IX 11 12, Br III 63 190, Va 88 189, V₁ IV 4 104

Taksa (II)—a son of Vrka and Durvārksi

Bhā IX. 24 43

Taksaka (I)—a serpent chief, (nāga) of Sutalam and of the Krodhavaśa group¹ Caused the death of Parikṣit in consequence of the curse of the Brahmana's son Parikṣit was informed beforehand by Śuka and was not afraid² Met the sage Kaśyapa on his way to Parikṣit's place³ When Janamejaya began his *sarpa satra* (yāga), Taksaka sought shelter of Indra, and this resulted in Indra's fall,⁴ served as calf for Nāgas to derive poison from the earth⁵ The Nāga presiding over the month of Śukra,⁶ on the neck of Śiva, an ear ornament of Śiva⁷ Shaken by Hīranyakaśipu,⁸ lived in the Nisadha hill,⁹ sent along with others to fight Prahlāda,¹⁰ a Kādraveya,¹¹ in the sun's chariot in the month of Suci¹²

¹Bhā V 24 29, Br II 17 34, 20 24, III 7 32, M 6 39, 8 7
Vā 39 54, 50 23, 54 91, 69 69 ²Bha I 12 27, 18 2 and 37,
19 4, IX 22 36, XII 5 10, 6 5 ³Ib XII 6 11-12 ⁴Ib
XII 6 16-23 ⁵Ib IV 18 22, Br III 8 13, IV 20 53, 33 36,
36 212, M 10 19 ⁶Bhā XII 11 35 ⁷Br II 25 88, M 154
444 ⁸M 163 56, 114 83, 126 7, 133 33 ⁹Va 46 34 52 6
¹⁰V₁ I 17 38 ¹¹Ib I 21 21 ¹²Ib II 10 7

Taksaka (II)—the son of Prasenajit and father of Brhadbala

Bhā IX 12 8

Taksaka (III)—the father of Jvalanā (s v.).

M 49 6 Va 99 128

Taksaśilā—the capital of Taksa, the son of Bharata

Br III 63 191, Vā 88 190

Tangana—an E tribe, a hilly country

Vā 45 120, 135, 47 44

Tadāgavidhi—Rules for the construction of tanks, wells, temples, at the auspicious hour the ritual connected with these described, result equals that of performing Agniṣṭoma, Vājapeya and other sacrifices

M Ch 58

Tandī—a Pravara

M 196 30

Tandika—a son of Haryanga, had the white elephant for his vāhana

Vā 99 108

Tattaja—a Veda Vyāsa

Br II 35 123

Tatvas—twenty-three in number For the sake of creation the Supreme Being associates with Kālaśakti and makes these twenty-three principles active¹ Twenty-four also in number² Sometimes twenty-five³

¹ Bha III 5 2-4, M 3 29 ² Br III 19 64 ³ Ib IV 8 33

Tatvacintaka—a Vedāntin

Vā 4 19, 21 76 23 56, 102 21

Tatradarśa—a sage of the epoch of the thirteenth Manu

Bhā VIII 13 31 Vā III 2 40

Tatvadarsī (I)—(Pauleya) a sage of the Raucya epoch
Br IV 1 102

Tatvadarsī (II)—a son of Raivata
M 9 21

Tatvadarsī (III)—a son of Sudaridra, an aged Brahmana
of Pāñcāladesa
M 21 3

Tatvam—the one truth which could not be attained
even by the mind (Veda)
Vā 102 127

Tatvalam—the first world,¹ dark soil,² residence of the
Asuras like Namuci and Mahānāda, the Rāksasas, Nāgas
etc³

¹Br II 20 11 ²Ib II 20 13 ³Ib II 20 15-20

Tatvalā—a daughter of Brahmadhana
Vā 69 125

Tatvasamhitā—a treatise attributed to Kardama
(Kapila) It treats of twenty-four principles and the
twenty-fifth was Kāla

Bha III 21 32, 26 11-16

Tathya—was born to help Māndhātā
Va 98 90

Tanapa (c)—a Janapada of the Bhadra country
Va 43 21

Tanti (I)—a son of Nandana
M 46 27

Tanti (II)—a Dhūmra Parāśara

M 201 38

Tantiya—one of the sons of Kṛṣṇa given to Kanaka

Va 96 189

Tantiṭpāla—a son of Nandana

M 46 27

Tantiṃāla—one of the sons of Kṛṣṇa given to Kanaka

Va 96 189

Tantra—Āgama sāstra in which yogins were learned,¹ prescribes rules for the worship of Hari² known in Dvāpara yuga,³ deals with the vibhūti of Hari⁴

¹Bhā I 3 8 IV 24 62 Va 104 86 ²Bha XI 3 47
³Ib XI 5 28 and 31 27 26 ⁴Bha XII 11 4 and 20

Tantrini—an attendant on Sangita yogini holding a vīna

Br IV 17 46

Tandrā—a Kalā of Rudra

Br IV 35 96

Tanmātra—‘rudimentary, undifferentiated, subtle elements from which a gross element is produced’

M 3 22-26, Va 4 52

Tanva of Svāyambhuva—rajas, tamas and satva, different in different times, Brāhmi, Paurusi and Antakāri, or Prajāpatya, Raudri and Vaiṣṇavi

Va 66 86 102

Tapa (I)—a part of Vibhu

Br III 4 24

Tapa (II)—one of the twenty Sutapa ganas

Br IV 1 14, Va 100 14

Tapa (III)—a Sukha God

Br IV 1 19

Tapa (IV) a God of Rohita gana

Br IV 1 85

Tapa (V)—a son of Śatarūpā

M 4 25

Tapa (VI)—the third kalpa

Va 21 29

Tapa (VII)—one of the Mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Tapa (VIII)—a son of Raucya Manu

Va 100 108

Tapa (IX)—(also Tapoloka) a celestial world,¹ forming the forehead of Virātpurusa, the sixth loka, the residence of Ṛbhu, Sanatkumāra and others, originators of Manvantaras, each of them resides conjointly with yoga, tapa and satya, four crores of yojanas above Janaloka, the residence of the celestial Vairājas, above it, the Satyaloka or Brahmalo²

¹ Bha II 1 28 VIII 20 34 XI 24 14 M 61 1 184 23

² Vā 101 17, 37, 211, 101 208, Vā II 7 14 15

Tapa (x)—the month of Māśi, (Feb-Mar) sacred to Pūṣa

Bhā XII 11 39, Vā 30 9, 50 202

Tapa (xi)—the essence milked by Bṛhaspati from cow-earth in the vessel of the Veda, practised by Yayāti, greater than sacrifices ¹ Fasting and restraint lead to vai-rāgya, other features are celibacy, prayer and silence ²

¹ M 10 17, 35 15-17, 143 33-40, Vā 57 121-5 ² Vā 57 116-17, 59 41

Tapatī (i)—a daughter of Sūrya and Chāyā Married Samvarana, and became the mother of Kuru, became the river

Bhā VI 6 41, IX 22 4 VIII 13 10, M 11 9, 39, Vā III 2 4

Tapatī (ii)—a R sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 32

Tapana—the Sun whose daughter is Yamunā

M 108 23, 110 5

Tapaśrī—a queen of Śisīra

Br IV 32 39

Tapasūrmī—one of the twenty-eight hells for misbehaviour of man or woman

Bhā V 26 7 and 20

Tapasya (i)—Phālguna, the month sacred to Kratu

Bhā XII 11 40 Br II 13 11 Vā 30 9

Tapasya (ii)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M 9 17

Tapasvinī—the third daughter of Bhangakāra, married to Kṛṣṇa.

Vā. 96. 55

Tapasvī (I)—a sage of the epoch of the twelfth Manu.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 28.

Tapasvī (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu.

Br. II. 36. 79, 106; M. 4. 41.

Tapasvī (III)—is Kaśyapa; a sage of the epoch of the fourth Sāvarna.

Br. IV. 1. 92.

Tapasvī (IV)—a son of Manu and Nadvalā.

Vi. I. 13. 5.

Tapasvī (V)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu.

Vi. III. 2. 35.

Tapā—an adopted son of Vastāvana.

Vā. 96. 190.

Tapojani—a Deva of the Rohita group.

Vā 100. 90.

Tapotsuka—a son of Sudarīdra (s.v).

M. 21. 3.

Tapodyuti—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

M. 9. 17.

Tapodhana (I)—(Paulastya): a sage of the epoch of the 4th Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 92.

Tapodhana (II)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

M. 9. 17.

Tapodhana (III)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 35

Tapodhana (IV)—a son of Bhṛgu, the *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 149

Tapodhrti (I)—(Bhārgava) a sage of the epoch of the 4th Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 93

Tapodhrti (II)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 35

Tapobhogi—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M 9 18

Tapomūrti (I)—a sage of the epoch of the twelfth Manu

Bhā VIII 13 28 V₁ III 2 35

Tapomūrti (II)—(Angiras) a sage of the epoch of the 4th Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 92

Tapomūrti (III)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 27

Tapomūla—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M 9 17

Tapoyogi—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M. 9 18

Taporāṭi (I)—(Paulaha) a sage of the epoch of the 4th Sāvāna Manu

Br IV 1 92

Taporāṭi (II)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

M 9 17

Taporāṭi (III)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 35

Tapoloka—see also Tapa

Bhā II 5 39, Vā 7 30, 24 3, 49 149, 61 132 and 177

Taptakumbha—(Taptakunda- V₁ P); a hell, into which fall disloyal government servants, dealers in horses, gaolers, and women, those who have sexual intercourse with sisters, preceptor's wife, incestuous offenders, murderers of Ksatriyas and Vaiśyas and slayers of royal emissary

Br IV 2 147, 156, Vā 101 146, 154 V₁ II 6 2 and 9-10

Taptaloka—a hell into which fall those who deal in horses, guardians of prisoners, sellers of chaste ladies and those who abandon *bhaktas* and companions

Vā 101 154, V₁ II 6 11

Tama (I)—(lokaprsthā) a kind of hell persons fallen from Varna and Āśramadharmā find this hell

Br IV 2 150, 177-78, Vā 101 149, 179, V₁ II 6 4

Tama (II)—equated with ajñāna or ignorance, bound by three fetters, to think that which is not eternal as eternal, to regard happiness in one's difficulties, to regard one's own

self which is not his own, and to regard that as pure which is impure,¹ fourfold, with Tāmasi vṛtti, the lowest ²

¹Br IV 3 33-38 ²Ib 3 53

Tama (III)—the eleventh kalpa
M 290 5

Tamasa—a R from the Rkṣavat in Bhāratavarṣa
Br II 16 30, M 114 25, 163 64, Vā 45 100 136

Tamusrā—a Śakti on the Sodasapatrābjā
Br IV 32 11

Tamojāta—a son of Asamañja
M 44 83

Tamoliptam—the vimāna with faces on all sides on which rode Tiraskarnikā
Br IV 24 75

Tamkārmi—a Śakti
Br IV 44 89

Tamganās—an eastern country,¹ a hill tribe ²
¹Br II 16 51 ²Ib II 16 67

Tampotta—a war-musical instrument, others are Bheri, Missāna, and Panavānaka
Br IV 24 14

Tambu—a son of Śārṅgadevā and Vasudeva
Vā 96 177, 249

Tamburas—a forest tribe of the Vindhya
Br II 36 145

Taranginī—a R flows through the Uttarakuru country and falls into the north ocean

Va 42 76-7

Taraṇya—a Devagandharva

Va 68 39

Tarasvi—a Yādava, a son of Sāmbā

Va 96 252

Taruvalkala—barks of trees to cover nakedness, applied to harassed subjects living in the mountain valleys in degenerate times

Vi. IV 24 96

Tarka (I)—came to see the Trivikrama form of Hari
Bha VIII 21 2

Tarka (II)—Logic

Va. 101 211

Tarja—a son of Auttama Manu

M 9 12

Tarsa—a son of Vāsanā and Arka, a Vasu

Bha VI. 6 13

Talaka (I)—a son of Āndhra Hāleya, and father of Purīṣabhīru

Bha XII. 1 25

Talaka (II)—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51

Talagānas—a tribe

M 114 43

Talaśabdam—slapping of arms in defiance by Kṛṣṇa on seeing the *asura* Aṛiṣṭa as a bull

V₁ V 148

Talā—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāśva

Vā 99 126

Talatala—an underworld, being the residence of Asura Maya who won the grace of Śiva and moved about without fear of the Sudarśana,¹ residence of Prahlāda²

¹Bhā II 1 26, V 24 7 and 28 ²Br II 20 12-14, 25-31

Tavarga—the two sides of the navel of the Veda

Va 104 72

Tād(t)aka—wife of Sundā (Mārica-Vā P) and mother of Mārica,¹ was killed by Rāma²

¹Br III 5 36, Vā 67 72 ²V₁ IV 4 88

Tāndī—exclusion of marriage alliances among Angiras and Maudgalyas

M 196 44

Tāntrika—a mode of worship but different from the Vaidika or Vedic path,¹ the Tāntrika concept of Hari²

¹Bhā VIII 6 9 ²Ib XII 11 (whole), Br IV 2 108

Tāntrikī Diksā—as different from the Vaidika, in the mode of prayer to Hari

Bhā XI 11 37, 27 7

Tapaka (c)—a western country

Br II 16 60

Tapatrayam—three pains, *adhyātmika* (bodily and mental pain), *ādhibhautika* (natural but incidental pain) and *ādhidaivika* (superhuman), each is multiplied in thousands

Vi VI 5 1-9

Tapanīya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 29

Tāpasas—a southern tribe

M 114 49, Vā 45 129

Tāpaseśvaram—Here to the wonderment of a hunter, a deer which fell in water due to dread was taken to the world above

M 191 102-4

Tāpina—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 8

Tāpī (I)—a R in Bhāratavarṣa rising in the Vin-
dhyas,¹ visited by Balarāma²

¹Bhā V 19 18, Br II 16 32, M 114 27 ²Va 45 102, Bhā
X 79 20

Tāpī (II)—a R rises from the Ṛkṣa hill

Vi II 3 11

Tamarasā—one of Atri's wives

Br III 8 76

Tamasa (I)—a son of Priyavrata, and a Manvantara adhipati¹ The fourth Manu and brother of Uttama He had Prthu and nine other sons During this epoch the gods went by the name of Satyakas, Haris, etc Trisikha was Indra Jyotirdhāmā and others were the seven sages² Brother of Raivata³ For different names of Gods, sages and Indra in this epoch,⁴ represents ukāra,⁵ twenty-seven ganas of Gods mentioned in this epoch—Supāra, Haraya, etc Śibi was Indra, Nara and Khyāti, his sons⁶

¹Bha V 1 28, V₁ III 1 24 ²Bha VIII 1 27-28 ³Ib VIII 5 2 ⁴Br II 36 3, 42-50, M 9 15 ⁵Vā 26 36, 62 3
⁶V₁ III 1 6, 16-19

Tāmasa (II)—the quality of Bhutādi swallowed by Mahat of which Buddhī is the guna

Va 102 19-20

Tāmasamanvantara—four ganas, each of 25 devas, sages, sons

Vā 62 37-43

Tāmasa sarga—in this epoch were created sons of Himsa and of Adharma

Va 10 38-45

Tāmasī (I)—a Śakti

Br IV 44 88

Tāmasī (II)—one of the three mātras of Om, the Pranava

Vā. 20 2.

Tāmasī (III)—a R of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 17

Tāmasī (iv)—(Kālā, Prajāksayakarī);¹ possessed by Bhava²

¹ Vā 66 85, 89, 100 ² Ib 66 101-5

Tāmasī (v)—also known as Pūtanā, wife of Sadrama.
Vā 84 12

Tāmasī vṛtti—that which is at the bottom, four-fold, no belief in the Veda, Sīstācāra, non-observance of *Varnāśrama* and of *Dharma śāstras*

Vā 102 54, 70-73

Tāmisra—a hell among the twenty-eight in number. Here are put to torments, those who lay hands on another's property, children and women

Bhā III 30 28, IV 6 45, V 26 7-8, V₁ I 6 41, III 11 104

Tāmbūla—offered to Hari in Payovrata¹. Offered by the merchants of Mathurā to Kṛṣṇa and his brother², used by Trivakrā before she met Kṛṣṇa,³ offered to Brahmana ladies, who were not widows, in the Devī temple just before the marriage of Rukminī,⁴ given by Kṛṣṇa to Brahmanas,⁵ offered to Kucela by Kṛṣṇa,⁶ offered to Hari by Indrasena,⁷ to be offered to Tripurasundarī during worship⁸

¹ Bhā. VIII 16 41 ² Ib X 42 13 ³ Ib X 48 5 ⁴ Ib X.
53 48, 61 6 ⁵ Ib X 70 13 73 26 ⁶ Ib X 80 22 ⁷ Ib X.
85 37, XI 27 43 ⁸ Br IV 43 13

Tāmbūladhārī—an attendant on the king

M. 215 15

Tāmra (i)—a son of Mura (s v).

Bhā X. 59 12

Tāmra (ii)—a monkey chief.

Br III 7 234

Tāmra (III)—a son of Satyabhāmā and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 17, Br III 71 247

Tāmratapta—a son of Kṛṣṇā and Rohiṇī

Bhā X 61 18

Tāmrapaksa—a son of Rohiṇī and Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 32 2

Tāmraparna (I)—the elephant of the sāma fold

Br III 7 337

Tāmraparna (II)—one of the nine divisions of Bhārata-varsa

M 114 8, V₁ II 3 6

Tāmraparnī (I)—a R of the Kulācala hill in Bhārata-varsa,¹ and in Drāvida² Visited by Balarāma,³ from the Malaya Hills flowing through sandal wood regions, famous for pearls and conch, fit for śrāddha offerings,⁴ sacred to Pitr̥s,⁵ flows towards the southern ocean, at its confluence with the ocean are produced conches, shells and pearls⁶

¹Bhā IV 28 35, V 19 18 ²Ib XI 5 39 ³Ib X 79 16

⁴Br II 16 36, III 13 24-7, IV 33 52, V₁ II 3 13 ⁵M 22 49, 114 30 ⁶Va 77 24-5

Tāmraparnī (II)—a daughter of Satyabhāmā

Br III 71 248, Vā 96 240

Tāmrapātram—(Tāmram) copper vessel for ceremonial purposes, fit for gifts

M 7 12, 58 13, 59 8 61 45, 206 15 279 7, 288 11, Vā 74 1

Tāmrarasā—a daughter of Raudrāśva

Vā 99 126

Tāmralipta(ka)—the territory under King Devaraksita,¹ an eastern country and tribe, a Janapada of the east²

¹ V₁ IV 24 64 ² Br II 18 51, III 74 197, M 114 45,
121 50, 163 72, Vā 45 123, 99 385

Tāmravakṣa—a son of Satyabhāmā

Va 96 239

Tāmravarna—a Mt near Patanga in the southern direction

Va 38 8

Tāmravarna(ni) (I)—a division of the Bhāratavarsa

Br II 16 9, Va 45 79

Tāmravarni (II)—a R of the Malaya hills

Vā 45 105

Tāmravarni (III)—name of an elephant, son of Puṣpa-danta

Va 69 221

Tāmraśāla—copper hall, of Lahta's Śrīpura—square in shape spreading to seven *yojanas* There was *Kālpakavā-tika* between this and *Kāmsyaśāla* full of beautiful and fragrant trees

Br IV 31 66

Tāmra (I)—one of Kaśyapa's wives Her progeny were hawks, vultures, eagles, curlews, geese, śukas and others,¹ daughter of Pulaha,² mother of Apsarasas³

¹ Bhā VI 6 26-27, M 6 2 and 30, Vā 69 325-26 V₁ I 15
125 21 14 17 ² Br III 3 56, 7 445 to 448, 69 325 ³ M 146
18, 171 29 and 60

Tāmrā (II)—Wife of Vasudeva, her son was Sahadeva
M 46 16

Tāmrā (III)—a daughter of Daksa and wife of
Kaśyapa
Va 66 54

Tamrābha—Mt south of the Mānasa,¹ the residence of
Kādraveya Taksaka²

¹ Vā 36 23 ² Vā 39 54

Tāra (I)—a monkey chief
Br III 7 231

Tara (II)—a God of the Harita gana
Br IV 1 85

Tāraka (I)—an Asura, took part in a Devāsura battle
between Bali and Indra¹ Fought with Guha in a Devāsura
war² Lust after more territory³ Escaped to the ocean
and gave trouble by coming out often⁴ Slain by Nandin⁵
City in the third *tala* named after him⁶

¹ Bhā VIII 10 21 ² Ib VIII 10 28 M 61 38 ³ Bhā XII
3 11 ⁴ M 61 4 129 5, 131 22, 136 34 and 67 ⁵ M 138 43-4
⁶ Br II 20 26

Tāraka (II)—a son of Danu,¹ and a friend of Bhaṇḍa²

¹ Br III 6 7, M 6 19, Va 50 26, 68 7 V₁ I 21 5 ² Br
IV 30 39

Tāraka (III)—from Tārana or that which takes good
men across to next world

M 128 34 and 56

Tāraka (iv)—a son of Vajrāṅga and Varāṅgī who troubled the Devas and destined to be killed by a baby of seven days; relieved his mother (*Tāraka*) from sorrows and hence the name; *ety.* was crowned king of the Asura world; did penance at the Pāriyātra cave when Brahmā granted his wish to be killed by a lad of seven days. All Lokapālas served him. He wanted to vanquish Hari and set out with Grasana as commander. The flag of *makara* was hoisted. Indra's report to Brhaspati.¹ The war in which he was killed by Kumāra.²

¹ M. Chh. 146-149, 160 25-6, Br IV 11 7 ² Br III. 10 49, IV 30 103, Vā 72 47.

Tāraka (v)—of Kauśika gotra.

Vā. 91. 98.

Tārakamandala—extent of, west to east five thousand yojanas; above it are the slow moving Saura, Angira and Vakra; under it are the Sun, Moon, Budha and Bhārgava which revolve swiftly.

Vā. 53 70-4

Tārakavidhi—by worship of Mukti and Vāmana, the two boats to cross the ocean of Samsāra

Vā. 108. 37.

Tārakā—Sunīti, the mother of Dhruva, known as.

Vi I 12 94

Tārakāmaya (i)—A Devāsura battle in Kṛta yuga; Tārā's (*Tārakā*, Brhaspati's wife) abduction by Soma, was the ground for war between the Asuras and the Suras. Śukra joined Soma while Śiva and Indra took up Brhaspati's cause¹ Here Viṣṇu killed Kālanemi, and Indra, Virocana, son of Prahlāda (Virocana was killed by Viṣṇu in the

guise of Indra-Vā P) After the war there was a famine when Vasistha helped the people with fruits and roots,² the fifth battle in which Virocana was blessed with eternal life by Śiva,³ ended with the intervention of Brahmā who gave Tārā back to Brhaspati⁴

¹ Bhā IX 14 4 7, Br III 5 32, M 129 16, 172 10, Vā 67 69, 70 81, 90 33 ² Br III 8 88, 65 34, 72 20-21, 74, M Chh 173-178 ³ Vā 97 21, 74 and 80 ⁴ V₁ IV 6 16-19

Tārakāmaya (II)—the fifth of the twelve Kolāhalas
Indra killed Virocana, son of Prahlāda

M 47 43-9

Tāragraha—above Naksatramandala, below this Budha moves

Vā 101 31, 132

Tāramandram—the high and low strains of a song,
sung by Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 13 16, 56

Tārā (I)—the wife of Brhaspati, and abducted by Soma
Of this union was born Budha Through Brahmā's influence she was restored to her husband, (came back to Brhaspati after a battle between the Devas and the Dānavas)

Bhā IX. 14 4-8, 13-14, Br III 65 29, M 23 30-47, 24 3, Vā 90 28 35 43 V₁ IV 6 10 33

Tārā (II)—a Brahmavādini

Br II 33 18

Tārā (III)—a daughter of Susena and queen of Vālī, her son was Angada

Br III 7 219

Tārā (iv)—also Toraneśvarī and Tārāmbikā, a Śakti living in the midst of waters that could be crossed only by boats of different sizes

Br IV 35 12 24, 58, 36 16, 44 80

Tārā (v)—the goddess enshrined at Kiskindhāparvata

M 13 46

Tārā (vi)—one of the ten branches of the Harita group of Devas

Va 100 89

Tārāpati—Lord of the stars, the moon

Vā 41 58

Tārāpīḍa—a son of Candrāvaloka of the Sūryavamśa

M 12 54

Tārksa—(Tārksya-Vā P, and Vī. P) Senāni with the Sun in Hemanta

Br II 23 18, Va 52 18

Tārksya (i)—(also Tārksa)—see Garuda¹ Married four daughters of Dakṣa. These were Vinatā, Kadrū, Patangī, and Yāmīnī, who were mothers of birds, snakes, etc.² Tārksyasuta inimical to serpents³ Invoked for protection on the ground⁴

¹ Bha. III 2 24, 17 22 ² Ib VI 6 2, 21 22 ³ Ib VII 8 26
X. 17 7, 37 4, 59 7 ⁴ Ib X 6 23 17 7, M 126 19 167 53

Tārksya (ii)—the Yakṣa presiding over the month of Sātra (Tārksī Br P),¹ resides in the chariot of the sun during the month of Mārgaśīrṣa²

¹ Bha. XII 11 41 ² Vī. II 10 13

Tāla (I)—span, employed in describing measurement in iconography, nine tālas generally for deities, dānavas and kinnaras, measurement made usually by the middle finger

Br I 7 97, M 258 16 and 75 259 1-2 Vā 8 103

Tāla (II) (c)—kingdom watered by the R Caksa

Br II 18 46

Tāla (III)—a hell into which falls one, who murders a Ksatriya or Vaiśya or Brahmana, or one who defiles a preceptor's bed

Br IV 2 146, Vā 101 146 153 V₁ II 6 2

Tālaka—is Sāmaga

Vā 61 44

Tālakāyanā—a Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 70

Tālakrt—an Ārseya-pravara of Angiras

M 196 22

Tālaketu (I)—a Dānava with Manusya dharma,¹ stationed at the northern gate of the Śūnyaka city with ten Aksauhini²

¹ Br III 6 16, Vā 68 16 ² Br IV 22 25

Tālaketu (II)—the palm tree as the banner of Baladeva

V₁ IV 1 95

Tālagrīva—the Asura who was stationed at the western gate of the Śūnyaka city with ten Aksauhini soldiers

Br IV 22 24

Tālajangha (1)—the son of Jayadhvaja and father of one hundred sons (*Tālajanghas*—*Vitihotra* being the elder). The *Tālajangha* line came to an end by Aurva's power¹ Afraid of Paraśurāma he escaped to the Himalayas and returned after peace was restored Led an expedition to Ayodhyā whose king Phalgutantra fled with his wife and child;² defeated Bāhu, but was defeated by his own son, Sagara³

¹Bha IX 23 28, M 43 47, Va 88 122, 94 50 ²Br III 69 51, 47 67, 78 ³V₁ IV 3 26, 40-1

Tālajangha (II)—a commander of Kutilākṣa

Br IV 29 16-18

Tālajanghas—a class of Kṣatriyas defeated by Sagara,¹ the collective name of the 100 sons of *Tālajangha* and a Haihaya clan, of them five ganas could be distinguished, *Vitihotra*, *Bhoja*, *Avantya*, *Tundikera* and *Tālajangha*²

¹Bha IX. 8 5, 23 28 ²Br III 48 23-5, 63 120 and 134, 69 51-3, M 43 48, Va 94 51-2

Tālajanghaka—the Asura stationed at the eastern gate of the *Śūnyaka* city with ten *Aksauhini* soldiers

Br IV 22 22

Tālabbhujā—the Asura stationed at the southern gate of the *Śūnyaka* city with ten *Aksauhini* soldiers.

Br IV 22 23

Tālavanam—a grove of palms near *Brindāvana* where lived the demon *Dhenuka* who was killed by Rāma and Kṛṣṇa

V₁ V 8 1-3, 9 1

Tālaśāla (c)—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 50

Tikta-gana—articles of, detailed

M 217 68-74

Tigma—the son of Urva and father of Brhadratha

V₁ IV 21 13

Tigmaketu—a son of Vatsara and Svarvithi

Bha IV 13 12

Tigmātma—a son of Urva

M 50 85

Titi—a Sakti on the Nāga patra

Br IV 32 17

Titiksā—a daughter of Daksa and a wife of Dharma, gave birth to Ksema

Bha IV 1 50 and 52

Titiku—the righteous, a son of Mahāmana and father of Ruśadratha¹ (Usadratha Br P, Brhatratha M P), a king of the East²

¹Bha IX 23 2 and 4 Va 99 18, V₁ IV 18 8, 11, Br III 74 17 and 24 ²M 48 15 22

Titikhya—the Śūdra caste of Krauñcadvīpa

Vi II 4 53

Tittiri—a Trayārṣeya

M 196 48 9

Tithi—an Ārseya pravara of Bhārgavas

M 195 38

Tīmī (I)—one of the wives of Kāśyapa, gave birth to aquatic animals

Bhā VI 6 26

Tīmī (II)—the son of Dūrva, and father of Brhadratha

Bha IX 22 43

Tīmīra—the God of night

Vā 108 32

Tiraskaranīkā(*mbā*)—a Dandanāthā, attacked Balāhaka and his brothers, rode on Tamolipta vimāna Aimed at them the Mohana arrow which created darkness all round, wore on her neck a garland of the severed heads,¹ (this Dandanī) all Śaktis praised²

¹Br IV 24 74, 98 ²Ib IV 24 103, 36 25

Tiryak—the origin of the different creatures described

Va 69 298 303

Tiryakjyoti—one of the names in the first Marut gana

Vā 67 123

Tiryakyonī—sixfold, to take birth and undergo all difficulties

Vā 102 72

Tiryaksrota—at the beginning of creation and when the whole was enveloped in darkness a cross current passed in and resulted in a second universe 28 parts, 11 senses, 9 udayas, 8 stars, light in as also out, this resulted in sātvika

Va 6 41-7 56

Tiryā—a daughter of Krodhā, the wife of Pulaha

Br III 7 172

Tilangā—a Janapada

Vā 45 111

Tilam—seasamum¹ much liked by *Pisācās*,² dear to the Pitrs,³ *Havis* of, in a *śrāddha*,⁴ dealer in, goes to hell,⁵ fit for gifts in *vratas*⁶

¹Br II 7 144 Vā 74 5, 101 162, 105 12 ²Br III 7 389,
409 ³Ib III 11 5 ⁴Ib III 14 11, 16 17, 19 3 ⁵Ib IV 2
164 ⁶M 7 15, 15 34, 82 18, 83 5, 87 1, 187 27-34, 217 38,
239 22

Tilācala—one of the Viskambha hills round Meru continent of Uttara Kurus and Sāvitra *vanam*

M 83 23 and 34

Tilottamā—the Apsaras¹ presiding over the month of Isa (Māgha and Phālguna-Vā P), born out of the fire altar of Brahmā,² resides in the Sun's chariot in the month of Māgha, cursed by Astāvakra³

¹Bhā XII 11 43, Br II 23 22, III 7 6, IV 33 20, M 13
53, Vā 52 22, 69 5 ²Vā 69 59 ³Vī II 10 16, V 38 73
and 77

Tīstha—the eleventh Vyāsa, the *avatar* of the Lord

Vā 23 151

Tīṣṭya (I)—a constellation Important for *śrāddha*

Bhā XII 2 24, Br III 18 4, Vā 82 5

Tīṣṭya (II)—(a yuga of Bhūratavarṣa), see also Kali-yuga

Br II 16 69, 31 30, M 273 61 Vā 24 1, 32 40, 58 30-73

Tikṣṇaśṛṅga—a commander of Bhaṇḍa to aid Viṣaṅga,¹ was killed by Sarvamangalākāṇṭhyū²

¹Br IV 21 80 25 29 ²Ib IV 25 98

Tīrtha—a righteous person fit to receive a *dāna*

Vā 91 111

Tīrthayātrā—a custom of going on pilgrimage Vīdura undertook one¹ Not fruitful to the unfaithful,² of Gādhī, rules that one should not ride in a vehicle but walk,³ of Arjuna⁴

¹Bhā I 13 1 ²Br III 13 135-6, 66 43, IV 9 7 ³M 106 3, 112 20 ⁴Ib 244 3

Tīrtharāja—the Lord of the holy waters, Prayāga, to honour which is to honour the Lord of the waters

M 109 15

Tīrthavatī—a R of Krauñcadvīpa

Bha V 20 21

Tīrthasrāddha—prescriptions for,¹ merits of, rituals at different sacred places of Gayā, could be done at any time in the presence of any with no āvāhana, the performer must observe celibacy, live on one meal a day, take bed on the earth and be truthful and pure to get full merits²

¹Vā 110 28-66 ²Ib 105 37-41

Tīrthasnānam—going on pilgrimage for sacred baths "

Vī III 9 12

Tīrthadī—sacred places of pilgrimage, as frequented by Pīśācas,¹ śrāddhas at, enumeration of a number of them for śrāddha offerings² First Gurutīrtham, then Dhyanatīrtham, and lastly Brahmatīrtham,³ Parasurāma went about to purify himself,⁴ names of about 100 Tīrthas given⁵

¹Br III 7 405 9 42 M 17 11 ²Br III 13 (whole), M 15 17 ³Br III 22 6 24 39 ⁴Ib IV 5 4 ⁵M Ch 22 83 10

Tivrā—a Śakti

Br IV 44 72

Tuḷṣaya—an Angirasa and Mantrakṛt

Br II 32 109

Tungaprastha—Mt a hill

Br II 16 22

Tungabhadṛā—a R in Bhāratavarṣa from the Sahya hill, sacred to Pitr̥s

Bha V 19 18, Br II 16 35, Va 45 104, M 22 45, 114 29

Tundakosa—(Tundakeśa- Va P), a Rākṣasa, son of Khaśa

Br III 7 135, Vā 69 167

Tundikera—a Vindhya tribe, one of the five classes (ganas) of the Haihayas,¹ on the other side of the Vindhya²

¹Br II 16 65 III 69 53, Va 94 52 ²Va 45 134

Tuburā—a forest tribe of the Vindhya,¹ to be conquered by Kalki²

¹Br II 36 145 ²Ib III 73 108

Tumura—a tribe, on the other side of the Vindhya

M 114 53 Va 45 133

Tumba—a son of Tumba, had two sons

Br III 71 258

Tumbabāna—a son of Tumba

Va 96 249

Tumbaras—a Vindhyān tribe.

M 114 53

Tumbāvarcā—a son of Tumba

Br III 71 258

Tumbura—a Nisāda tribe, on the other side of the Vindhya

Vā 62 124, 45 133

Tumburu (I)—an expert in divine music, had two daughters Manovati and Sukeśā,¹ a friend of Candrodaka dundubhi² A Gandharva disciple of Nārada, came with the sage to see Yudhishthira, and returned to heaven with him,³ sang with Nārada the glories of Ananta,⁴ praised Hiranyakaśipu when he became the overlord of all worlds⁵ Sang the praise of Kṛṣṇa when he held the Govardhana,⁶ presiding over the months of Madhu and Mādhava⁷ His two daughters were celebrated as Pañcacūdas,⁸ residing in the Sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu⁹

¹ Vā 69 47, 49 ² Ib 96 117 ³ Bhā I 13 37 and 59
⁴ Ib V 25 8 ⁵ Ib VII 4 14 ⁶ Ib X 25 32, 27 24 ⁷ Ib
 XII 11 33, Br II 23 4 ⁸ Ib III 7 9, IV 20 50 and 101
⁹ Vā 52 3, 36 47, V₁ II 10 3

Tumburu (II)—a friend of Anu, son of Kapotaroma

Bhā IX 24 20

Tumburu (III)—a friend of Andhaka

Br III 71 118

Tura—the son of Kāvasa, and Purohita of Janamejaya

Bhā IX 22 37

Turaga—a white horse came out of the churning of the ocean, claimed by the Sun god

M 250 3, 251 3

Turanya—a horse of the Moon's chariot.

Vā. 52. 53.

Turasitas—a people of the Narmadā region.

Vā 45. 129

Turāsangam—a Tirtham on the Narmadā.

M 191. 29.

Turiya (I)—a name of Brahmā (s.v.).

Bhā. XI 15 16

Turiya (II)—(Turiya Indrayuk?-Br. P.), a Deva (a-jita).

Br. II. 13. 94, Vā 31 8.

Turuska—frank incense of white colour for dhūpa of the Pitrs.

Br. III 11. 69

Turuṣkaka—(Tuṣkaras- Br. P.; Turuskāra- Vā. P.)—Fourteen kings among them, see Maunas.

Bhā. XII. 1 30, Vā. IV. 24. 53.

Turvasu (I)—a son of Yayāti and Devayāni, refused to part with his youth to his father; he was therefore cursed to have no issue and to live a king among the wicked and low tribes and Mlecchas; became overlord of the Mlecchas in the western part of the kingdom. His son was Vahni.¹ His line became merged with the Paurava line, during the time of Marutta.² Equal to Viṣṇu; father of Garbha; Yavanas take their origin from him,³ got the south-east of the kingdom, when his father retired to the forest.⁴

¹ Bhā IX 18 33 and 41, 19. 22, 23 16, M 24 53, Vā 93 16

² Br. III. 68 16, 40, 50, 73 126, 74 1 and 4, M 33 9-11, Vā 99 1-4

³ M. 32. 9, 34. 30, 48. 1. ⁴ Vā. 93 39-41, 89

Turvasu (II)—a son of Devayāni and Yadu ?

Br I 1 132, Vā 1 141

Tulasī—sacred to Hari,¹ on the chest of Viṣṇu²

¹Bha I 19 6, V 3 6, X 30 7, XI 30 41 ²Br IV 9 80-2,
17 74

*Tulasīdāma*bhūṣana—Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 32.

Tulānta—equinox

Vā 50 195

Tulāpurusa—Weighing in balance, one of the 16 mahā-dānas, rules detailed The gift takes one to the world of Viṣṇu or Indra

M 274 (whole), 275 2

Tulyārci—a son of Lāṅgali of the 22nd Dvāpara

Va 23 200

Tuvara—a tribe belonging to the Vindhya region

Va 62 124

Tusāra (I)—a dynasty of 14 rulers, ruled for 105 years [500 years (Vā P)] after the Yavanas, reigned for 7000 years ?

Br III 74 172 6, M 273 19, 21, Vā 45 118, 47 44, 58 83
98 108, 99 360, 362

Tusāra (II) (c)—a northern kingdom,¹ 14 kings of it ruled for 105 years after the Yavanas²

¹Br II 16 47, 18 46, 31 83 ²M 121 45, 144 57

Tusitas—a class of Devas, sons of Kratu and Tusitā, twelve in number, being sons of Dakṣinā Flourished in the

Svāyambhuva epoch ¹ They were also Jayadeva gods of the Svārocisa epoch ² They were the same as Jayadevas of the Svāyambhuva ³ Thirty-three in number, belong to the Sumanasa group of the 4th Sīvarna Manu, ⁴ Gods also of the Cāksusa epoch known as Ādityas ⁵ These are the twelve Ādityas of the Vaivasvata epoch, ⁶ known as Prānakhyas in the Yajñas

¹Bhā IV 1 8 ²Ib VIII 1 20 Br II 36 7-12, M 9 9 Vā
66 8, 67 35, 90 34 ³Br III 3 8 and 19 4 28 65 35 ⁴Ib IV
1 87 ⁵M 6 3-12 ⁶V₁ I 15 127, 131-32 Ib III 1 10

Tusitā (I)—the wife of Vedaśiras and mother of Vibhu
Bha VIII 1 21

Tusitā (II)—the wife of Kratu and mother of the Tusita gods in the Svārocisa epoch, ¹ gave birth to Viṣnu by name Ajita in that epoch ²

¹Br II 36 8, Va 62 8 67 35 ²Br III 3 11-15

Tusita (III)—the mother of Yajusa in the Svārocisa epoch

V₁ III 1 37

Tusta—a son of Ugrasena

Va 96 132

Tusta—a R in Śālmahdvīpa

Br II 19 46

Tusti (I)—a daughter of Daksa, and a wife of Dharma, gave birth to *muda* (Santosa- Va P and V₁ P)

Bhā IV 1 49 and 51, Br I 9 49, 59, Vā 10 25 34 55 43
V₁ I 7 23 and 28

Tusti (II)—a son of Vasudeva and Madirā

Br III 71 172

Tusti (III)—a Sakti on the fourth Parvan of the Geyacakra

Br IV 19 71, 44 71

Tusti (IV)—a Kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92, M 23 24

Tustiman—a son of Ugrasena

Bha IX 24 24, Br III 71 133

Tuhundas—a Vindhya tribe

Br II 16 65

Tūrya—generally a war-musical instrument, employed on auspicious occasions, and in temples,¹ sounding of bugles in a wrestling match,² finding Cānūra declining, Kamsa stopped the sounding of the drum when the Devas sounded divine music³

¹ Bhā I 11 18 M 149 2, 163 105 192 28 ² V₁ V 20 30

³ V₁ V 20 71 3

Tūlikas—a Mleccha tribe

Va 99 268

Trnakarni—A pravara of Angiras

M 196 13

Trnapatkālī—a Mauneya

Va 69 2

Trnabindu (I)—a king and the son of Bandhu (Budha-V₁ P) His queen was Alambusā Father of a number of sons and a daughter Cedavidā¹ (Ilavilā-V₁ P) Lust after more territory² Lived at the commencement of the third

Tretāyuga His daughter was Dravidā Many kings of Viśāla ruled by his grace³ Begot an Apsaras, Ālambusā, a son Viśāla who began the Vaiśāla line of kings which ended with Sumatī⁴

¹ Bhā IX 2 30-31, Br III 8 36-7, 61 10, V₁ IV 1 46-7

² Bhā XII 3 10 ³ Vā 86 15-16, 22 ⁴ V₁ IV 1 48-9, 59

Trnabindu (II)—the 27th Veda Vyāsa, learnt the *Br. Purāna* and the *Vāyu Purāna* from Somaśusma and narrated the former to Daksa

Br II 35 123, IV 4 64 65, Vā 103 64

Trnabindu (III)—a sage who got freed from a curse at Ṛṣitīrtham on the Narmadā

M 193 13

Trnabindu (IV)—the Veda-Vyāsa of the 23rd (24th-V₁ P) Dvāpara, Sveta, the *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 203, V₁ III 3 17.

Trnabindu (V)—the son of Dama and a king at the beginning of the third Tretāyuga in the 11th Manvantara, had a daughter Idīvīlā, who was married to Paulaśtya

Vā 70 30-1

Trnamjaya—heard the *Br* and *Vāyu Purānas* from Krtamjaya and narrated the former to Bharadvāja

Br IV 4 63, Vā 103 63.

Trnāvarta—an Asura friend of Kamsa, created a whirlwind which covered all Gokulam with dust and took the baby Kṛṣṇa high in the sky Kṛṣṇa caught hold of his neck and the demon, unable to bear his weight, fell down dead to the wonder of all Gopas and Gopīs

Bhā X 2 1, 7 20 32, 26 6, 46 26, Br IV 29 121

Tṛṣṇā, also *Tṛṣā*—implications of, with regard to life and death;¹ annihilation of, leads to mokṣa;² no end of.³

¹ Br. III. 68. 101; IV. 3. 42, 59. ² Ib. IV. 3. 71. ³ Vi. IV. 10. 24.

Teja (I)—a son of Bala and grandson of Nārāyaṇa.

Br. II. 11. 4.

Teja (II)—comes out of the subtle element, sparśa (touch) of Vāyu or wind; its qualities are sound, touch and form.

M. 3. 24.

Teja (III)—one of the twenty Sutapa Gaṇas.

Vā. 100. 15.

Teja (IV)—of the burning universe in *Pralaya*; similes used for colour.

Vā. 100. 161.

Teja (v)—swallows the waters — all mouthed; its quality is prakāśaka or light which Vāyu eats up; vanishes like the flame in the wind.

Vā. 102. 10-12.

Tejasa—the son of Sumati and father of Indradyumna.

Br. II. 14. 64; Vi. II. 1. 36.

Tejasvī—a son of Kuthuma.

Vā. 61. 38.

Tejoraśmi—a Sutapa God.

Br. IV. 1. 14.

Tejovatī (I)—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 73.

Tejovati (॥)—the name of the Agni sabhā on the second inner slope of Meru, throwing effulgence on all sides, there live sages and seers bowing down to Agni

Va 34 78-85

Tejovratam—a vow incumbent on kings, to behave like the different Lokapālas

M 226 9

Taijasa—a son of Sumati

Va 33 54

Taijasam—Brahmā's Arvāktejas

Va 65 33

Taijasasarga—the fourth creation of the Arvaksrota

Va 6 56

Taittiri—a son of Kapotaromā and father of Nala, known as Nandanodara dundubhi

M 44 62

Taittirika—a southern tribe

M 114 49

Taittiriya—Yajus-śakha, when Yājñavalkya vomitted the Yajus due to a misunderstanding with his Guru, the other sages who were pupils of Vaiśampāyana became transformed into Tittira birds and received those portions of the Yajurveda. Hence the name Taittiriya

Bh. XII 6 64 5 Br II 35 75 V. III 5 13 Va 61 66

Tailala—a Pravara

V. 196 30

Tailapa—an Ātreya gotrakara

M 197 4

Taileya—Dhūmra Parāśara

M. 201 38

Totalam—a Chandas in which Bānāsura prayed to Siva who blessed him with immortality

M 188 66 and 72

Tomara—an eastern hill tribe,¹ an eastern kingdom;² country of the, watered by the Nalini³

¹Br II 16 51, M 121 58, Va 45 120, 47 56 ²Br II 16 68 ³Ib II 18 59

Toyā (I)—a R from the Vindhya

Br II 16 33, M 114 28, Vā 45 103

Toyā (II)—a R of the Sālmalam

Va 49 42

Toranesvari—see Tārā

Br IV 35 12

Tosata—a people on the other side of the Vindhya

Va 45 133

Tosala(ka)—a Malla friend consulted by Kamsa He had his seat allocated in the arena, was killed by Kṛṣṇa

Bhā. X. 36 21, 42 37, 44 27, Vi. V 20 79-80

Tosalas—a Vindhyan tribe

Br II 16 64

Tosa—a son of Dakṣinā and a Tusita God

Bha IV 1 7-8

Tauleya—an Ārseya pravara of Angiras

M 196 6

Tyāga—is to look on the useful and the useless equally, renunciation from affection, desire and difficulty, giving up of all Karmas and having an equal eye on good and evil,¹ result of Jñāna or knowledge, gives the result of Karma, but difficult to achieve;² leads to Vairāgya³

¹ Va 59 53 ² Br IV 3 45 ³ Va 102 66

Tyājya—a son of Bhrgu

M 195 13

Traya—group of three varna loka, etc

Vā 97 33

Trayambala (1)—Śiva,¹ his riding animal *Vṛṣabha*,² followed by the Nairṛta clan of Rākṣasas;³ one of the eleven Rudras, the eighth of twelve incarnations who slew Asuras in the battle of Andhaka,⁴ sacrifice to, by Puroṣṭha made in Kapālas, Gāyatri, Trīṣṭub and Jagati are present as three means of the Puroṣṭha,⁵ with ten arms in Śivapura his weapons are Paṭṭiśa, bow, trident and sword, Gandharva leaders entertain him with music the bull is there and Skanda and others form the śabhiśa sculptures of Dig Devas in the columns of the palace⁶ Ambakas are the joints of Vanaapati king of trees,⁷ curse of Dakṣa to be born as Prācetas in the Cākṣusa Manu epoch⁸

¹ Br II 27 1 ² Va I 15 122 ³ Br III 72 82 74 51
⁴ Br III 7 141 ⁵ Va 5 29 47 2 ⁶ Br III 120 ⁷ Va 31 46-8
⁸ Br II 9 4 ⁹ Br II 13 43 144

Trayambaka (II)—Kubera whose followers were of the Rāksasa gana Nairrta, many branches of which gana were worshippers of Sankara,¹ killed all in Tripura²

1 Va 69 173 2 Vā 97 82, 99 51

Trayambaka vratam—the vow that leads to the world of Siva

M 101 67

Trayamśa—a son of Vipracitti

Vi I 21 11

Trayī (I)—a daughter of Savitā

Bhā VI 18 1

Trayī (II)—A Vidyā,¹ symbolical of Devī,² said to be the body of Hari,³ forbidden to women, śūdras and fallen Brahmanas,⁴ issued from Brahmā,⁵ one Veda became three for Purūravas at the commencement of the Tretāyuga,⁶ unknown to Puskaradvīpa⁷

¹Vā 49 118 59 36, 61 167, 67 27, Vi V 10 27 ²Vi I 9 121 ³Ib II 11 11, III 18 15 ⁴Bhā I 4 25 ⁵Ib III 12 44 ⁶Ib IX. 14 48-49 ⁷Br II 19 122, 32 40, 35 195, III 4 24 Vi II 4 83

Trayīsānu—the son of Bhānu, and father of Karandama

Vi IV 16 3

Trayusana—a son of Uruksava and Viśālā, became a Brahmana

M 49 39

Trayodaśi—as a Śakti resident in Śodasapatrājya

Br IV 32 15

Trasad(d)asyu (II)—(*Trasadas-Vā P*, *Br P*) son of *Narmadā* and *Purukutsa*, and father of *Anaranya*

Bhā IX 7 4, Br III 10 98, Vā 73 49, 88 74, V₁ IV 3 16-17

Trasaddasyu (III)—a Mantrakṛt and of the *Angirasa* branch

Br II 32 108, Vā 59 99

Trasarenu (I)—an atom,¹ the visible speck floating in the sun, seen as the sun shines through a window a measurement² *Padmarajas*,³ eight times the *Paramānu*⁴

¹Bhā. III 11 5 ²M 258 17 ³Vā 101 119 ⁴Br III 10 59, IV 2 119

Trasu—a son of *Rantı* and a great charioteer

Vā 99 129

Trāksāyani—a *Trayārseya*

M 198 20

Trāsakas—*Rāksasas* fearful to children

Vā 69 191.

Trıkakut—the son of *Śuci*, also known as *Dharma-sārathı* Father of *Śāntaraya*

Bhā. IX. 17 11-12.

Trıkakuda—a Mt near *Kakudman* the collyrium of which is fit for *Pıtrs* and *Śrāddha*, in it are a burning pit *Jata* *ıedassılā* as also a *Tırtha*, where the seven seers had bathed and a temple with a *Nandı* invisible to the unrighteous, besides golden *Yūpas*

Br III 11 67, 13 58, M. 121 15, Vā 47 13, 77 57-64
P 6

Trayodeva—by the agitation of the gunas or qualities three gods with body came into being, the Rajas is Brahmā, Tamas Agni and Satva, Viṣṇu, the first had the duty of creation, the second Kāla and the third Udāsīna, these are three worlds, three Vedas and three fires, one dependent on the other, by their joint action the world progresses, (Advaita) three functions of Prajāpati as creator, destroyer and protector

Vā 5 14-16 and 30-31

Trayyārūṇi (i)—a son of Duritaksaya (Duritaksaya-Vi P) and a Paurāṇika

Bha IX 21 19, XII 7 5, V₁ IV 19 25

Trayyārūṇi(a) (ii)—the Veda Vyāsa of the fifteenth Dvāpara¹ Heard the *Purāṇa* from Antariksa and narrated it to Dhanamjaya²

¹Br II 35 120 V₁ III 3 15 ²Br IV 4 62

Trayyārūṇi (a) (iii)—the son of Tridhanvā and father of Satyavrata

Br III 63 76 M 12 37 V₁ IV 3 20-1

Trayyārūṇi (iv)—a son of Viśālā

Vā 99 163

Trasadaśva—the son of Anaranya

Vā 88 76

Trasaddasya—the son of Purukutsa

Vā 88 74

Trasaddasyu (1)—see Māndhātā

Bh IX 6 33

Trasad(d)asyu (II)—(Trasadas-Va P, Br P) son of Narmadā and Purukutsa, and father of Anaranya

Bhā IX 7 4, Br III 10 98, Va 73 49, 88 74, V₁ IV 3 16-17

Trasaddasyu (III)—a Mantrakrt and of the Angirasa branch

Br II 32 108, Vā 59 99

Trasarenu (I)—an atom,¹ the visible speck floating in the sun, seen as the sun shines through a window a measurement² Padmarajas,³ eight times the Paramānu⁴

¹Bhā III 11 5 ²M 258 17 ³Va 101 119 ⁴Br III 10 59, IV 2 119

Trasu—a son of Rantı and a great charioteer

Vā 99 129

Trāksāyani—a Trayārseya

M 198 20

Trāsakas—Rākṣasas fearful to children

Va 69 191

Trıkakut—the son of Suci, also known as Dharmasārathı Father of Śāntaraya

Bhā IX 17 11-12

Trıkakuda—a Mt near Kakudman the collyrium of which is fit for Pıtrs and Śrāddha, in it are a burning pit *Jāta vedasśılā* as also a Tırtha, where the seven seers had bathed and a temple with a Nandı invisible to the unrighteous, besides golden Yūpas

Br III 11 67, 13 58, M 121 15, Vā 47 13, 77 57 64
P 6

Trikantaka—(Trikarnaka ?) a commander of Bhanda to aid Visanga,¹ was killed by Jvālā mālīnikā²

¹Br IV 25 29 ²Ib IV 25 98

Trikarmanurata—a name of Śiva

Va 30 217

Trikumārikam Jagat—the whole universe is said to be pervaded by the three daughters of Himavān, Aparnā, Ekaparnā and Ekapātalā, all eternal youths and Brahmavādīnīs

Br III 10 14, Va 72 13-5

Trikūta (I)—a mountain on the base of the Meru, in Bhāratavarṣa,¹ surrounded by Kśīroda, and 10000 yojanas high with three shining crests of silver, iron and gold, served by Siddhas, Cāranas and others. In its valley was Ṛtumat, the pleasure garden of goddesses, full of varied trees²

¹Bhā V 16 26, 19 16 ²Ib VIII 2 1-19

Trikūṭa (II)—Here is Lankā in Malayadvīpa

Vā 48 26

Trikona—one of the ten Pīṭhas for images, in the shape of a trident

M 262 7, 12, 18

Trikhaṇḍa (1 ā)—a *Prakaśaśakti*

Br IV 19 15, 42 2, 44 115

Trigarta—see Trigartas (s v)

Trigartas—their king was Susarma (s v) He was not able to vanquish Arjuna, supported by Kṛṣṇa He was stationed by Jarāsandha at the Northern gate of Mathurā, as also during the siege of Gomanta¹ A hill tribe," a hilly country³

¹Bha I 15 16, X 50 11 [7], 52 11 [14], [50 (V) 3]
²Br II 16 68, 18 53 ³Va 45 136, M 114 56

Trigarta(ka)—a mountain kingdom of Trigartas visited by Balarāma

Bha X. 79 19

Tricakṣa—a son of Sutrtha

Va. 99 274

Triṇatī—a Mind-born mother

M 179 17

Trināciketas (Trināciketa-Vā P) the Brahmanas of the Yajur Veda, fit for Srāddha feeding

V₁ III 15 2 Va 79 58 83 53

Tritakūpa—a Tīrtha visited by Balarāma

Bhā X. 78 19

Tritā (I)—a sage who called on the dying Bhīṣma, was invited for the Rājāsūya of Yudhiṣṭhira, came to Syamanta-pancaka to see Kṛṣṇa

Bhā I 9 7, X. 74 7, 84 5

Tritā (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu A place sacred to him on the Sarasvatī, a Mantrakṛt

Bha IV 13 16 III 1. 22, M. 145 101

Tridandī—a class of ascetics In that guise Arjuna spent four months in Dvāraka to marry Subhadrā,¹ wearing śikhā, specially fit for śrāddha,² with three dandas (restraints) of Vāk, Karma and Manas³

¹ Bha X 86 3 Br III 11 5 12, 15 64 ² Va 79 90
³ Ib 17 6

Tridaśajyoti—a Tirtham on the Narmadā

M 194 11

Tridivā (I)—a R from the Himālayas

Br II 16 26

Tridivā (II)—a R from the Ṛksa

Br II 16 31

Tridivā (III)—a R in the Plaksadvīpa

Br II 19 19, V₁ II 4 11

Tridivā (IV)—(Śivetikā) a R of the Bhāratavarsa rising from the Mahendra mountain

Vā 45 101, 106

Tridivā (V)—a R of the Śākadvīpam

Vā 49 93

Tridivācalā—a R from the Mahendra mountain

M 114 31

Tridivābalā—a R from the Mahendra mountain

Br II 16 37

Trideva—a son of Sāmkṛti

Va 99 160

Tridhanvā (I)—a son of Sambhūti

M 12 36

Tridhanvā (II)—the son of Vasumata, a righteous king

Vā 88 77

Tridhanvā (III)—the son of Sumanā and father of Trayyāruni

V₁ IV 3 20

Tridhanvā (IV)—a son of Sumati

Br III 63 76

Tridhāmā—the name of Vyāsa in the tenth Dvāpara, Bhrgu, the *avatar* of the Lord,¹ heard the *Br* and *Vāyu Purāṇas* from Sārasvata and narrated the former to Saradvān²

¹Br II 35 119, Vā 23 147, V₁ III 3 13 ²Br IV 4 61, V_a 103 61

Trinābha—a son of Khaśa, and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 135

Trinetra (I)—see Śiva,¹ constructed the Puspakam²

Br II 27 69, III 23 31, 24 79, 25 2, 32 18 ²M 129 36, 130 12

Trinetra (II)—the son of Nirvṛti, ruled for 28 years

M 271 27

Tripatha—the name of a horse of the Moon's chariot

M 126 52

Tripathagā(*mini*)—Gangā (s v) descended at the Gaura hill,¹ fell on Śiva's head,² originating from the foot of Soma,³ came to be divided into seven streams, flows in Antariksa, Divam and Bhūmi, Śiva prevented her course by yoga, when she grew angry and on account of which drops of water fell on the ground and collected themselves into a lake, Bindusaras, she resisted this and wanted to enter the Pātāla when Brahmā consoled her and let her flow in seven directions, three to the east, three to the west and the seventh to the south, the last one is Bhā-gīrathī⁴ Stopped in the sky above Mānasa⁵

¹Br II 18 27, 29 30 ²Ib III 13 118, 25 11 ³M
102 8, 106 51 121 28-9, 183 7 ⁴Va 47 26-41 ⁵Ib 77 111

Tripundram—a mark on the forehead

Br IV 38 22

Triputra (I)—a city built by Māyā, of gold, silver and iron fortifications for the sake of Asuras¹ Really three towns under Tāraka, Maya and Vidyunmālī, city described Battle of Tripuram, march of Śiva's army First battle at Tārakākhyapuram, non-combatants visiting it, fight between Nandi and Vidyunmālī, Tāraka's fight with the Ganas, actual battle on the shores of the western sea, described, battle in the air and under water, Tāraka slain by Nandi, as also Vidyunmālī, burning the city including women and children by Śiva²

¹Bhā IV 17 13, V 24 28, VII 10 54 and 68 VIII 6 31,
XI 16 20 Br III 72 82 Va 97 82 ²M Chh 129 130, Chh
135-140, 187 8 14-6, 188 9-10

Triputra (II)—an Asura having his city in the third Talam

Br II 20 27, III 38 4

Triputrabhairavi—the second charioteer of Lalitā

Br IV 20 91

Tripuram—a Tirtham sacred to Pitrs

M. 22 43

Tripurasundarī—is Lalitā

Br IV 18 14, 39 76, 96 ff, 40 1, 43 ff

Tripurā—a name of Lalitā, worship of

Br IV. 5 31.

Tripurāntaka—(Tripuradhvamsa) see Śiva.

Br III. 23 32, 25 13

Tripurāmbikā—a mother Goddess, see Lalitā

Br IV 7 72, 11. 1.

Tripurārī—an epithet of Rudra, Śiva with 16 hands danced in joy at the ruin of the city, Tripuram (s v)

M. 179 38, 259 11.

Tripureṣī—a Guptayoginī

Br IV 36 72

Tripuropākhyāna—deals with the construction of Tripura by Maya, trouble to the world by the Asuras, Gods wait on Rudra, the war chariot of Śiva, Nārada's mediation, Maya gets ready for war, the war, the efforts of ganas, especially Nandi's part in the battle, death of Tāraka, the second day of the battle, Śiva's victory by burning the city

M. Chh. 129-141

Triplaksa (1)—near the Drsadvatu;¹ like Śyāmaka and Iksu being created by Gods;² to be propitiated at the Parva and at the Tithis³

¹Br III 13 69

²Ib 14 8

³Ib. 17 6

Tribandhana—the son of Aruna and father of Satya-vrata

Bhā IX 7 4-5

Tribhāgā—a R from the Mahendra hills

M 114 31

Tribhānu—the son of Bhānumat, and father of Karam-dhama

Bhā IX 23 17

Trimadhu—the Brahmanas of the Sāma Veda fit for feeding on the śrāddha occasions

V₁ III 15 2

Trimanā—a horse of the Moon's chariot

Vā 52 53

Trimātra—is Om, Pranava constituted by Vaidyuti, Tāmasi and Nīrguṇi Mātras

Vā 20 1

Trimārṣti—a Pravara

M 196 30

Triyāmikā—(Nīyāmikā) night, so called

Br II 8 6, 23

Triloka—progress of, depends on the sun without which there would be no reckoning of time and nothing would go on

Vā 50 60, 53 34-41

Trilocana (I)—Śiva known in Trayambaka Ksetra, meditation of

M 22 47, 131 35, 266 36, V₁ V 33 1

Trilocana (II)—a name of Viḡhneśvara

Br IV 44 67

Trivakrā—a hunchback maid who supplied unguents to Kamsa. For the mere asking she gave them away to Kṛṣṇa and his brother. Pleased at this, Kṛṣṇa converted her into a beautiful maid. She requested him to go to her house and honour her with his company. He promised to do so after his other engagements were over¹. Visited by Kṛṣṇa with Uddhava. Her house was found filled with pictures drawn according to the Kāmasāstra. After spending some time there, Kṛṣṇa left². Her son was Viśoka³. Came to see Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā returning from Indra's abode⁴.

¹Bhā X 42 1-12 ²Ib X 48 1-10 ³Ib X 90 34[1] ⁴Ib X [67 (V) 50]

Trivana—(Cyavana ?) son of Antināra

M 49 8

Trivarga—three ends of human endeavour, Dharma, Artha and Kāma, was taught to Prahlāda by his tutors. This did not appeal to him. It should be a means to realise Hari, according to Prahlāda¹. Even the householder, it is said, should not exert himself too much for Trivarga. But it is generally observed by householders². A Bhikṣu is expected to discard it³. To one devoid of Dharma, the other two, Kāma and Artha, are of one use⁴.

¹Bhā VII 5 52 53 6 26 ²Ib VII 14 10 VIII 16 11 V₁ III 11 6 ³Bhā VII 15 36, Br III 50 52 51 15 ⁴M 29 3, 53 4 45, 212 3-9

Trivarṣā—the eleventh Veda-Vyāsa

Br II 35 119

Trivāha—a group of mountains round Merumūla

Va 35 7

Trivikrama—an *avatār* of Viṣṇu who conquered the three worlds with three steps, the lustrous God with sword as weapon,¹ Mahātmyam of, in the *Vāmana Purāṇa*, icon of,² Brahma-Purusottama³

¹Br III 3 118, IV 34 79, M 176 59, V₁ V 5 17
²M 53 45, 260 36 ³Va 108 38

Trivista—heard the *Brahmāṇḍa* and *Vāyu Purāṇas* from Saradvān (Śaradvata) and narrated the former to Antariksa

Br IV 4 61, Vā 103 61

Trivrt—a Sāma,¹ created from Brahmā's face²

¹Va 9 48 ²Br II 8 50

Trivrtsoma—from the first face of Brahmā

V₁ I 5 53

Triśanku—Satyavrata (s v) the son of Tribandhana and father of Hariścandra, became a Candāla by the curse of his Guru, three spikes meant for him by Vasistha Result of his three sins—displeasing his father, killing the Guru's cow and eating unconsecrated flesh, banished from the kingdom, seeing this Viśvāmitra consoled him and agreed to be his Guru, the latter had him crowned after a purification bath in the river, Karmanāsā near the Vindhya, this enabled him to go to heaven bodily and get a place among

the planets all in the presence of Vasistha, though thrust down headlong from heaven, he was stopped and given a place in the sky

Bhā IX 7¹ 5-7, Br III 63 108, Vā 88 108-13 V₁ IV 3 21

Trisankugraha—the planet Trisanku or Satyavrata in the moon's sphere, Cf Rāmā Yud, IV 90

Vā 88 115 6

Trisanku(deśam)—the territory north of the Mahā-nadī and south of Vaikata (Kaikata-Vā P) unfit for Śrāddha

Br III 14 31-2, M 16 16, Vā 78 21 2

Trisālam—also known as Dhānyakam

M 253 51 254 4-7

Trisikha (I)—was Indra of the Tāmasa epoch

Bhā VIII 1 28

Trisikha (II)—the Veda-Vyāsa of the eleventh Dvāpara, see Trivarsa

V₁ III 3 14

Trisikharam—a Mt sacred to Śiva

M 183 2

Trisikhira—a hill

Va 42 28

Trisira (I)—a son of Tvaṣṭa and Yaśodharā,¹ his mother was a sister of Virocana;² a Rākṣasa killed by Rāma³ His city was in the third Talam⁴

¹Br III 1 86 Vā 65 85 ²Vā 84 19 ³Bhā IX 10 9.
Va 60 167 ⁴Br II 20 26 Va 50 26

Triśira (II)—a son of Khaśa and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 135

Triśira (III)—a son of Viśravas and Vākā

Br III 8 56, Vā 70 50

Triśira (IV)—a son of Prahrādi and Tvastā ?

Br III 59 19-20

Triśūlam—the trident of Śiva,¹ made from the Vaisnava tejas of the sun filed off by Tvasta²

¹Br III 32 14, IV 19 6, 85, 20 81, Vā 101 271 ²M 5 31, 11 29, 217 31 V₁ III 2 11

Triśrngā—a Mt on the north of Meru,¹ west of the Śitoda.²

¹Bhā V 16 27, M 163 86, V₁ II 2 44 ²Vā 36 29, 42 72

Trisavanasnāta—one who performs the three ablutions, at dawn, noon and sunset, fit for performing Śrāddha

Vā 74 12

Trisṭubh—a poetic metre,¹ a Chandas serving as a horse in the Sun's chariot,² with Gāyatrī and Jagatī forms the Trivarnam or Pranava³

¹Bhā III 12 45, XI 21 41, M 125 47 ²Br II 22 72, Vā 51 64, V₁ II 8 5 ³Br II 13 145 Vā 31 47

Trisandhyā (I)—The goddess enshrined at Godāśrama
M 13 37

Trisandhyā (II)—a Tirtham sacred to Pitr̥s

?? 22 46

Trisānu—the son of Gobhānu, and father of Karandhama

Br III 74 1, Va 99 1

Trisāmā—a R in Bhāratavarsa, from the Mahendra hill

Bhā V 19 18, Br II 16 37, Vā 45 106, V₁ II 3 13

Trisāri—a son of Gobhānu

M 48 1

Trisuparna—the Brahmanas versed in Suparna sections,¹ eligible for Pārvana Śrāddha²

¹ Vā 83 53 ² M 16 7, V₁ III 15 2

Tristhāna—of the lord—Divya, Āntarikṣa and Bhauma

Vā 23 104, 107

Truti—a Śakti resident of Sodaśapatrājya

Br IV 32 14

Tretā—at the commencement of this Yuga, Brahmā established the social polity of castes and orders, long life, learning, strength, beauty, health and righteousness were common, in course of time *moha* made men irreligious and prejudiced, they appealed to Manu who created two sons, Priyavrata and Uttānapāda through Śatarūpā, they were the first kings of the earth, here was the division of the Śamhitā, Mantra, Ṛṣi and Brāhmaṇa, the *dharma* meant truth, *japa*, *tapas* and *dānam*, the kings were Cakravartins,¹ the *dharma* of,² see Tretāyuga

¹ Vā 32 57-8, 57 25, 54 60, 78 36 ² Ib 57 81-125

Tretāmukha—the beginning of the Tretāyuga, before which, were one Veda, one God, one caste, and one fire These were multiplied afterwards

Bhā IX 14 48-49

Tretāyuga—Forms of Hari worshipped in the Yuga¹
 Hari in the form of Yajña revealed the Vedas,² characteristics of the Yuga,³ Duration of, Śrauta and Smārta dharmas begin to be observed duties of kings in,⁴ origin of culture in,⁵ see Tretā

¹Bhā V 17 12, IX 10 52, 14 43, XI 5 24-6 ²Bhā XI 17 12 ³Br II 7 21, 59, Bha XII 2 39, 3 20-21, 28 and 52 Vā 8 65-96, 99 439-444 ⁴M 142 17, 23-5, 40-77, 165 6 ⁵Va 8 146-178

Traipura—the seventh of the twelve incarnations of Viṣṇu

M 47 44 Va 97 75

Traipura—a tribe on the other side of the Vindhya

Br II 16 64 M 114 53 Vā 45 133

Traiṃbākam—a Tīrtham sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 47

Traiṃbākīkathā—the story of Śiva

Br IV 2 260

Traiṃyāruna—the son of Tridhanva and father of Satyavrata,¹ heard the *Vāyu Purāṇa* from Varsa²

¹Vā 88 77 ²Ib 103 62

Traiṃjyā—a kingdom, under the Kanakas, (Cal Edn Strirājya—Wilson's suggested identification with Malabar)

V₁ IV 24 67

Trailokyam—Jana, Tapa and Satya lokas, durable worlds

V₁ II 7 19

Trailokyamohini—a goddess created by Nrsimha, a follower of Vāgīśa.

M 179 67.

Trailokyaviṇayam—a Kavaca given to Paraśurāma by Siva by the practice of which *mantra* in honour of Kṛṣṇa, he would get the fruits of Rājāsūya and Vājapeya and become a Cakravartin.

Br III 32 56, 33 (whole), 44 21

Trailokyavidyā—a Varna Sakti.

Br. IV. 44 58

Trailśrngāyana—a sage

M. 200 15

Traistubham—a metre,¹ from the second (southern face-Vt. P.) face of Brahmā.²

¹Vā 9 49 ²Br II 8 51, V₁ I 5 54

Traisankava—Hariscandra

Vā 88 118

Tryaksa—an Asura.

Bha VII 2 4

Tvaritādevī—an Aksarādevī, killed Pundraketu, a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 19 58, 25 97, 37 34

Tvaritāyu—a son of Bhauma

M 50 36

Tiasta (*Tiastri*)—a son of Aditi, and an Āditya¹
Presented Prthu with a good chariot² His wife was Racanā,

and sons were Sannivasa and Viśvarūpa (s v),³ when the latter was lost, he offered a sacrifice to destroy Indra From the fire rose a dreadful figure known as Vrtra The Gods were frightened and prayed to Hari The lord revealed Himself and asked them to meet the sage Dadhyañja with whose support Vrtra could be vanquished Dadhyañja initiated them into Nārāyanavarma,⁴ was propitiated by Angiras for blessing Citrākṣa with a son⁵ His contemplation⁶ The name of the Sun in the month of Isa (Āśvina)⁷ (Māgha and Phālguna) (Vā P. and V₁ P) Fought with Sambara in the Devāsura war⁸ Out of the *tejas* came Viṣnu's cakra Indra's vajra, and Rudra's sūlam, all limbs except the feet of Vivasvan were operated upon, and hence feet *amangala* and not to be worshipped, presented Kumāra with a hen that could assume any form at will⁹

¹Bhā VI 6 39 III 6 15, M 6 4 171 56 Va 66 66,
V₁ I 15 130 ²Bhā IV 15 17 ³Ib VI 6 44 ⁴Ib VI 9
(whole) ⁵Ib VI 14 27 ⁶Ib XI 15 20 ⁷Ib XII 11 43
Vā 52 20, V₁ II 1 40, 10 16 ⁸Ib XI 12 5, VIII 10 29 ⁹M
11 3 22-32, 159 10

Tvasta (I)—one of the four sons of Sukra,¹ married Yaśodharā—Vairocinī, daughter of Virocana, father of Trisira, Viśvarūpa and Viśvakarma,² Prahrādī, another wife, Samjñā, a daughter of his, was given in marriage to the Sun God,³ an Āditya in the month of Kārttika having 8000 rays,⁴ with the Śisira Sun,⁴ reduced the Sun's *tejas*,⁵ made Viṣnu's discus,⁶ fell down on the earth for having drunk the Soma of Śacipati⁷

¹Br III 1 78 86 Va 65 77 85 V₁ I 15 121 ²Br III
14 6, 59 17 ³Ib II 24 34 39 ⁴Ib II 23 20 ⁵Ib III 59
44 and 65 ⁶Ib III 59 71, 82 ⁷Va 78 6, 94 56

Tvasṭā (II)—a son of Manasyu

V₁ II 1 40

Tvasṭā (III)—the son of Bhauvana and Dūsanā His queen was Virocanā, and their son Virajā

Bhā V 15 15 Br II 14 70 Va 33 59

Tvastā (iv)—a name of Vrtra

Bhā III 19 25 M 173 18

Tvastra (i)—an architect of Gods, he built Dvāravatī for Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 69 7

Tvāstra (ii)—a division of the night

Br III 3 43 Vā 66 44

Tvāstrī—a wife of Kālī

Va 84 9

Tvisā—a daughter of Marīci and Sambhūti

Br II 11 12 Vā 28 9

Tvist—the mother of Budha, a planet

Br II 24 88-90

Tvisimān—the son of Dharma,¹ born of Kṛttikas in the Cāksusa epoch,² of five rays³

¹ Va 53 80 ² Ib 53 105 ³ Ib 53 85

Thuklasa (*Puklasa* ?)—a commander of Bhandā to aid Viśanga, killed by Śivadūti

Br IV 25 28, 96

D

Daksā (1)—a Mind-born son of Brahmā, born of his thumb, and father of Mūṛti. A progenitor and guardian of the world born for the creation of worldly beings¹. Married Prasūti, daughter of Svayambhuva Manu. Had sixteen daughters of whom he gave thirteen to Dharma, one to Agni, one to Pitrs, and one to Śiva³. To the Satra of Viśvasrk Dakṣa came and was welcomed by all standing, except Brahmā and Śiva. On this Dakṣa burst into anger against Śiva and insulted him saying he had eyes like a monkey, was a breaker of law and convention, lord of the Bhūtas and Ganas, he then cursed that Śiva should have no more share in sacrifices and went away. Nandi got enraged at this and imprecated a curse on Dakṣa that he would lose all knowledge of Ātman, and assuming the face of a sheep, would become dull-witted. Bhṛgu then pronounced a counter-curse that those propitiating Śiva shall become Pākhandas³. Appointed by Brahmā as the overlord of all Prajāpatis, Dakṣa began the sacrifice of Brhaspatisava to which all gods went in groups. Satī also expressed her desire to go and requested permission of Śiva, who reminded her of the insult offered to him⁴. As she was persistent, she was allowed to attend. Going, she found that she was not properly welcomed by her father. The enraged Satī sat facing the northern direction in yoga and cast off her body by means of the fire of Samādhi to the distress of gods and others. On this the Gana followers of Satī attacked Dakṣa, when Bhṛgu created a class of gods, Ṛbhus who vanquished these Ganas⁵. Having heard of all this from Nārada, Śiva grew angry, out of his anger sprang Virabhadra who was ordered to ruin Dakṣa's sacrifice. The beard of Bhṛgu was cut off, and Dakṣa's head was severed from his body and thrown into the Dakṣināgni⁶. The Gods waited upon Brahmā who proceeded to Kailāsa. He conciliated Śiva and pleaded for the revival of Dakṣa and continuation of his *Yajña* promising a share to him⁷. Śiva agreed but

said that Daksa should have the face of the sheep, Bhaga, Mitra's eye, and Bhrgu the beard of a sheep. Agreeing to this Brahmā went with Siva to the sacrificial hall of Daksa. Now Daksa began to praise Siva. When Visnu's offering was poured to secure the continuation of the sacrifice, Visnu presented himself in person when Daksa, Ṛtviks, Sadasyas, Rudra and others present, spoke in his praise. Pleased at this, Hari remarked there was no difference among the Trimurtis. Daksa brought the *yajña* to a successful end.⁸

Another account

Daksa son of Varksī (Mārisā-Vī P) and Pracetas (Prācetasas-Vī P), a Prajāpati. He first created the Devas, Asuras, men and others inhabiting the sky, earth and water. Finding the creation incomplete, he went to the Vindhya for *tapas* by bathing in the Agha-marsana and propitiating Hari with the hymn of *hamsaguhya*. To him the Lord appeared and urged him to marry Asikni, daughter of Pañcājana and thus increase the created beings.⁹ Of Asikni he begot 10,000 sons called Haryaśvas. The latter proceeded to the western direction to the sacred lake Nārāyanasaras at the estuary of the Indus. Purified by the bath and instructed by Nārada on the bondage of Samsāra, these took to the path of 'not returning' (*anvartana*). Daksa lamented and begot by the same wife a thousand sons, Śabalāśvas. These again followed the path trodden by their elder brothers, advised by Nārada. The enraged Daksa cursed that Nārada, the corrupter of youth, was ever to be a wanderer and to have no settled home. The sage submitted to it without retaliating.¹⁰ Consoled by Brahmā, Daksa further begot sixty daughters of Asikni (Vairini-M P). He bestowed ten on Dharma, twelve on Kaśyapa, twenty-seven on Soma, two each for Bhūta, Angiras, and Krśāśva, and the remaining five, of whom only four seem to be named (in v 21) on Tārksyā.¹¹ Elsewhere it is said that thirteen daughters were given in marriage to Kaśyapa.

Went with Brahmā to meet Hīranyakaśipu, was present at the anointing of Vāmana; father of Aditi;¹³ cursed Śiva to become Lord of the ghosts and goblins, cursed the Moon god with consumption (*yakṣma*).¹⁴ Wondered at Mārkaṇḍeya's vrata,¹⁵ had not yet seen the Supreme Being, identified with Hari¹⁶

Drank of the Saubhāgya from the thigh of Hari and brought forth a daughter Satī married by Śiva,¹⁷ a Maharsi, heard the Purāna from Brahmā along with other sages,¹⁸ son of Brahmā, married Ūrjā¹⁹

¹ Bhā III 12 22-3, Ib II 6 42, 7 6, Br II 32 96, 36 84, Ib III 3 30, 65 21, Ib IV 2 33, 47, M 3 9, 8 4, 154 353, 171 27, 49, Va 25 2, 82, 90, V₁ I 22 4, IV 1 6 ² Bhā III 12 56, Ib IV 1 11, 47-9, V₁ I 7 19-27, Br I 1 56-64, Ib II 37 38-50, ³ Bhā IV 2 (whole) M 13 11-55, 60, 183 22-3 ⁴ Ib IV 3 (whole) ⁵ Ib IV 4 (whole) ⁶ Ib IV 5 (whole) Va 30 (whole) ⁷ Bha IV 6 (whole) ⁸ Ib IV 7 (whole), 29 42 ⁹ Ib VI 4 (whole), V₁ I 15 10, 80-1 ¹⁰ Bhā VI 5 (whole), V₁ I 15 82-104 ¹¹ Bhā VI 6 whole, Ib V 5 22, Br III 1 8 and 12, 2 1-31, M 146 15-7, Bhā III 14 12-3, Br III 3 3, 5-55, 8-5 ¹² M 23 15, ¹³ Bha VII 3 14, VIII 23 20, IX 4 54, 1 10 ¹⁴ Ib X 88 32, XI 6 36 ¹⁵ Ib XII 8 12 ¹⁶ Ib IV 29 42, XI 16 15 ¹⁷ M 60 6-7, 10-11, 145 90 ¹⁸ V₁ I 2 8 ¹⁹ Ib I 7 5-7

Dakṣa (II)—in previous birth son of Brahmā, now born of Mārisā and Pracetasas Was made a chief progenitor on the eve of the Cāksusa epoch,¹ a grandson of Soma, created men with two feet and four feet, of different faces, ears, etc., also *mlecchas* and women, also produced 1000 sons with Pāñcajani, named Haryaśvas Nārada asked them to go into the world over but they perished in their sojourn. So he begot another 1000 of Vairinī, and these were Śabalas set by Nārada in quest of the whereabouts of their brothers They also perished²

¹ Bhā IV 30 49-51, Br IV 1 24, 39-44 ² M 4 49-55, 5 2-14

Dakṣa (III)—the son of Citrasena, and father of Mīdhvān.

Bhā IX 2 19.

Dakṣa (iv)—a son of Uśīnara

Bhā IX 23 3

Dakṣa (v)—created from Prāṇa, half *tejas* of Pracetas and half of Soma, created creatures, two-legged and four-legged, in the Vaivasvata epoch,¹ Lord of Prajāpatis² Got Prācetasatvam in the epoch of Cāksusa by the curse of Trayambaka, father-in-law of the seven sages³

¹Br I 5 70, Vā 63 35-48, 65 121-158 ²Vā 70 5, 101 35, 49 ³Br II 13 40-69

Dakṣa (vi)—an Asura, and a son of Bāskala

Br III 5 38

Dakṣa (vii)—Heard the *Purāṇa* from Trnabindu and narrated it to Sakti

Br IV 4 65

Dakṣa (viii)—a son of Devātīthi

M 50 37

Dakṣa (ix)—a son of Bhṛgu, one of the twelve Viśve-devas.

M 195 13, 203 13, Vā 66 31

Dakṣa (x)—a son of Angīrasa,¹ through his daughter a son, Priyāya²

¹M 196 2, Vā 65 105 ²Vā 100 24

Dakṣa (xi)—a pravara sage

M. 196 30

Dakṣa (xii)—with the sun in the months of Māgha and Phālguna

Vā 52 23

Dakṣa (xiii)—a son of Jambha

Vā 67 78

Dakṣaka—given by Svāyambhuva Manu to Atri.

Vā 62 73

Daksakanyās—bathed King Gaya with the waters

Bhā V. 15 10

Daksasāvarṇi—the ninth Manu born of Varuna¹
Three groups of twelve gods in each of Pāra, Mārīcigarbha
and Sudharmāna Their Indra was Adbhuta. Savana, Dyu-
tīman and others were seven sages. Father of Dhṛtīketu
and other sons²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 18 ² Vā III 2 20-24

Daksā—a R of the Ketumālā

Vā 44 19

Dakṣinakarnātaka (c)—a kingdom through which
Ṛṣabha passed

Bhā V 6 7

Dakṣinanarmadā—a R of the South

Vā 77 8

Dakṣinapāñcāla (c)—the country to which Purañjana
went by the entrance of the Pitrs, allegorically pravṛtṭiśāstra

Bhā IV 25 50, 29 13

Dakṣinapanthā—the southern route to the abode of
Yama the place for burial grounds

Br II 27 125, 35 147 Vā 61 123

Dakṣinabandha—(Taijasa bandha in other books).

Vā 102 59

Daksīnamānasa—a Tīrtha, from Uttaramānasa one should go to Daksīnamānasa in silence and thence to Udicitīrtham where there are three Tīrthas

Vā 111 6-8

Daksīnamārga—of three streets, Ajavithi and the street of constellations Śravana, Dhanīstha and Satabhīsak and the street of Vaiśvānarī, Bhādrapada and Revatī

Br III 3 53

Daksīnas—generally the southern people

V₁ II 3 16

Daksīnā—as sister and wife of Yajña and mother of 12 Yāmā gods

V₁ I 7 21

Daksīnā—a daughter of Ruci and Ākūti, consort of Suyajña, an *avatār* of Hari. Had twelve sons who were known as Tuṣīta gods (Yāmas) of the period of Svāyam-bhuva Manu

Bha II 7 2, IV 1 5 8, Br II 9 44

Daksīnagni—represents the face of the Veda

Va 104 85

Daksīnāgnīpada—in Gayā

Va 111 50

Daksīnacalam—the Malaya hill, residence of Agastya

M 61 40

Dakṣmāpatha (c)—a kingdom over which the three sons of Sudyumna ruled,¹ includes the Narmadā region,² ruled over by about twenty (forty-eight-V₁ P) of Ikṣvāku's sons³ Gārgya's place of penance⁴

¹Bha IX 1 41 ²Br III 10 98, 63 9-10, M 15 28, 114 29, Vā 45 124 ³Vā 88 11, V₁ IV 2 14 ⁴V₁ V 23 2

Dakṣināyanam—The sun moves fast in,¹ moves in the midst of Puṣkaradvīpa²

¹Va 50 92, 136, 51 73 ²Br II 21 35-6 Ib II 21 67

Dakṣinārka—the southern Sun at Naimiṣa

Vā 109 21

Dakṣinodadhī—the Bay of Bengal

M 121 44

Danda(ka) (i)—one of the elder sons of Ikṣvāku

Bhā IX 6 4 Br III 63 9, Va 88 9, V₁ IV 2 12

Danda (ii)—(see also *danḍanīti*) the rod of punishment, unknown in Sākadvīpa,¹ in Puṣkaradvīpa,² the duty of a Kṣatriya;³ one of the upāyas of a king, to be used if the first three fail, illegal punishments lead the king to hell, to be used according to time and the considered advice of men learned in ancient lore⁴

¹Br II 19 106, Va 49 103 ²Br II 19 120 ³Br II 7 161 and 168 III 28 56 ⁴M 122 44 148 66 and 76, 222 2 225 1-18 227 217

Danda (iii)—a Bhairava in Lalitā's army

Br IV 17 4

Danda (iv)—a son of Āpa

M 5 22

Danda (v) —a son of Kuvalāśva

M. 12 32

Danda (vi)—a son of Kṛiyā

Va 10 35

Dandaḥa (i)—the forest in the Deccan traversed by Rāma,¹ and visited by Balarāma²

¹Bha Iā 11 19, Br III 5 36 ²Bha X 79 20

Dandaḥa (ii)—in the Dakṣināpatha, the southern country,¹ noted for the sacred Visalya Tīrtham;² a southern tribe³

¹Br II 16 58, Va 45 126 ²Br III 13 107 ³M. 114 48

Dandacandesvara—a Ganesa

M. 183 65

Dandadhara—Manu, the wielder of danda, also kings

Va 57 58, 85 8

Dandanāthā—a commander of Lalitā's army

Br IV 17 18, 20 12, 36 30

Dandanāyaka—an attendant of Śiva posted in Benares to oust sinners from its precincts

M 185 47-50 66

Dandanāyikā—see Śrī Dandanāthā

Br IV 17 12

Dandanīti—the Science of Politics, a vidyā, produced by Brahmā,¹ not seen in Puṣkaradvīpa,² for the establishment of orderly progress,³ for the preservation of self-respect and one's own duties,⁴ symbolical of Devī⁵

¹Bhā III 12 44 Br II 29 8-9, 32 40, 35 195 V₁ V 16
29 ²Br II 19 122 V₁ II 4 83 ³M 123 24, 142 74, 145 36,
215 54 ⁴Va 49 118, 57 82, 59 26, 61 164 ⁵V₁ I 9 121

Dandapāni (I)—the son of Vahīnara, and father of Nimi (Nimitta-V₁ P)

Bhā I 17 35, IX 22 43-44, M 50 87, V₁ IV 21 15

Dandapāni (II)—the son of Medhāvī

Vā 99 276

Dandapranayanam—the code of punishments including fines, mutilation, penance, death, impalement, etc

M Ch 227 (whole)

Dandam—the stick of the ascetic to be placed in Viṣṇu-pāda instead of in the Pinda

Vā 105 26

Dandaśrī—an Āndhra king, father of three sons

Vā 99 356

Dandaśrīsātakarni—an Āndhra king, son of Vijaya, ruled for 3 years

Br III 74 169

Dandā—a R of the Ketumāla country

Vā 44 22

Dandi (I)—a Brahmana mendicant, the guise in which Budha approached Ilā

M 11 55

Dandī (II)—a door-keeper to the Sun god

M 261 5

Dandī (III)—a Bhārgava gotrakara

M 195 17

Dandī (IV)—performed *tapas* at Sitādri in Gayā

Vā 108 56

Dandinī—is Śrī Dandanāthā

Br IV 20 68-69

Datta (*Atri*) (I)—the son of the sage Atri and Ana-sūyā and an *avatar* of Viṣṇu according to Paurāṇikas, brother of Durvāsa, by worshipping him, the Yadus, Haihayas, etc, got knowledge of yoga¹ He knew Hari yoga,² and followed Hari going to Prthu's sacrifice³ A Siddha,⁴ worshipped by Arjuna (Haihaya), to whom he imparted yoga,⁵ in the tenth Tretāyuga the 4th incarnation with Markandeya as Purohita,⁶ was worshipped by Arjuna who got four boons from him one of which was 1000 hands,⁷ Syāmas, Mudgalas, Gavisthas and others belong to this Vamśa⁸

¹Bhā II 7 4, IV I 15 and 33, XI 4 17, Br III 8 82, IV 28 89, Vā 70 76-8 ²Bhā II 7 45 ³Ib IV 19 6 ⁴Ib VI 8 16, 15 14 ⁵Ib IX 15 17, 23 24, Br III 30 35 34 4 38 14, 40 43, 57, 66, 69 10, M 43 15 ⁶Br III 73 88, M 47 242, 99 14, Vā 98 89 ⁷Vā 94 10-11, V₁ IV 11 12 ⁸Ib I 10 8

Datta (II)—a sage of the Svārocisa epoch

M 9 8

Dattaka—a son of Umā

Br III 10 18

Dattālī (Dattolī)—a son of Pītū and Pulastya, an Agastya in previous birth

Vā 28 22, Vi I 10 9

Dattotri (I)—a Paulastya and one of the 7 sages of the Svārocīsa epoch

Br II 36 18

Dattotri (II)—given by Manu to Ahī as son see Uttāna-pāda

Br II 36 85, III 47 65

Dadātībādaras—Kauśikagotrakaras

Vā 91 101

Dadhīkrāva—a Marīci God

Br IV 1 58

Dadhīpañcamukha—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's *yajña*

Vā 106 37

Dadhīmandoda—a sea that surrounds the Śākadvīpa¹ (Krauñcadvīpa Br P) also Dadhīsindhu²

¹Bhā V 1 33 20 24 ²Br II 19 77, IV 31 19 M 122
92 Vi II 4 57

Dadhīmukha—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 35, Vā 69 72

Dadhīvāhana—the son of Balī and king of Anga, born without apāna, due to the blunder of Sudesna, hence Anapāna, father of Dīviratha (see Sudesna)

Br III 74 102-3 M 48 91, Vā 99 100

Dadhīca (I)—a Ṛṣika, who became a sage by *satya*,¹ a Mantrakṛt² Heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Stambhamitra and narrated it to Sārasvata³

¹Br II 32 102 ²M 145 98 ³V₁ VI 8 44

Dadhīca (II)—urged Dakṣa to invite Paśupati to the sacrifice

Vā 30 103-7

Dadhīci (I)—(also Dadhyañja, Dadhyanga) the son of Atharvan and Cittī¹ A sage of much eminence Taught *Aśvāśiras mantra* to Aśvins and *Nārāyaṇa varma* to Tvastri, who gave it to Viśvarūpa The Lord advised Indra to meet the sage whose bones would serve as best weapons to cut Vṛtra's head When the gods waited on him with this desire, he argued at first that no one would be willing to part with his life But, he would agree for their sake to sacrifice his life When he cast off his body, Viśvakarma made it a Vajra for the use of Indra² Dadhīci's is an example of one, who gave up life in service³

¹Bhā IV 1 42 ²Ib VI 9 51-55, 10 2-13, 11 20 ³Ib VIII 20 7

Dadhīci (II)—the son of Cyavana Bhārgava, married Sarasvatī and father of Sārasvata,¹ Sage by *gaibha*,² a Mantrakṛt³

¹Br III 1 93-4, Vā 65 90 ²Ib 54 94 ³Ib 59 96

Dadhīci (III)—the son of Vairāja Manu

Vā 21 41, 30 102

Dadhyanca (*ga*)—the son of Atharva Agni

Br II 12 10 Vā 29 8

Danayusā—had five sons, all powerful

Vā 68 30

Danu (I)—a son of Kāśyapa and Diti, appointed Purohita

Br IV 9 3

Danu (II)—61 days and nights

Va 50 186

Danu (III)—a son of Angirasa

Va 65 105

Danu (IV)—known for Māyā

Vā 69 93

Danu (v)—one of Kaśyapa's wives and a daughter of Daksa Had Dvimūrdhā and sixty other sons,¹ Māyāśītā,² also mother of 100 sons of whom Vipracitti was the chief, mother of the Dānavas, a mother-goddess³

¹Bha VI 6 25 29-31 Va 66 55, V₁ I 5 124 ²Br III 3 56, 6 1-2 7 466 ³M 6 1 and 16, 146 18 171 29 and 58 179 19

Danuputras—the great Asuras, 100 in number, chief of them being Vipracitti, all resolute and bold, blessed after long and severe penance, truthful, powerful, cruel, magical, not performers of sacrifice, unbrahmanical, a list of the chief names, some of them took to human *dharma*

Va 68 1-16

Danodakadundubhi—see Andhaka

Br III 71 118

Dantakānvośana—a son of Umā and Mahādeva

Vā 72 16

Dantapavanam—cleaning the teeth with sticks of six trees like the *Aśvattha* and the banyan, part of *Kṛsnāṣṭamī vrata*

M 56 8

Dantapuspañ—an elephant

Va 69 221

Dantavaktra (I)—a son of Yudhisthira's aunt and brother of Caidya, (s v) ¹ Helped Jarāsandha in his siege of Mathurā and Gomanta by guarding the eastern gate of the former, and the western gate of the latter with his brother ² Attended the conference summoned by Sālva to defeat the Yadus, and got angry at Sālva's death ³ Arrival at Kundina, ⁴ was the king of Kalinga, when he heard that Kṛṣṇa was returning from the Yamunā to Dvārakā, he waylaid him to discharge the debt he owed to his friends He struck Kṛṣṇa on the head but was himself hit on his chest, when he fell dead a spark entered Kṛṣṇa's body and he became one with the Lord ⁵

¹Bha VII 1 32-46 10 38 ²Ib X. 50 11 [2] 52 11 [11]
³V₁ V 26 7 ⁴Bha X 76 2 [10] 77 37 ⁵Ib X. 53 17 60 18
⁵Ib X. 78 1-13 37 19 II 7 34 III 3 11 VII 1 17

Dantavaktra (II)—(*Dantavakra- Va P*)—a son of Diti, and cursed by a sage, was born of Srutadevā, ¹ and Vrddhadharma, the Kārusa king ²

¹Bha. IX. 24 37 Br IV 29 122 Va 96 155 ²Br III
 71. 156, VI. IV 14. 40

Dantadana—see *Gananātha*

Br IV 27 77

Dandasuka (I)—one of the 28 hells, the cruel and merciless are tormented here by reptiles and others

Bha. V 26 7 and 33

Dandaśuka (II)—the name of a serpent born of Krodhavasā

Bha VI 6 28

Daṇḍaśūka (III)—a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra.

Bhā. VI. 10 [20]

Dama (I)—a son of Marutta, and father of Rājya-vardhana.

Bhā. IX. 2. 29

Dama (II)—a son of Kṛiyā.

Br. II. 9 60

Dama (III)—a Sudhāmāna God.

Br. II 36 37

Dama (IV)—a god of the Ābhūtaraya group

Br. II. 36 55

Dama (V)—a Vaikunṭha God.

Br. II. 36 57.

Dama (VI)—a son of Narīṣyanta, a daṇḍadhara and father of Vikrānta (Rāṣṭravardhana- Br. P, Rajavardhana-Vi. P.)

Br. III 61 8, Vā 86 12, Vi. IV 1 36

Dama (VII)—an Ārṣeya pravara of Bhārgavas

M. 195 36

Dama (VIII)—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 160

Dama (IX)—a Mukhya gana

Vā 160 18

Dama (X)—a son of Rīṣyanta

Vā 70 32

Damaghosa—a king of the Cedis, queen Śrutaśravā,¹ (Patuśravā and Rujakanyā) father of Śiśupāla (Caidya² s v), performed preliminaries to the marriage of his son with Rukminī, when he went to Kundina, he was entertained by her father Bhismaka³ He was stationed on the south during the siege of Gomanta by Jarāsandha,⁴ went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse⁵

¹Bha IX 24 39 Br III 71 159 V₁ IV 14 44 ²Bha VII 1 17 Vā 96 158 ³Bhā X 53 14 16 ⁴Ib X 52 11 [8]
⁵Ib X 82 26

Damana (I)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohini

Br III 71 165 M 46 12 V_a 96 163

Damana (II)—a commander to aid Viśanga, killed by Kāmesvari

Br IV 25 30 46 94

Damana (III)—a son of Angīrasa

M 196 2

Damana (IV)—the *avatār* of the Lord in the third Dvāpara, had four sons Viśoka Vikeśa, etc

V_a 23 123

Damana (v)—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's sacrifice

V_a 106 36

Damavahya—a sage, exclusion of marriage with the Angīrasas

M 196 29

Damīna—the Brahmana caste of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 38

Dambha (I)—a son of Adharma

Bha IV 8 2

Dambha (II)—a son of Āyu

M 24 35

Dambhā—a R in Kuśadvīpa

Br II 19 62

Damstrā—a daughter of Krodhavaśa and a wife of Pulaha,¹ gave birth to lions, tigers, elephants, etc.²

¹ Br III 7 172 Vā 69 205 ² Br III 7 412

Damstrālā—a Mind-born mother

M 179 23

Damstrī—a monkey chief

Br III 7 233

Dayā—a daughter of Dakṣa, and a wife of Dharma, mother of Abhaya,¹ a sakti.²

¹ Bha IV 1 49-50 ² Br IV 44 89

Darada (I)—a Mahāratha, was stationed on the southern gate of Mathurā, and on the western gate of Gomanta by Jarāsandha when he besieged them

Bhā X 50 11 [3], 52 11 [12]

Darada (II)—a northern kingdom noted for horses,¹ a tribe.²

¹ Br II 16 49, 18 47, 31 83, IV 16 17, M 121 46, 144 57
² Vā 45 118 47 44-5, 58 83, 98 108

Darīdyota—(Arīdyota- Br P)—the son of Dundubhi and father of Punarvasu

Bhā IX 24 20

Daridrāntaka (I)—a son of Sārana

Vā 96 165

Daridrāntaka (II)—a son of Balarāma.

Br. III. 71. 167.

Darimukha—born of Pulaha.

Br. III. 7. 178.

Dardura (I)—vanquished by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. II. 7. 34.

Dardura (II)—a Mt. of the Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 45. 90.

Darpa (I)—born of Dharma and Unnatī.

Bhā. IV. 1. 51

Darpa (II)—a son of Lakṣmī.

Br. II. 9 8, Vā. 10. 34

Darpanam—a looking-glass to be installed by the side of a deity.

M 57 18, 265. 19, 289 10.

Darbha—a son of Āṅgīrasa.

Vā. 65. 104.

Darbhaka (I)—a son of Ajātaśatru and father of Ajaya.

Bhā. XII, 1. 6

Darbhaka (II)—ruled for 35 years.

Br. III. 74. 131

Darbhāvātī—a R. of the Ketumāla country.

Vā. 44. 17.

Darvas—a hill tribe;¹ a mountain kingdom.²

¹ Br. II 16 67. ² M 114 56, Vā 45. 136.

Darvā—one of the wives of Uśinara and mother of Suvrata.

Br III 74 18 and 20 Vā 99 19

Darśa (I)—the son of Dhātā and Sinvālī.

Bhā VI 18 3

Darśa (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī.

Bhā X 61 14

Darśa (III)—a son of Brahmā and Mantrasarira a Jayadeva

Br III 3 6, 4 2, Vā 66 6, 67. 5

Darśaka—a king of Magadha, ruled for 25 years

Vā 99 318

Darśanīya—a Yakṣa, son of Puṇyajāni and Maṇubhadra

Br III 7 125

Darśapūrnāmāsa—a sacrifice performed by Bharata

Bhā V 7 5

Darśam—a name for the 27th Kalpa, here Soma became Purnamāsi.

Vā 21 67, 69

Darśā—one of the five queens of Uśinara, father of Suvrata.

M 48 16, 18.

Dala (I)—a son of Pratyusa and a Devarsi

Br. II 35 94

Dala (II)—a son of Pariyātra (Pāripātra-Vā. P) and father of Bala

Br III 63 204 Vā. 88 204

Daśa—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 9

Daśakandhara—Rāvana killed by Rāma

Bhā II 7 23-25

Daśakṛtva—the Yāma ganas who stand in ten parts in the Vairāja

Va 101 64

Daśagrīva (I)—Rāvana (s v) ¹ Śisupāla in previous birth ²

¹ Bhā. VII. 10 36, Br III 7 262, 71 159 ² Vā 96 153

Daśagrīva (II)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu

M. 161. 81

Daśatāla—the images of Rāma and Bali

M. 259 1

Daśanāmakas—a tribe

M. 114 42

Daśamānikas—a tribe

Va 45 117

Dasamālīka (c)—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 48

Daśaratha (1)—a son of Mūlaka, and father of Aida-
viḍa (Ilivīla-V₁ P)

Bha IX 9 41, V IV 4 75

Daśaratha (11)—a son of Aja (Pāla) and of Indumati,
and father of Śrī Rāma (Dāśarathī Rāma-Vā P) and three
other sons, being the *amśas* of Hari¹ A friend of Roma-
pāda to whom he gave his daughter Sāntā in adoption² King
of Ayodhyā Having no sons worshipped Tripurasundarī at
the capital and spent seven days at Kāñci praying to
Kāmāksī who blessed him with four sons³

¹Bhā IX 10 1-2, Br III 63 184, IV 40 100, M 12 49 50,
Va 88 183-4, 111 64 V₁ IV 4 86-7 ²Bha. IX 23 7-8, V₁ IV
18 17-8 ³Br III 37 31, 63 184, IV 40 88

Dasaratha (III)—a son of Navaratha, and father of
Sakunī (Ekādasaratha-Br P)

Bha IX 24 4 5, Br III 70 43-4 Va 95 42 V₁ IV 12 41

Dasaratha (IV)—a son of Satyaratha (Citraratha
Vā P) (Known also as Lomapāda)

M 48 94, Va 9 103

Dasaratha (v)—a Maurya king who ruled for eight
years, son of Sujaśā and father of Samyuta

M 272 25 V₁ IV 24 30

Dasavarnadhānu—the bow of Śiva with ten colours

Va 101 270

Daśānana—see *Rāvana*

V₁ IV 4 97, 14 48-9, 15 7-8

Daśārnas—a Vindhya tribe enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus

Bhā X [50 (v) 3], Br II 16 64, Vā 45 132

Daśārnā—a R in Bhāratavarsa from the Rksa, sacred to Pitrs

Br II 16 30, III 13 100, M 22 34 Vā 45 99 M 144 25

Daśārha (I)—the son of Nirvrt(t)₁, (Nidhrti-V P, Vīdūratha, M P), and father of Vyoma,¹ a man of much prowess²

¹Bhā IX. 24 3, X. 36 33, M 44 40 ²Br III 70 41, V₁ IV 12 41

Daśārha (II)—a son of Gharṁātmā.

Vā 95 40

Daśārhas—(also *Daśārhakās*) a tribe related to the Pāndavas. They defended Dvārakā when attacked¹ Praised Kṛṣṇa's heroism² Felt relieved at Kamsa's death as they heard of his plan to vanquish them³ Followed Balarāma to Dvārakā and fought their own kinsmen⁴

¹Bhā I. 11. 11, 14 25, III 1 29 ²Ib IX. 24 63 ³Ib X. 36 33, 39 25, 45 15 ⁴Ib X. 61 40, XI 29 39, 30 18

Daśāśvamedhajananam—a Tīrtha on the Narmadā, west of Gangeśvaram

193 20-2

Dāśāśvamedham—a Tīrtham in Benares,¹ fit for śrāddha²

¹M 185 68 ²Vā 77 45

Daśeraka (c)—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 50

Dasyahantama—the name of Budha, son of Tārā and Soma who forcibly seized her from Brhaspati,¹ called Budha after Tārā revealed his real father²

¹Br III 65 41, Va 90 37 ²Va 90 43

✓ *Dasyu*—The Ābhīras and Mlecchas, unfit for śrāddha,¹ checked by Yayāti,² dharma of the,³ seized 16000 ladies of Kṛṣṇa due to a curse by the Lord,⁴ cudgels as chief weapons of,⁵ killing milch cows⁶

¹Br III 14 43, V₁ V 38 13, 25 27 497 ²Br III 68 67
³Ib III 63 194, Va 49 55, 78 34 88 105 ⁴M 70 7 ⁵V₁
V 38 51 70, 82, 84 ⁶Va 93 66

Dasyumān—an Āṅgīrasa and Mantrakṛt

Br II 32 108

Dasra—a son of Mārtāṇḍa or the Sun,¹ one of the Aśvins²

¹Va 84 24 Br III 59 25 ²Va 84 77

Dahana—one of the eleven Rudras

M 171 39

Dahrāgni—born as Agastya to Pulastya

Bha IV 1 36

Dākavyas—Ekārseyas

M 200 3

Dākāyanas—sages

M 200 10

Dākinis—evil spirits injuring children

Bha X. 6 27, 63 10

Dāksapāyana—a Kāśyapa gotrakāra

M. 199 5

Dāksāyani (I)—a son of Dārūka, an *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 196

Dāksāyani (II)—the previous *avatār* of Umā, stars regarded as her daughters,¹ a daughter of Dakṣa,² became Himavān's daughter by worshipping Śiva³

¹M 13 10, 128 50, 199 20 ²Br I 1 59 ³Ib III 7 472, IV 11 2-5

Dāksī—a sage, a Trayārseya pravara

M. 196 25, 197 6

Dāksinātyas—(Drāvidas), southerners,¹ to be conquered by Kalki²

¹Br II. 31 82, Vā 58 82, 93 107 ²Br III 73 107

Dātā—a Mukhya gana of the Sāvarnya epoch,¹ a Sukha God²

¹Vā 94 56, 100 18, ²Br IV 1 19

Dātā—a Vaikuntha God

Br II 36 57

Dānam (I)—a Sukha God

Br IV 1 19

Dānam (11)—a Mukhya gana

Vā 100 18

Dāna—a dharma,¹ a śistācāra,² three kinds of, superior, middling and inferior, the first and last of which are called respectively jyestha and kanīṣtha, the lower and the higher not fit for one's own welfare, the middling is the equal distribution among the deserving, the superior gift leads to Mokṣa and the inferior to one's own welfare,³ he who performs sacrifice by ill-gotten wealth does not attain the fruits thereof, his gifts are not for dharma but only for show, but well-earned money given to right men without expecting fruits, merits Bhoga while Satya leads to heaven,⁴ the making of, in a śrāddha and the fruits thereof,⁵ one of the upāyas of a king, even Gods are brought under control by gifts, sixteen kinds of, done by Kāma, Ambarīsa, Prithu, Prahlāda and others,⁶ the vidhi of, enquired by Manu from the Matsya⁷ Incumbent on all castes⁸ useless if given to a non-śrotriya,⁹ conditions appropriate to¹⁰

¹ Vā 23 101 ² Br II 32 41 ³ Ib II 32 54 56 Vā
59 49 50 ⁴ Ib 67 27, 91 106-12, 104 14 ⁵ Br III 4 24, 16 1
⁶ M 222 2, 224 1-4, 246 25-7, 274 (whole) ⁷ Ib 2 23 ⁸ V
III 8 22 ⁹ Ib V 38 30 ¹⁰ Vā 91 107-13

Dānakāyas—a group of sages

M 200 17

Dānavas—a class of demons from Danu residing in Rasātala, Śvetaparvata their abode,¹ were fascinated by Hari but they hated him,² Vipracitti was their overlord³

Bhā II 7 13, V 24 30 Vā 39 29, 46 35, 66 1 ² Bhā X
40 22, 85 41, XI 14 5 ³ Br III 7 255, 8 7, 20 3, IV 4 2

Dānavratas—a class of people in Śīkadvipa

Bhā V 20 27

Dānāgni—a son of Prīti and Pulastya; Agastya in previous birth; wife Sujanghi, had many sons known as Paulastyas.

Br. II. 11. 26.

Dānī—a Sukha God.

Br. IV. 1. 18.

Dānta—a Sudhāmāna God.

Br. II. 36. 27.

Dāma—a Sukha God.

Br. IV. 1. 18.

Dāmodara—Kṛṣṇa;¹ with the weapon pāśa,² around his belly Yaśodā bound a rope and fastened him to a mortar.³

¹ Br. III. 36. 39, ² Ib IV 34. 83 ³ V₁ V 6 20, 13 34

Dāravatyā—an Apsaras.

Vā. 69 4

Dārika—(Dārakas-Vā. P.); a Pārāśara clan.

Br. III. 8. 95 Vā. 70 87

Dāruka (1)—the charioteer of Kṛṣṇa;¹ went with Kṛṣṇa to Śālva's station, and drove the chariot when Kṛṣṇa gained Lakṣmanā by svayamvara;² took Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā and the Videha country.³ His son was the charioteer of Pradyumna.⁴ Stood before Kṛṣṇa on the eve of His returning from the earth. Kṛṣṇa asked him to inform the Dvārakā people of the position of the Yādavas at Prabhāsa and advise them to go to Indraprastha with Arjuna. Returning to the city, Dāruka informed Vasudeva and others accordingly.⁵

¹ Bhā X. 50 16, 20 [5], [8], 64 [6], 71 12 V₁ V 37 51

² Bhā X. 77. 9-11, 83 33 ³ Ib 86 17, 53 4 ⁴ Ib 76 27 ⁵ Ib XI 30. 41-50, 31. 15-17; V₁ V. 37. 57-64

Dāruka (II)—the *avatār* of the Lord in the 21st *Dvāpara* with sons in the holy *Dāruvana*

Va 23 95

Dārūna—a Gandharva

Br III 7 11

Dāruvanam—on the *Himālayan* crests, the abode of sages in *Krtayuga* engaged in severe austerities, *Śiva* appeared before them naked and sometimes wept and sometimes danced, the womenfolk were enchanted by him, the angry sages cursed him to become an ass and attempted to cut off his *lingam*, the Lord disappeared, finding the world beset with difficulties and dangers the sages appealed to *Brahmā* and learnt that it was due to *Śiva*, hence they made images of *Linga* and offered worship for a year, the Lord appeared before them, and was praised by all,¹ the sages were treated by *Śiva* on *Bhasmasnānavidhi*²

¹Br II 27 2 90, ²Ib II 27 105, 128

Dārvā—a degraded *Ksatriya* clan

Br III 63 140

Dālakti—a disciple of *Rathītara* (s v).

Va 60 66

Dālbhya (I)—a sage of the *Auttama* epoch

M 9 14

Dālbhya (II)—the sage wh of *Kṛṣṇa* in the *Anangadānavrat*

M 70 10, 13

Dāvika (c)—the country of, (*Dārvika*—Wilson) under the *mlecchas*

Vi. IV. 24 69

Dāśapuram—here were born as hunters the seven sons of Kauśika But they remembered their previous births and refrained from cruel deeds

M. 20 12-4, 21 9 and 28

Dāsarathi—a name of Rāma, who destroyed Rāvana and his clan

Vā 70 48

Dāśārnas—Satadhvaja (s v) was their king when they heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā they met him with presents

Bha X. 52 11 [12], 86 25

Dāśārha—see *Daśārhas*

Bha XI 30 18

Dāśeyi—the fisher-woman, who took birth as Satyavati and begot Vicitravīrya by Śantanu

Vi. 50 45 Va 73 21, 99 240

Dāsa—servants entertained in a *srāddha*,¹ appellation of the Śūdras²

¹ Vi 17 57 and 62, Va 60 37 ² Vi III 10 9

Dāsi (i)—Slaves as present to learned men

Br II 34 39

Dāsī (11)—of four kinds, *devadāsī*, *brahmadāsī*, *svatantra* and *Śūdradāsika*, the first two occupy the status of a *Kṣatriya* lady, the third enjoys the status of a dancing girl (*veśī*), and the last that of a low caste (*hīnajāti*)¹ A synonym of *Paricārīka* or a servant-maid²

¹ Br IV 8 11-12 ² M 29 17-23

Dāsera—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 85

Dāhakāla—the period at the end of a Kalpa

Va 7 15

Dik—a son of Satarūpā

M 4 25

Dikgajas—the four elephants at the four quarters with clouds, thrown about during Śiva's *tāndava*

Br II 22 47, 51, Va 51 43 5 M 1 1, 125 17-21.

Dikpati—a Satya God

Br II 36 34, Vā 62 31

Dikpālas—the guardians of the quarters Sudharman, Śankhapāda, Ketumān, and Hiranyaroman, destroy the enemies and protect the earth Invoked in the *grāhabālī*,¹ worship of²

¹ M 8 9-11, 93 52 ² M 67 9 16, 69 38

Dikvāsasa—an attribute of Śiva

Br II 27 98

Digangana—These are Brāhmī, Āgneyī, Gādīnī, Nairṛtī, Vārūnī, Patākīnī, Śankhīnī and Maheśvarī

M 286 5-11, 17

Digīśvarās—Lords of the quarters; present at Varuna's sacrifice.

Br. III. 1. 28.

Digdanti—see *Diggaja*.

Br. IV. 9. 79.

Digvijaya—conquest of the quarters; of Sagara;¹ of Ilā.²

¹ Br. III. 49. 47; 52. 41. ² M. 11. 43

Diṇḍipunyaḥkaram—a Tīrtham sacred to Pitrs.

M. 22. 77.

Dindima—a war-musical instrument.

M. 138. 56; Mā. 40. 24.

Diti (1)—a daughter of Dakṣa, and wife of Kaśyapa.¹ Her sons generally known as Daityas. Mother of Hiranyākṣa and Hiranyakaśipu.² Mother of Dantavakra by the sage's curse.³ Her sons Prahlāda and Hari were devotees of Hari.⁴ Always set her mind on truth;⁵ daughter Simhikā;^{5a} (*Ādity-Vā. P.*). Finding her sons slain by Hari to help Indra, she became enraged, and asked her husband to bless her with a child to kill Indra. The unwilling husband offered it on condition of her observing certain vows for 100 years. So she observed them and Indra came to assist her. One day he found her sleeping in an unorthodox posture and entering her womb cut the embryo into seven and then into 49 pieces; but at her request he gave all of them the status of gods, known as Maruts.⁶ Impelled by passion and desire for children she approached her husband one evening for sexual intercourse. Kaśyapa said that it was the hour when Śivaganas moved about and for him, to offer the *Śandhya*-prayer. But she persisted and gained her object. She however requested to be redeemed of the sin. Kaśyapa

remarked that since she approached him at the wrong time, her sons would have paśāca-character and would be killed by Hari. For her penitence she was blessed with a righteous child among her grandsons⁷. Held the *tejas* in embryo for a hundred years when darkness enveloped all directions. The two door-keepers of Vaikunṭha cursed by seers for preventing them from having *darsan* of Hari were born as her two sons, when there were evil omens⁸. Prayed for another son. This was Vajrāṅga who on his birth according to her orders bound Indra. The latter was released on the mediation of Brahmā and Kaśyapa⁹. Mother of Daityas, a Mother Goddess to be worshipped in house and palace buildings¹⁰. Yoganidrā addressed as,¹¹ sons of, in the seventh *talam* or Pātālam¹².

¹Bhā III 14 7, Va 66 54, V₁ I 15 124, 140 ²Bha VI 6 25, 18 11, VII.1 39, Br III 3 56, M 6 1-8, Vā 67 49 ³Bhā IX 24 37 ⁴Ib VI 18 10 ⁵Ib VII 2 61 ^{5a}Vā 67 60
⁶Bha VI 18 23-77, Br I 1 112, ch 5 (whole), 7 465, IV 9 3
M 6 47, ch 7 (whole), Vā 67 86, 135 V₁ I 21 30-41 ⁷Bhā III 14 (whole) ⁸Ib VI 15 1-10, 16 35, 17 2-15 ⁹M 146 18-55, 171 29 ¹⁰Ib 171 58, 179 15, 251 29 253 27, 268 19 ¹¹V₁ V 2 9, ¹²Va 50 43

Diti (II)—a Mauneya

Va 69 2

Didehaka—a Śukra deva

Va 31 9

Dinanātha—a name of the Sun God

Br IV 24 61

Dinamīśrā—a Sakti in the Sodaśapatrābja

Br IV 32 11

Dilīpa (I)—a sage who knows the yoga power of Viṣṇu

Bhā II 7 44

Dilīpa (II)—a son of Amśuman and of Yasodā, father of Bhagīratha, tried to bring down the Gangā but died without success¹ After a long rule, he retired to the forest²

¹Bha IX 9 2 M 12 44, 15 19 Va 73 42 88 167 V₁ IV 4
34 5 ²Br III 10 92, 56 29, 32, 63 166

Dilīpa (III)—a son of Ṛṣya and father of Pratīpa

Bhā IX 22 11

Dilīpa (IV)—(Khatvāṅga) the son of Kṛśaśarma, comes down from heaven and resides here for a *muhurta*, a master of the three worlds by intelligence and honesty

Br III 63 182

Dilīpa (V)—a son of Raghu

M 12 48

Dilīpa (VI)—a son of Bhīmasena and father of Pratīpa

M 50 38, Va 99 233 V₁ IV 20 7-8

Dilīpa (VII)—a son of Viśvamahat

Va 88 182

Dīpankāsas—Devas

Va 88 78

Dīpam—Heaven, see also Suvarloka, presiding deity is Sūrya, who is therefore known as Dīvaspati, here live Gandharvas, Rāksasas, Apsarasas, Yakṣas, Nāgas, and men, five-fold route to, from Pātāla, equal to earth in measurement of rotation or border

M. 2 32 124 20 Va 47 9 101 19

Dīpamjaya—a son of Udāradhī and Bhadra, husband of Varāṅgī and father of Ripu

Br II 36 101 V₁ 62 87

Divavaṣṭā—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārṣeya.

M. 199. 13.

Divaspati (I)—the Indra of the epoch of the 13th Manu (Ruci); a friend of Yogeśvara.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 31-32; Br. IV. 1. 101; Vā. 100. 105. Vi. III. 2. 39.

Divaspati (II)—Sūrya, Lord of Bhavya.

Br. II. 23. 50; Vā. 101. 22.

Divaspati (III)—a name of Dhruva.

Vā. 62. 81.

Divasparśā—a Tusita Deva.

Br. II. 36. 10.

Divāka—(Divārka Br. P.)—son of Bhānu and father of Sahadeva; leader of an army.

Bhā. IX. 12. 10-11.

Divākara (I)—the Sun god, king of the planets;¹ is Agni;² different positions of, in the sky in different lands;³ struck by Svabhānu, fell on the earth;⁴ addressed by Kārttikeya to whom he went as a Brahmana;⁵ at a distance of 1000 × 100 yojanas from the earth.⁶

cognates Sudyumna in woman's disguise did not get any share, Vasistha got him Pratistā and he in turn offered it to Pururavas

Vā 85 20-23

Divākīrtiyas—a class of Pītrs propitiated on every New-Moon Day, to them Kṛṣṇapakṣa is day and Śuklapakṣa is night²

¹Br II 28 23, 93, Va 56 21, 73 62 ²Vā 56 87

Divākṛtyas—a class of Gods performing Śrāddha

Br III 10 110

Divāvṛta—Mt a hill of Krauñcadvīpa

Br II 19 67, Vā 49 62 V₁ II 4 51

Divi—a Satya God

Br II 36 35

Divinda—Mt a hill of Krauñcadvīpa

Va 49 62

Diviratha (I)—the son of Khanapāna (Anapāna Br P and V₁ P) and father of Dharmaratha

Bha IX 23 6-7, Br III 74 103, V₁ IV 18 15 Va 99 101

Diviratha (II)—the son of Dadhivāhana, his son was Vidvan Dharmaratha

M 48 92

Divodāsa (I)—a son of Bhīmaratha and father of Dyumat

Bhā IX 17 6

Divodāsa (II)—son of Mūdgala and father of Mitreyu

Bhā IX 21 34 22 1

Divodāsa (III)—see Prajēśvara

Br III 67 26

Divodāsa (IV)—a son of Vindhyaśva,¹ a Mantrakṛt² and a Rājarsi,³ excluded from marital alliances with Bhṛguṣ, etc.⁴

¹M 50 7 ²Br II 32 106, Vā 59 97 ³M 145 100
⁴Ib 195 42

Divodāsa (V)—a name of Bhīmaratha, king of Kāśī, ruined by Rāksasa Ksemaka. *Divodāsa* established his headquarters at the city of Gomati on the outskirts of the state, a Rājarsi, his wife Suyasā prayed to Ganapati in the temple at the city of Nīkumbha for a son and as the God was not pleased to grant her prayer even after a long time, *Divodāsa* had the temple demolished and hence cursed, defeated and slew the 100 sons of Bhadrāsreni except the child Durdama, through queen Drsadvati he got a son Pratardana

Va 92 23-64, V₁ IV 8 11

Divodāsa (VI)—the Rājarsi, son of Badhyaśva and Menaka

Vā 99 201

Divodāsa (VII)—the son of Haryasva and father of Mitrāyu

V₁ IV 19 62, 69

Divaukasas—a class of deities of the Cākṣuṣa epoch
M 9 24

Divya (I)—a son of Sātvata

Bh₁ IX 24 6, Br III 71 1 V₁ IV 13 1

Divya (II)—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 39

Divya (III)—a God of Sūtāra group

Br IV 1 89

Divya (VI)—a son of Kausalyā

Vā 96 1

Divyamahōrātram—360 days of human reckoning according to the sāvana calculation, *ahas* or day is udagāyanam and *rātri* or night is daksināyanam, *māsam*, 30 years of human calculation, three months and ten days equal to 100 years of human counting, *samvatsara* = 360 years of human years, 1000 years = 360000 years

Va 57 12, 19 100 224

Divyamana—a Pārāvata God of the Svarocisa epoch

Br II 36 14

Divyamānusas—divine men, the ten sons of Vaivasvata
Manu

M 11 41

Divyavidyā—a Yoganāthā

Br IV 37 30

Divyā (I)—a daughter of Hīranyakasipu and wife of Bhrgu, the first Prajāpati, son Śukra, had also a daughter

Br III 1 74 6 88, Va 65 72

Divyā (II)—an Apsaras

Br III 7 7

Divyausadhi—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 39

Dīkṣā (III)—as consort of a Brahmana Soma.

Vi. I. 8. 8.

Dīkṣita Brāhmaṇa—with Dīkṣā a *sthāna* of Rudra; son Santāṇa.

Vi. 1. 8. 7, 11.

Dīdhaya—a Yāma Deva.

Vā. 31. 6.

Dīpapratistākhyavratam—performed by Dharani and got relieved of the distress caused by Paraśurāma.

Br. III. 47. 61.

Dīpikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 35. 98

Dīpeśvaram—a Tīrtham on the Narmadā (see Vyāsa Tīrtha).

M. 191. 38.

Dīpta—a son of Uttama Manu.

V. III. 1. 15.

Diptaketu—a son of Dakṣa Sāvarni.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 18; V. III. 2. 24.

Dīpti (I)—an Amitābha god; one of the twenty Amitābha ganas.

Br. IV. 1. 17; Vā. 100. 16.

Dīpti (II)—the fruit of Prānāyāma; equal to the worship of planets of Sun, Moon, and able to know the past, present and future.

Vā. 11. 4. 9.

Disas (I)—one of the Marutganas

Va 67 129

Disas (II)—directions as the wives of Bhīma, Ākāśa tanū of the Lord, *svarga* as the sun

Br II 10 82, Va 27 54

Disānām devanam—deities of quarters sculptured in the pillars of the palace

Va 101 290

Distā—a son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Nābhāga

Bhā VIII 13 2, IX 1 12 2 23 Br II 38 31 III 60 3
V₁ IV 1 7

-Dikṣa (I)—wife of Ugra, (Dikṣita) son Santāna

Br II 10 83, Va 27 55

Dikṣa (II)—in connection with Lalitā's worship, Sāmbhavi Dikṣā is the knowledge that comes at once by the Guru's look, speech or touch, Manasī Dikṣā where the disciple is initiated by the Guru in secret being pleased with his conduct, first was Kriyā Dikṣā which consists of purificatory bath and recital of *Devīsukta* and *Purusasūkta* with 16 *upacāras*, offering of the *Puspāñjali* with *śahasrākṣara vidya*, *samādhi*, the poor and disabled worship with *bhāvanadravyas* (i e) meditation in mind as if doing all of them, place of meditation or *japasthāna*, thinking of Bhairavī, then the Śa-Śa-Sa group of 42 letters *Pancākṣara*, *Caturākṣara*, etc, contemplate on *Varamūrti* and then *Svarasakti* and *Varnaśakti*, installation of *Cakreśvari* and of *Ananga Kusuma-devi* in the heart seeing the *Mudrā*, meditation of *Manujapam* pleases *Devī*

Br IV 43 (whole) and 44 1 to 151

Dikṣā (III*)—as consort of a Brahmana Soma.

Vi. I. 8. 8.

*Dikṣita Brāhmaṇa**—with *Dikṣā* a *sthāna* of Rudra; son Santāṇa.

Vi. 1. 8. 7, 11.

Dīdhaya—a Yāma Deva.

Vā. 31. 6.

Dīpapratistākhyavratam—performed by Dharanī and got relieved of the distress caused by Paraśurāma.

Br. III. 47. 61.

Dīpikā—a Śakti.

Br. IV. 35 98

Dīpeśvaram—a Tīrtham on the Narmadā (see Vyāsa Tīrtha).

M. 191. 38.

Dīpta—a son of Uttama Manu.

Vi III. 1. 15.

Dīptaketu—a son of Daksa Sāvarni.

Bhā VIII. 13. 18; Vi. III. 2. 24.

Dīpti (I)*—an* Amitābha god; one of the twenty Amitābha ganas.

Br. IV. 1. 17; Vā. 100. 16.

Dīpti (II)—the fruit of Prānāyāma; equal to the worship of planets of Sun, Moon, and able to know the past, present and future.

Vā. 11. 4, 9.

Dīptiketū—a son of the first Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1 64.

Dīptimān (I)—one of the seven sages of the eighth Mānvantara.

Bhā VIII 13 15 V₁ III. 2 17.

Dīptimān (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Rohini (Satyabhāmā M.P.)

Bhā. X. 61. 18, 90 33; M. 47 17, V₁. V. 32. 2.

Diptim (III)—(Ātreya)—a sage of the first epoch of Sāvarna Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 11.

Dīptimēdhā—a God of Sumedhasa group.

Br. II 36. 59.

Diptivratam—the gift of a light; leads to Rudraloka.

M 101. 41

Dirghakeśī—a Mother goddess.

M. 179. 29

Dirghaghonā—a Svara Śakti.

Br. IV. 44 55, 74

Dirghajihva—a commander of Bhanda to aid Viśaṅga; killed by Bhagamālā.

Br IV 21 78, 25 27, 91

Dirghajihvikā—a Svara Śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 56

Dīrghatapa—(Saunahotra and Prakāśirāt)—the son of Kāśa (Rāstra V₁ P) and the king of Kāśi, see Kāśipa,¹ a Mantrakṛt and of the Angirasa branch² Performed penance for sons on account of which Arjadeva Dhanvantri became his son, father of Dharma and Dhanvantri³

¹Br III 67 7 V₁ IV 8 7-8 ²Vā 59 102 ³Ib 92 6, 18-19

Dīrghatama (I)—a son of Rastra and father of Dhanvantari

Bhā IX. 17 4

Dīrghatama (II)—a son of Uśija, cursed even in the womb to lose consciousness by Brhaspati, learnt his *Dharma* from Saurabheya Vrsabha, it was *Godharma* to do as they pleased, once embraced in sexual love his brother's wife, for this he was floated down the Ganges,¹ met Vairocana Bali who engaged him for Ksetraja sons, five through Bali's queen and one through her servant-maid This was Kāksivat² Surabhi warded him from the darkness clouding him, got the title Gotama,³ with Kāksivat he went to Girivraja and after penance reached heaven,⁴ a Rsika and a Mantrakṛt⁵

¹M 48 41-57, Vā 99 34 76 ²Bha IX 23 5 ³M 48 58-78, Vā 99 92 ⁴Ib 48 85 86 ⁵Br II 32 101, 111, M 145 95 and 105

Dīrghatama (III)—a sage by Garbha

Va 59 93 99 37

Dīrghatama (IV)—a son of Utathya and Mamatā, father of Anga and others Half-brother of Bharadvāja

V₁ IV 18 13, 19 16

Dīrghabāhu (I)—a son of Khatvānga (Dilipa) and father of Raghu

Bhā IX. 10 1, Br III 63 183 Va 88 183 V₁ IV 4 83-4
P 13

Dundubhi (vii)—a musical instrument whose sound causes death; used in the Tārakāmaya.

M. 177. 26.

Dundubhi (viii)—Mt. in Śākadvīpa; here the Devas once beat the drum, the sound of which caused death to Dundubhi and from thence took this name.

M. 122. 13-14.

Dundubhi (ix)—a son of Sutāra, the Lord of the sacred Dvāpara.

Vā. 23. 121.

Dundubhi (x)—(Sata Dundubhi ?) a son of Jambha
Vā. 67. 78.

Dundumāra—a name of Kuvalayāśva, (s.v.).

Vi. IV. 2. 40.

Duratikrama—a son of Suhotri, the avatār of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 127.

Duritaksaya—a son of Mahāvīrya and father of Tray-yārūni and others; attained Brahmanagatī; see Duruksaya.

Bhā. IX. 21. 19-20.

Durukti—born of Krodha and Himsā; sister and also wife of Kali.

Bhā. IV. 8. 3-4.

Duruksaya—see Duritaksaya. According to *Matsya Purāna* the name is Uruksaya.

Vi. IV. 19. 24.

Dirghabahu (II)—a son of Aja

-M-12 49

Dirghamulha—alias Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 66

Dirgha—a Kalā of Viṣṇu

Br IV 35 95

Dundu—the Asura who insulted the sage Udaka and met with death at the hands of Kuvalayāśva

Vi IV 2 40

Dundubhi (I)—the son of Andhaka and father of Darīdyota (Arīdyota- Br P)

Bha IX 24 20

Dundubhi (II)—a son of Dyutiman, a Janapada in Krauñcadvīpa called after him, Dundubhīdeśa

Br II 14 23 26 Va 33 21 23 Vi II 4 48

Dundubhi(*svana*) (III)—Mt a hill of Krauñcadvīpa also a region a varsa of the dvīpam

Br II 14 26 19 69 73 Va 49 63 68 Vi II 4 51

Dundubhi (IV)—Mt one of the seven hills of Plakṣa dvīpa where Dundubhi and the Asura Candramrtyu were beaten by the Devas

Br II 18 75 19 10, Vi II 4 7 Va 47 72 49 9 96 145
M 122 13

Dundubhi (V)—one of the Danu's sons a Dānava

Br III 6 4 Va 68 4

Dundubhi (VI)—a son of Maya and Rambhā

Br III 6 29 Va 68 28

Dundubhi (vii)—a musical instrument whose sound causes death; used in the Tārakāmaya.

M. 177. 26.

Dundubhi (viii)—Mt. in Śākadvīpa; here the Devas once beat the drum, the sound of which caused death to Dundubhi and from thence took this name.

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Duratikrama—a son of Suhotri, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 127.

Duritaksaya—a son of Mahāvīrya and father of Tray-yāruni and others; attained Brahmanagati; see Duruksaya.

Bhā. IX. 21. 19-20.

Durukti—born of Krodha and Himsā; sister and also wife of Kali.

Bhā. IV. 8. 3-4.

Duruksaya—see *Duritaksaya*. According to *Matsya Purāna* the name is Uruksaya.

Vi. IV. 19. 24.

Durgatī—a commander of Bhandā

Br IV 21 86

Durgama—a R from the Vindhya

M 114 28

Durgas—fortified places unknown under Prthu, six kinds of. Giridurga is the best, described¹ also four kinds of, three natural and one artificial, contain different outways, Kumāripuram, villages, towns surrounded by a moat, also mountains and rivers,² desert, mountain and water, man left the tree home for this, last was artificial, made by man with ramparts, moats and Kumāripuram,³ of the southern country⁴

¹M 10 32, 217 6 87 V I 6 18 ²Vā 8 98 108 ff ³Br II 7 92, 101 ff ⁴Va 45 128

Durga (I)—one of the names of Yogamāya propitiated by Devakī and others for Kṛṣṇa's safe return from the cave of Jāmbavān,¹ worship of,² a Śakti,³ worshipped in the *grahabali* Icon of⁴

¹Bha X 2 11 56 35 ²Ib XI 27 29 ³Br III 32 24, 48 and 59 IV 19 81 39 57, 44 76 ⁴M 93 16, 260 55 66

Durgā (II)—a R originating from the Vindhya Mountains

Br II 16 33 Vā 45 103

Durgākhyā—a commander of Bhandā, a son of Bhandā

Br IV 21 83 26 49

Durgādhyakṣa—the superintendent of fortresses, his qualifications

M 215 39 ~

Durgāla' (c)—a territory to the west of the Vindhya Mountains.

Br. II. 16. 60.

- *Durjaya*—a son of Dana.

Bhā. VI. 6. 31.

Durja(e)ya—a son of Ananta (Ānarta-M.P.); a soldier of great fortune.

Br. III. 69. 54; M. 43. 49, Vā. 94. 53.

- *Durdāma* (I)—(Durmada): a son of Vasudeva and Rohini and father of Abhibhūta.

Br. III. 71. 165, 171; M. 46. 12; Vā. 96. 163; Vi. IV. 15-22.

Durdama (II)—the son of Dhṛta and father of Pra-cetas.

Br. III. 74. 11. Vā 99. 11.

Durdama (III)—a king and a son of Rudraśreni.

M. 43. 11.

Durdama (IV)—a son of Suhotri, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 127.

Durdama (v)—the surviving son of Bhadraśreni out of his hundred sons, who were put to sword by Divodāsa.

Vā. 92. 63

Durdama (VI)—the son of Bhadraśrenya and father of Dhanaka.

Vi. IV. 11. 10.

Durdama (VII)—a son of Ghṛtā and father of Pracetas.

Vi. IV. 17. 4.

Durmada (v)—an Asura commander of ten *aksauhini's* was sent against Lalitā accompanied by noisy *pataha*; rode on the camel, succeeded in taking a jewel from the crown of Sampatkarī-Sarasvatī, who being enraged struck him at the breast; he fell dead and his followers were massacred. The rest fled to the Sūnyaka city in fear.

Br. IV. 22. 19, 28, 47.

Dūrmada (vi)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara.

Br. IV. 44. 68.

Durmada (vii)—a son of Bhadrāśreni; (see *Durdama*),

Vā. 94. 7.

Durmada (viii)—of the Rohini family; see also *Durdamā*; a son of Rohini and Ānakadundubhi.

Vā. 96. 169, V. 15 19

Durmana—the son of Dhṛta and father of Pracetas.

Bhā IX. 23. 15

Durmarsa—fought with Kāmadeva in the Devāsura war.

Bhā. VIII. 10. 33.

Durmarsana—a son of Śrījaya and Rāstrapāli.

Bhā IX. 24. 42.

Durmitra—the son of Puṣpamiṣṭha.

Bhā XII. 1. 34.

Durmukha (i)—a Rākṣasa killed in the Lankā war.

Bhā IX. 10 18

Durdamana—the son of Śatānika and father of Vahīnara.

Bhā IX. 22. 43

Durdiha—a Deva.

Br. II. 13. 95.

Durdura—a Mountain in Bhāratavarsa.

Br. II. 16. 20.

Durbhagā (I)—a name of the daughter of Kāla (time); enjoyed Pūru and blessed him with a boon; offered herself to Brhadraṭha and on his refusal cursed him to be ever wandering. She then approached Bhaya, the Yavana Lord who adopted her as his sister; helped the Yavanas in overcoming the city of Purañjana; allegorically "old age"; a Śakti.³

¹ Bhā. IV. 27. 19-30, 28. 1, 3 and 10. ² Ib. 29. 22. ³ Br. IV. 44. 75.

Durbhagā (II)—a Mind-born mother.

M. 179. 14

Durmada (I)—a companion of Purañjana. allegorically *upastha*.

Bhā IV. 25. 52, 29. 14

Durmada (II)—a son of Bhadrascenaka (or Bhadrāsena) and father of Dhanaka (Kānaka-Br. P.).

Bhā IX. 23. 23, Br. III. 67. 66, 69. 7

Durmada (III)—(see *Durdama*) a son of Rohini and Vasudeva.

Bhā IX. 24. 46-47

Durmada (IV)—a son of Vasudeva and Paurāvi

Bhā IX. 24. 47.

Durmada (v)—an Asura commander of ten *aksauhiniś* was sent against Lalitā accompanied by noisy *pataha*; rode on the camel, succeeded in taking a jewel from the crown of Sampatkari-Sarasvāṇi, who being enraged struck him at the breast; he fell dead and his followers were massacred. The rest fled to the Sūnyaka city in fear.

Br. IV. 22 19, 28, 47

Durmāda (vi)—a name of Vighneśvara.

Br. IV. 44, 68.

Durmada (vii)—a son of Bhadrāśreni; (see *Durdama*).

Vā. 94. 7.

Durmada (viii)—of the Rohini family; see also *Durdama*; a son of Rohini and Ānakadundubhi.

Vā. 96 169, VI. 15 19.

Durmana—the son of Dhṛta and father of Pracetas.

Bhā IX. 23 15

Durmarsa—fought with Kāmadeva in the Devāsura war.

Bhā VIII. 10. 33.

Durmarsana—a son of Śrñjaya and Rāstrapāli.

Bhā IX. 24. 42.

Durmitra—the son of Puspamista.

Bhā. XII 1. 34.

Durmukha (i)—a Rākṣasa killed in the Lankā war.

Bhā IX. 10 18

Durmukha (ii)—a Kādraveya Nāga.

Br. III. 7. 35; M. 6. 41, Vā. 69. 71.

Durmukha (iii)—a son of Khasa and a Rākṣasa.

Br. III. 7. 136; Vā. 69. 167.

Durmukha (iv)—a Vighnāyaka.

Br. IV. 27. 81

Durmukha (v)—a son of Suhotrī, the *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 127

Duryodhana—the eldest of the hundred sons of Dhṛtarāstra and Gāndhārī,¹ Subhadrā was intended by Rāma to be given in marriage to him,² was met by Kṛtavarma and taken leave of,³ went from Balabhadra and learnt *gādā* from Balarāma at Mithilā,⁴ mistook the colour of the flooring of the Pāṇḍava's *sabhā* (built by Maya) for a sheet of water and had a nasty fall at which Bhīma and the ladies laughed. This enraged Duryodhana who was conciliated by Yūdhishthira who sent clothes to him through Kṛṣṇa. He did not accept them, but went home downcast,⁵ kept under influence Vinda and Anuvinda of Avānti,⁶ banished the Pāṇḍavas and Draupadī to the forest for defeat in the game of dice,⁷ resented Sāmba's action in taking away his daughter Lakṣmanā in *svayamvara* and wanted to punish him; heard of Rāma's arrival and extended welcome to him; afraid of Rāma's prowess agreed to the marriage of his daughter to Sāmba and gave a rich dowry,⁸ did not feel happy over the success of the Rājastuya, where he was in charge of the treasury,⁹ failed to hit the fish mark in Lakṣmanā's *svayamvara*,¹⁰ Jealous of Kṛṣṇa and Draupadī, his mind set on the latter,¹¹ ordered Vidura's banishment for offering good counsel, and insulted him as the son of a *dāsi*,¹² met the Pāṇḍavas in war at Kurukṣetrā; arranged an *vyūha* at Syamanta-

pañcaka; fought with Bhīmasena who killed him with his *gada*; lay in the battlefield with his thigh fractured, along with eleven Akṣauhīnis.¹³ Built a house of lac to get the Pāṇḍavas consumed by flames.¹⁴

¹Bhā. IX. 22, 26; X. 64. [4]; M. 50. 48; Vā. 99. 243; Vi. IV. 20. 39. ²Bhā. X. 86. 3. ³Ib. X. 52. (56) V. 12. ⁴Ib. X. 57. 26; Br. III. 71. 84; Vā. 96. 83. ⁵Bhā. X. 58. 27; 75. 31-39. ⁶Ib. X. 58. 30. ⁷Ib. X. 64. [4]. ⁸Ib. X. 68. (whole); V. V. 35. 4-5, 11. ⁹Bhā. X. 74. 53; 75. 2 and 4. ¹⁰Ib. X. 83. 23. ¹¹Ib. X. 75. 31-32. ¹²Ib. I. 7. 14; III. 1. 14-15. ¹³Ib. X. 78. (16) (V) 15, 18-19; 39, 79. 23; 80 [1]; III. 3. 13; M. 103. 3-5. ¹⁴Vi. IV. 13. 70.

Dūrvasu—a son of Devayāni; cursed by his father for refusing to part with his youth.¹ Viceroy of south-east kingdom,² line of; father of Vanhi; got merged into Puru's line ultimately.

¹Vi. IV. 10. 6, 13. ²Ib. IV. 10. 31. ³Ib. IV. 16. 2-6

Dūrvāksī—(Dūrvāksī-Br. P.) the queen of Vṛka.

Bhā. IX. 24. 43.

Durvāsa (I)—a son of Atri and an younger brother of Dattātreyā;¹ an *aṁśa* of Śiva;² appeared before Ambarīṣa who was about to break his *dvādasi* fast; agreed to accept his hospitality, went to the river for bath and tarried there; finding the *muhūrta* for *pārana* (break-fast) drawing to a close, the king broke his fast with some water. Coming to know of this on his return, the sage produced a flaming spirit to attack him. But Hari's *cakra* burnt it down and turned towards the sage, who ran for succour to Brahmā, Śiva and Viṣṇu. All of them were unable to help; but Hari advised him to meet Ambarīṣa and apologise to him.³ This he did and was set at liberty. After partaking the meals with him, he returned to Brahmāloka;⁴ blessed Pṛthā with secret *mantras* to summon gods.⁵ Through him Duryodhana planned to destroy the Pāṇḍavas by inciting him to go to them and ask for a feast. But Kṛṣṇa protected them on the occasion.⁶ In the course of his sojourn he met a Vidyā-

dhara¹ maid, with a garland given to her by the Devi, took it from her and presented it to Indra who put it on his elephant who in turn threw it on the ground and trampled upon it. Enraged at this, the sage cursed him to be lost to all fortune⁷

¹Bhā IV 1 15 Br III 8 82 Va 70 76 ²Bha IV 1 33
³Ib IX 4 35 71 ⁴Ib IX 5 1-22 ⁵Ib IX 24 32 XI 1 12
⁶Ib I, 15 11 ⁷Ib VIII 5 16 Br IV 5 16 20, 9 31, 40 120.

Dūrpāsā (II)—a Siddha

Bha VI 15 13

Durvāsa (III)—one of the Sages who left for Pindā raka

Bhā XI 1 12

Durvinīta—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 87

Dulā—a Śakti

Br IV 32 29

Dullola—a son of Saramā had four sons

Br III 7 441

Duśsaṭha—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV, 21 87

Duśsalā—a daughter of Dhrtarāstra

Bhā IX 22 26

Duśśasana—a son of Dhrtarāstra gave evil advice to Duryodhana

Bhā III 3 13 V, IV 20 39 V 35 27

Duskanta—of the Paurava line, adopted as son by Marutta, father of Sarūpya

Br III 74 3-5

Dustaśekhara—an Asura, created by Bhandā

Br IV 10 81

Duspūra (Pūrana), one of the 16 classes of Pisācas

Br III 7 377

Dusyanta (I)—a son of Raibhya and Upadānavi, a king, while out for hunting came to Kanva's hermitage, saw the beautiful Sakuntala, married her by the *gāndharta* vidhi and left for his capital the next day. A son Bharata was born to Sakuntalā and he was brought up by Kanva. Sakuntalā came to his palace with the boy but Dusyanta had forgotten her. A voice from the air asked him to accept them, his wife and son, which he did,¹ removed from hell by the son²

¹ Bhā. I. 12 20, IX. 20 7-22 [1-2], M. 49 10-11, Br III 6 25
Vā 68 24, 99 133-6 ² Vi IV 19 9-10

Dusyanta (II)—of Puru's line, was adopted by Mārut(t)a as his son, returned to the line of Yadu the eldest son of Yayāti,¹ through Yayāti's curse the Turvasu and the Paurava dynasties became commingled²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23 17-18, Vā. 99 3 VI. IV 16 5-6 ² M. 48 2 3

Duhka—sorrow born of Vedanā

Br II 9 35

Duhśīla—killed Candragupta, a commander of Bhandā.

Br IV 25 99

Dūta—a messenger¹ to report as he has been told and to be skilled in languages of different countries, one who can adjust according to time and place;¹ of Indra to Tāraka

to get him ready for war after the birth of Kārttikeya,² of Paundraka³

¹ M 215 12-4, 254 24. ² M 38 19, 159 24 ³ V₁ V 34 6

Dūtī (I)—an Aksara devī

Br IV 19 58, 37 34

Dūtī (II)—a Mind-born mother

M. 179 10

Dūrva (I)—a plant sacred to Hari,¹ from this *Dūrvañ-janam*, being an auspicious thing to be looked at in the morning²

¹ Bhā V 3 6 ² Br III 28 10

Dūrva (II)—a son of Nrpañjaya his son Timi

Bhā IX. 22 42

Dūsana (I)—an Asura, was killed by Rama

Bhā IX. 10 9

Dūsana (II)—a son of Viśravas and Vākā

Br III 8 56 V₂ 70 50

Dūṣanā—the queen of Bhauvana and mother of Tvaṣṭā

Bhā V 15 15

Drdhadhyumna—an Āgastya, a Brahmiṣṭha

M 145 114

Drdhanemi—a son of Satyadhṛti and father of Supārśva (Sudharma-M. P.)

Bhā IX 21 27 M 49 70 V₁ IV 19 49

Drdhabhakti—a monkey chief

Br III 7 239

Drdharatha (I)—a son of Senajit

M 49 50

Drdharatha (II)—a son of Navaratha, father of Sākuni

M 44 43

Drdharatha (III)—a son of Jayadratha

Va 99 111

Drdharuci—a son of Hiranyaketas of Kusadvīpa

Bha V 20 14

Drdhavrata—a son of Sikkhandi the *avatar* of the 18th
Dvāpara

Va 23 183

*Drdhavrata*m—leads to Varuna loka

M 101 44

Drdhasena (I)—(future Brhadratha line) ruled for
58 years

Br III 74 118

Drdhasena (II)—the son of Susravas and father of
Subala

V₁ IV 23 7-8

Drdhahanu—a son of Senajit

Bha IX 21 23 V₁ IV 19³⁶ 36

Drdhayu (I)—a Brahmistha

Br II 32 119

Drdhāyu (11)—a son of Purūravas and Urvasi

M 24 33

Drdhacyuta—a Sage, a son of Agastya and father of Idh-mavāha

Bha IV 28 32

Drdhāsya—a son of Agastya adopted by Pulaha, hence Pulahas are Āgastyas

M 202 11

Drdhasva (1)—a son of Kuvalasva

Br III 63 62

Drdhasva (11)—a son of Kuvalayasva (Dhundumāra) and father of Haryasva, swallowed the fire from Dhundhu's mouth

Bha IX 6 23-24 M 12 32 Va 88 61 2 V1 IV 2 42 3

Drdhesudhu—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49

Drsyameghas—a group of *nadis* pouring out dew from fire (sun)

Br II 24 28

Dṛṣadaśva—a son of Prthu

Br III 63 27

Dṛsadvatī (1)—a R from the Himalayas in Bhārata-varṣa, Kṛṣṇa crossed her on his way from Dvārakā to Hastinā-pura,¹ on her banks is the Naimisāranya,² Adhisima Kṛṣṇa performed a sacrifice for two years on her banks³

¹Bhā V 19 18 X 71 22 Br II 16 26 III 13 69 Vā 59 128 99 259 ²Vā 1 14 ³M 22 20 50 67 114 22

Drsadvatī (II)—a queen of Samhatāśva

Br III 63 65 Vā 88 64

Drsadvatī (III)—the wife of Haryaśvā, son of Vasu-
mata

Br III 63 75 Vā 88 76

Drsadvatī (IV)—the wife of Viśvāmītra and mother of
Astaka

Br III 66 75 Vā 91 103

Drsadvatī (V)—the queen of Divodāsa and mother of
Pratardana

Br III 67 67 Vā 92 64

Drsadvatī (VI)—one of the five queens of Uśinata and
mother of Śibi

Br III 74 18, 20, M 48 16, 18, Vā 99 19, 21
*

Drstaketu (I)—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 86
*

Drstaketu (II)—the son of Sukumāra and father of
Vithotra

Vi IV 8 20

Drstadharmā—a son of Upamadga

Vi IV 14 9

Drstahāsa—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 86

Drstidevī—a Śakti in the Angadevyantaram

Br IV 37 42

Deyam (I)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1 19

Deyam (II)—a Mukhya gana

Vā 100 18

Deva (I)—the name of the 6th Kalpa

M 290 4

Deva (II)—with fourteen faces, born from the four-faced Brahmā with different colours and sounds, from these were born 14 Manus

Va 26 27-30 V₁ I 5 33-4

Deva (III)—one of Viśvāmitra's sons

Vā 91 96

Deva (IV)—a son of Akrūra and Ugrasenī

Va 96 112

Deva (V)—a son of Devaka

Va 96 129

Devas—eight kinds of Gods

Va 58 123

Devarsabha—a son of Bhānu and Dharma, and father of Indrasena

Bhā VI 6 5

Devarṣi (Nārada?)—the third *avatār* of Viṣṇu when he expounded the Sātvata Tantra

Bhā I 3 8, XI 16 14

Devarsis—a list of,¹ established in the Devaloka²

¹Vā 61 83-85 ²Br II 35 89 98, Va 61 80, 88

Devaka (I)—a Bhoja, and son of Āhuka (Āhukāndha-Vā P), brother of Ugrasena, hated by Kamsa¹ Devakī was one of his seven daughters, all of whom were married to Vasudeva. Father of four sons Devavān and others² Gave rich presents to his daughter Devakī when she was married³

¹Bhā I 14 27, III 1 33, X. 36 24 [31] and 34, Br III 71. 129-30, M. 44 71-2, V₁ IV 14 16-17 ²Bhā. IX. 24 21-23, Vā 96 128-9, V₁ IV 14 18-19, V 1 5 ³Bhā X. 1 32

Devaka (II)—a son of Yudhīsthira by Pauravī (Yaudheyī-V₁ P)

Bhā IX 22 30 V₁ IV 20 44

Devakas—a class of people in Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 22

Devakī (I)—(Devakabhojaputrī Sunāmā) a Bhoja princess, a daughter of Devaka, one of the wives of Vasudeva and mother of eight sons of whom Kṛṣṇa was one, all of them comparable to the eight Vasus,¹ oppressed by Kamsa and relieved by Kṛṣṇa, was about to be murdered by Kamsa who heard a divine voice that her eighth child would be the cause of his end, on Vasudeva's assurance to give up the babies as they were born she was allowed to go. Her first child Kīrtimat was taken to Kamsa who returned the baby. She was imprisoned with Vasudeva to watch over the birth of her sons. During her seventh pregnancy the *Dhāma* of Hari in her womb was transferred by Yogamāyā to that of Rohiṇī and it was said that Devakī aborted. Then the *amśa* of Hari entered her womb and she grew beautiful every day. Brahmā, Śiva and other Gods waited on her on the eve of Kṛṣṇa's birth and said that her son was to kill

Kamsa addressed the new-born Kṛṣṇa. In the Svāyam-bhuva epoch she was Prśnī and Vasudeva was Suta. In another epoch she was Aditi and Vasudeva was Kaśyapa. Yaśodā's daughter exchanged for Devakī's son and Kamsa was told of the birth of a girl, was released from prison along with Vasudeva, forgave and advised Kamsa, was saluted by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma.²

Yudhishthira asked Arjuna about her welfare.³ Kṛṣṇa's respects to, after his return from Indra's abode.⁴ Devakī came to Rukmīni's palace with Vasudeva and Kṛṣṇa,⁵ felt concerned at Kṛṣṇa not returning from the cave of Jāmbavān and aided by others prayed to Durgā for Kṛṣṇa's return,⁶ wondered at the discourses between Nimi and the sages, sons of Ṛṣabha,⁷ embraced Yaśodā at Syamantapañcaka and enquired after her welfare,⁸ praised Kṛṣṇa and Rāma and desired to see her sons who had been killed by Kamsa, saw them with joy when taken back from Suta by Kṛṣṇa, in her presence they left for heaven.⁹ Her grief at the decease of Rāma, Kṛṣṇa and others, entered fire.¹⁰

¹Bhā I 1 12 III 1 33 2 25 IX 24 23, 45, 53, X 1 8 and 29, 36 17, Br I 1 125 M 44 73 46 13-15, 47 2, Va 1 148, 96 163, 172-4 V₁ IV 14 18 15 18 26-30 ²Bhā X Chh 1-4, 44 50-51 45 1-12 Bhā I 8 23 33 11 28 X 36 20, 43 24 V₁ V 2 2, 4 14 18 7-8 ³Bhā I 14 27 ⁴Ib X [67 (V) 48] ⁵Ib X 55 35 ⁶Ib X 56 34-5 ⁷Ib XI 5 51 ⁸Ib X. 82 37 ⁹Ib X 85 27-33 52, 56-70 ¹⁰Ib XI 31 18, V₁ V 38 4

Devakī (II)—a goddess enshrined at Mathurā

M 13 39

Devakī (III)—the mother of Yaudheya by Yudhishthira

M 50 56

Devakulam—Temples where dancing girls were entertained in service

M 70 28

Devakulyā—a daughter of Pūrṇiman and mother of Prastāva, having washed Viṣṇu's feet became a celestial river.

Bha IV 1 14, V 15 6

Devakuta—(Davasaila-Vā P) A Mt to the east of Merumūla, full of Garuda birds

Bha V 16 27, Br III 7 42, Va 35 8, 37 28, 40 1 42
21, 43 12

Devakṛtañjaya—the seventeenth Vyāsa, avatar of Guhāvāsī

Va 23 174.

Devakṣa(e)tra—the son of Devarāta and father of Madhu (Devana-Br P)

Bha. IX. 24 5, Br III 70 45, M. 44 43-4, Va. 95 44,
Vi. IV 12 42

Devaganas—thirty-three in number

Va 66 80

Devagarbha—a son of Hrdika and father of Sūra

Vi. IV 14 24-5

Devagarbhā—a R of Kuśadvīpa

Bha V 20 15

Devagiri—Mt a hill in Bhāratavarsa

Bha. V 19 16

Devaguru—see Brhaspati.

M. 23 30-47.

Devaguhya — (*Devaguhī-Br P*), the husband of Sarasvatī and father of Sarvabhauma Hari

Bha VIII 13 17

Devagrāhīs (*Devalayas*)—planets as houses of Gods and which stand until Pralaya

Br II 24 2, Va 53 2

Devaja—the son of Samyama

Bhā IX 2 34

Devajanī—(*Devajanani-Vā P*) the wife of Manūvara, the Yakṣa, gave birth to a number of sons who in their turn became the fathers and grandfathers of several children

Br III 7 121, 127, Va 69 153, 158-163

Devajihva—a Trayarseya

M 196 43

Devatas—33 crores,¹ 30 crores² Relations of, with Sages and Pitṛs³

¹Va 30 160 ²Ib 61 138 ³Ib 62 21

Devatajit—the son of Sumatī and Vṛddhasena and father of Devadyumna

Bha V 15 2

Devatīrtham—founded by Brahmā on the Narmada

M 191. 24, 193 81

Devadatta (I)—a chief Nāga of Patāla

Bhā V 14 24, 24 31, VI 9 35

Devadatta (II)—the son of Uruśrava and father of Agniveśa,

Bha I\ 2 20 21

Devadatta (III)—the horse of Kalki.

Bhā XII 2 19.

Devadarśa—a pupil of Kabandha, he divided the Samhitas into four among his four pupils.

Br. II 35 57, V₁ III 6 9-10

Devadāruvanam—a sacred place in Kālasarpī,¹ on the slopes of the Mundaprstha;² a *Tīrtham* sacred to Pusti³

¹Br. III 13 99. ²Vā 23 195, 108 66. ³M 13 47

Devadundubhis—musicians in heaven, were overjoyed at the Devī's starting for war.

Br. III. 63. 53, IV 20 100.

Devadeva—see Maheśvara.

Br. IV. 2. 257.

Devadeveśa—Siva.

Br. III. 22. 78

Devadyumna—the son of Devatājīt and Āsuri, husband of Dhenumatī and father of Paramesthi

Bhā. V. 15. 3.

Devadhānī—the city of Indra on the Mānasottara, east of Meru.

Bhā. V. 21 7.

Devana (I)—the son of Devaksatra, a true Kṣatriya, father of Madhu

Br. III. 70 45, Vā. 95 44.

Devana (II)—a Mt. in Krauñcadvīpa

M 122 80

Devabāhu (II)—the second son of Prītī and Pulastya
Br II 11 27, Va 28 22

Devabāhu (III)—a Paulastya and a sage of the Rāivata epoch
Br II 36 61 M 9 19

Devabhāga (I)—a son of Devamīdha and Mārisā, husband of Kamsā and father of Citraketu and Brhadbala
Bha IX 24 28, 40

Devabhāga (II)—a son of Śūra, father of Mahābhāga
Br III 71 149, 188

Devabhāga (III)—the father of Uddhava
M 46 23

Devabhāga (IV)—a brother of Vasudeva
Va 96 147 V₁ IV 14 30

Devabhūja—the milkman who milked the cow-earth in the epoch of Uttama Manu
Vā 63 15

Devabhūti—the son of Bhāgavata the last of the Sungas, killed by his amātya Vasudeva
Bha XII 1 18-20 V₁ IV 24 36-7, 39

Devabhūmi (I)—a Sunga ruler and son of Bhāgavata, ruled for 10 years, killed by his minister Vasudeva who became king (Ksemabhūmi-Va P)

Br III 74 155 Va 99 344

Devabhūmi (II)—the son of Samābhāga, ruled for ten years

M 272 31

Devabhrāja—a forest

Vā 42 46

Devamatī—a Sage

M 196 28

Devamātaras—the sixty daughters of Dakṣa collectively known as

M 5 15, Vā 65 29

Devamātā—the goddess enshrined at Sarasvatī

M 13 44

Devamānusi—(Devamīdusa) a daughter of Śūra

Vā 96 143

Devamārga—a son of Śūra and Bhojū

M. 46 2

Devamitra (I)—a pupil of Maṇḍūkeya, taught the Samhitā to Saubharī and other disciples

Bhā XII 6 56

Devamitra (II)—a name for Śūkalya (s v)

Vā 60 32, 63

Devamīdha (I)—son of Kṛtaratha and father of Vibudha

Vā IV 5 27

Devamīdha (II)—the son of Kṛtīratha and father of Viśrta (Vibudha-Br P.)

Bhā. IX. 13 16, Br III 64 12, Vā. 89 12

Devamīdha (III)—alias Sūra (father of Śūra-Bhā P) the son of Hṛdika, husband of Mārisā who gave birth to ten good sons, Vasudeva and others, had five daughters Prthā and others, gave Prthā in adoption to Kuntī, his friend who had no children

Bhā IX. 24 27-31

Devamīdhusa (I)—Sūra, a son of Mādrī and Vṛsnī,¹ a Rājarsi²

¹Br III 71 145, M 45 2 ²Vā 1 147

Devamīdhusa (II)—the son of Sūra and Māsī

“ Va 96 143

Devayātra—a festival being celebrated at Dvārakā when Arjuna carried off Subhadrā

Bhā X. 86 9

Devayāna—as opposed to Pitr̥yāna, the north road of the sun, situated to the north of Nāgavithī and south of the Saptarsiś, here live Siddhas and they have no rebirths;¹ reached through the *Piṅgala* passage (on the right side of the body);² four roads to and the door of the sun leading to them;³ Śibi's lavish gifts to attain Devayāna⁴

¹Vā 50 216, Vi II 8 90-7 ²Bhā II 2 24 [2], Br II 21 169 ³Br I 7 183 ⁴M. 42 19-20

Devayānas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M. 199 4.

Devayānī (I)—the daughter of Śukra and Ūrjasvātī (Yajani, Jayantī), accompanied Śarmisthā, the Asura king's daughter to water-sports, when Śarmisthā clothed herself

with Devayānī's dress by mistake, Devayānī treated her as a slave, she being the daughter of a Brahmana Purohita. The Princess became enraged, stripped her and cast her into a well and went away, when she was crying helpless there came Yayāti who was on a hunting expedition. He gave her his upper cloth to wear and lifted her up. Devayānī requested him to be her husband, saying that she had been cursed by Kaca, Brhaspati's son, to marry only a Ksatriya. Yayāti agreed and departed. Devayānī reported Śarmisthā's conduct to her father Śukra who left the palace in disgust. The king implored him on his knees, when Sukra agreed to stay on if Śarmisthā would be appointed as servant of his daughter. This was agreed upon, and Śarmisthā became her servant. When Devayānī was married to Yayāti, Sukra presented Śarmisthā as his daughter's maid. She had two sons Yadu and Turvasu. Learning of her husband's connection with Śarmisthā during her own pregnancy, Devayānī left for her father's house. Yayāti followed her and was cursed by Śukra to fall a prey to old age. Yayāti appealed to him to mitigate the curse as his desire for enjoyment with his daughter was still keen. Then Śukra said that if anyone would give him his youth and take up old age then he could regain his youth. His son Pūru agreed and once more the king enjoyed the company of Devayānī,² heard the story of an ewe loved by a ram from Yayāti, and thought it was an allusion to her, became detached and cast off her body with her mind on Hari.³

¹ Bha V 1 34, M 24 52-3, Vā 1 155 65 84, 98 20, V₁ IV 10 4, 20 ² Bha IX 18 7-51, M 25 7, Chh, 26 to 32 ³ Bhā IX 19 (whole), Br III 1 86, 68 15, Vā 93 15-16

Devayānī (11)—a daughter of Jayantī and a granddaughter of Indra

M 47 186

Devayugas—ten in number

Va 61 131.

Devayonaya—four, Gandharvās, Ādhyas, Piśācās and Antās, their relative positions and powers

Va 69 203

Devaraksita—a son of Devaka

• Br III. 71 130, M 44 72 V₁ IV 14 17

Devaraksitā—one of the seven daughters of Devaka and a queen of Vasudeva, mother of nine sons and a daughter,¹ Upāsangadhara was one of her sons²

¹Bhā IX 24 23 and 32, Br III 71 131, 162, 181, Va 96 130, V₁ IV 14 18 ²M 46 16

Devaraksitas—the rulers of Kosala, Āndhra, Pundra, Tāmralipta and Samatata (Campa- Vā P)

Vā 99 385 V₁ IV 24 64

Devaraṅgita—a son of Devaka

Va 96 129

Devarāksasas—Nairrtas

Br III 7 142, Va 69 174

Devarāta (1)—a name of Sunassepa as he was given back by the Gods to Viśvāmītra, (s v) father of Yājñavalkya, a Kauśika and a sage,¹ a Brahmīstha²

¹ Bhā IX 16 30, 32, 36, XII 6 64, Br II 32 117, III 66 67, Va 91 95, V₁ IV 7 37 ²M 145 113, 198 3

Devarāta (II)—the son of Karambhū(a), (Karambhaka- Br P, Vā P) and father of Devaksa(e)tra

Bhā IX 24 5 Br III 70 44 M 44 42-3, Vā 95 43, V₁ IV 12 41-2

Devarāta (III)—a son of Suketu, a great warrior¹ father of Brhadratha (Brhaduktha² Br P).

Va 89 8 ²V₁ IV 5 25 Bha IX 13 14-15, Br III 64 8

Devarāta (IV)—father of Devāśrava

Va 96 185

Devarātas—the kings after Devarāta—Sunassepa of Kauśikagotra

Br III 66 70, Va. 91 98

Devarātapuram—also Devavrātapuram town built by the wood-cutter in honour of his Purohita in the latter's name

Br IV 7 34, 37

Devarāri—a pravara of Angiras

M 196 15

Devala (I)—a Siddha, and a son of Dhisanā and Kṛśāśva, and identified with Hari,¹ came to see Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*,² knew the yoga power of Viṣṇu,³ told Śukra the story of Citraketu,⁴ cursed Hūhū to be born a crocodile,⁵ did not comprehend Hari's *māya*,⁶ came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka,⁷ a Brahmvādīn,⁸ exclusion of marriage alliances with Kāśyapas and Asitas⁹

¹Bha. VI 6 20, 15 12, XI 16 28 ²Ib I 19 10 ³Ib II 7 45 ⁴Ib VI 14 9 ⁵Ib VIII 4 3 ⁶Ib IX. 4 57 ⁷Ib X 84 3 ⁸M. 145 107 ⁹Ib 199 19

Devala (II)—a son of Pratyūsa and father of two sons,¹ a Vasava²

¹Br III 3 27, Va. 66 26 V₁ I 15 117 ²M 5 27, 203 7

Devala (III)—a son of Asita and Ekaparnā,¹ a Brahma vādin and the best among the Sāndilyas²

¹Br III 8 32, 10 19, Va 70 27, 72 17 ²Br II 32 113
III 8 32, Vā 59 103, 70 28

Devala (IV)—a son of Vasudeva and Upadevi, (Sisirā vati- Br P)

Br III 71 182, M. 46 17

Devala (V)—father of Sannati, a queen of Brahmadata, the Pāñcāla king

M. 20 26

Devala (VI)—a son of the Sveta avatar of the Lord

Va 23 205

Devala (VII)—the son of Pāriyātraka and father of Vaccāla

VL IV 4 106

Devalas—of Kausika gotra

Br III 66 72 Vā. 91 100

Devalakas—people living in mleccha regions and ineligible for srāddhā purposes

M 16 15

Devalokas—seven in number—Bhū, Bhuva Sva, Maha, Jana, Tapa and Satya, sacred to Indrām, residences of Devarsis

*M. 13 52, 61 1 2, Va 61 88

Devavara—a carakādhvaryu

Br II. 33 12

Devavarni (ā)—a daughter of Brhaspati (grand-daughter *Vā P*), one of the wives of Viśravas and mother of Vaiśravana or Kubera and others

Br III 8 39-40 Va 70 33

Devavardhana—a son of Devaka

Bhā IX 24 22

Devavarma—a Maurya king, who ruled for seven years

Br III 74 147, Va 99 334

Devavarsa—a territorial division of Sālmahdvīpa

Bha V 20 9

Devavān (I)—a son of Rudra (putra) sāvarṇi (Ṛthusā-varṇa- *Vā P*) Manu

Bha VIII 13 27, Br IV 1 94, Va 100 98, V₁ III 2 36

Devavan (II)—a son of Akrura and Ugraseni

Bha IX 24 18, Br III 71 113, M 45 31, V₁ IV 14 10

Devavan (III)—a son of Devaka

Bha IX 24 22, Br III 71 130, M 44 72 V₁ IV 14 17

Devavīti—a daughter of Meru and queen of Ketumāla

Bha V 2 23

Devavrata—a name of Bhīṣma (s v), knew the yoga power of Viṣṇu,¹ son of Śantanu and Jāhnavī *

¹ Bha I 9 1 II 7 44 ² M 50 45

Devavrāta—the chief among the Brahmanas who in appreciation of the wood-cutter's charities renamed him

Dvijavarma and his wife Silavatī, for this the wood-cutter had a town founded in the Brahmana's name, the Purohita who honoured him with a high status

Br IV 7 31, 37

Devaśarma (I)—a son of Sonāśva

M 44 79

Devaśarma (II)—a disciple of Rathītara (s v)

Va 60 66

Devaśrava (I)—a son of Devamīdha and Mārīsā, husband of Kamsavatī and father of two sons

Bha IX 24 28 41 Vi IV 14 30 •

Devaśrava (II)—a Kauśika and a Sage

Br II 32 118

Devaśrava (III)—a son of Sūra and Bhojā

Br III 71 149, M 46 2

Devaśrava (IV)—the son of Devarāta according to the learned

Vā 96 185, Br III 71 188

Devaśravas—see Devarātas

M 145 113 198 7, 9

Devaśreṣṭha—a son of Manu Rudrasāvarṇi (Ṛthusāvarṇā, Vā P)

Bha VIII 13 27, Br IV 1. 94, Va 100 98, Vi. III 2 36

Devasarga—is Vaikṛta different species Gods, Pitṛs, Asuras, Gandharvas, Apsarasas, Siddhas, Yaksas, Rāksasas,

Caranas, Bhūtas, Preta-pīśācas, Vidyādhara, Kinnaras, etc.¹ The sixth sarga²

¹ Bhā III 10 16, 26-8 ² Vā 6 63

Devasāvartī—the thirteenth Manu, father of Citrasena, and others, Divaspati is Indra Nirmoka and others were sages, Yogeshvara is Hari's manifestation

Bhā VIII 13 30-32

Devasūnavas—a class of Pitṛs among whom four divisions are distinguished, the past, the future, the elder and the younger

Vā 71 15-16

Devasenā—a daughter of Indra, married to Kumāra

Br IV 30 105, M 159 8

Devasenāpati—is Skanda,¹ anointed by all the Devas and their ganas;² as Viṣṇu³

¹ Br III 10 50, 73 110 ² Vā 39 33, 72 49 ³ V₁ I 8 28

Devasthānam (I)—heaven, etc. for *varnāśramis*, eight places beginning with Brahmā and ending with Pīśāca, here are *anīmā* and seven other *aiśvaryas*, there are three *gunas* pervading here—*Satva* etc., realised not by eyes, but by experience

Va 102 96-8

Devasthānam (II)—Paiśāca, Rākṣasa, Gāndharva, Kaurāva, Aindra, Saumya, Prājāpatya, and Brāhma, a yogi must give up all these *sthānas* to attain the Brahmanhood

Vā 12 39-42 61 170, 102 96-8

Devasthāni—a Pravara of Angiras

M 106 15

Devasnapanam—bathing a deity, described

M. 267 1-35

Devahūh—the entrance on the north side of the city of Puranjana,¹ allegorically the left ear

Bha. IV 25 51, 29 12

Devahūtī (I)—a daughter of Svayambhuva Manu, and sister of Priyavrata and Uttanapāda, wife of Kardama and mother of Kapila,¹ heard of Kardama's greatness from Nārada and fixed her mind on him, accepted by Kardama, seeing her playing with balls in her mansion Visvāvasu fell down in a fit of stupour, married Kardama with gifts from her parents, devoted herself to her husband's service like Parvatī to Siva, enjoyed his company in an aerial car well furnished with new cloths and ornaments after her bath in the *Sarasvatī* river, where she was attended by many maids, roamed in all lovely parks throughout the earth. After a hundred years of enjoyment Devahūtī gave birth to nine daughters at a time, when Kardama told her of his departure for yoga, Devahūtī requested means for protection of herself and the new-born ones, was told that Viṣṇu would be born in her womb and he would bring comfort to her. Soon she gave birth to Lord Kapila when Brahmā and other seers called on Kardama. After they left, Kardama got his daughters married, and after praising Kapila, and with his permission he went away for penance. Heard all relating to the *Sāṅkhya śāstra* from Kapila and spoke in praise of him. Following the path prescribed by Kapila she attained *nirvāṇa*. The place where she attained *siddhi* became known as *Siddhapada*.² From her, Hari manifested Himself for imparting *dharma* and *jñāna*.³

¹ Bha. II 7 3, III 12 27, 55-6 21 3, 22 9, VIII 1 5 ² Ib VIII. Chh. 22 to 24 (whole), 33 1-31, IV 1 1 and 10 ³ Ib VIII 1. 5

Devahūtī (II)—the wife of Purūravas

Va. 2 16

Devahotra—the father of Yogesvara

Bha VIII 13 32

Devahrada—in the Sâlagrama, here Nâgarât takes the pinda of the deserving and rejects that of the undeserving

Br III 13 90

Devakridanakas—playing grounds of the Devas—four, Caitraratha,⁸ Nandana, Vaibhrāja and Saviturvana (garden of the Sun)

Va 36 10

Devāgāras—abodes of the Devas, meddling with, was punished by death

M 227 174

Devātīthi (I)—a son of Krodhana and father of Ṛṣya

Bha IX 22 11 V₁ IV 20 5

Devātīthi (II)—a son of Akrodhana

M 50 37, Va. 99 232

Devanika (I)—a Mt in Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 15

Devānīka (II)—a son of Kṣemadhanva and father of Anīha (Ahīnagu-Br P, Ahīnaka-V₁ P)

Bhā IX. 12 2 Br III 63 203 M 12 53 Va 88 203
V₁ IV 4 106

Devānīka (III)—a son of (Dharma) Sāvarna Manu.

Vā. 100. 84. Vi. III. 2. 32.

Devānuja—a son of Auttama Manu.

Vā. 62. 34.

Devāntaka—a son of Kālanemi.

Br. III. 5. 39; Vā 67. 80.

Devāpi (I)—a son of Pratīpa and brother of Śantanu; renounced the home and turned *muni*; requested by Śantanu to take up the throne; he spoke impeaching the Vedas. He took to yoga living in Kalāpagrāma. He was to establish the Lunar race in the Kṛta Yuga; Purohita of the Devas;¹ unacceptable to the people as he suffered from leprosy.² A Rājarsi and a gotrapravartaka of the Treta yuga³ and a Paurava.

¹ Bhā. IX. 22. 12-18; XII. 2. 37; Vā. 99. 234. ² M. 50. 39-41; 273. 56. ³ Vā. 32. 39.

Devāpi (II)—a Paurava king who continues to live in Kali in Kalāpagrāma; Ksatrapranetāra in the 24th Catur-yuga. Originator of Ksatriyas in the Kṛta.¹ A son of Pratīpa. Even as a child retired to forest. The famine in his brother Santanu's (s.v) kingdom was said to be due to his elder brother Devāpi having been passed over for succession. Infected with heretical views through the minister of Śantanu by means of ascetics in the forest; thus disqualified for the throne.²

¹ Vā. 99. 437-8; Vi. IV. 24-118 ² Vi. IV. 20. 9-30

Devābhra—a Mt. with a Janapada on it; afraid of Hira-nyakaśipu's prowess.

M. 163. 88.

Devāmbuḥa—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 39

Devāranyam Viśokam—a great forest on the banks of the Lauhityā lake

Vā 47 11

Devārha—one of the ten sons of Hrdika Father of Kambalabarhisa

M 44 82-3, Vā 96 139, V₁ IV 14 24

Devāvrt—a Mt of Krauñcadvīpa

M 122 82

Devāvr̥dha (I)—a son of Sātvata and father of Babhru, equal to Gods,¹ sonless he performed penance on the banks of the Parnāśā (s v) which became transformed into a maid, married him and became mother of Babhru² The *Vāyu Purāṇa* says that when he made austerities, he touched the waters of the Savarnā when Sāvitṛī appeared as a lady, received his *tejas* and brought forth a good son in the ninth month This was Babhru² Belonged to the Anu line and was much praised by poets and scholars of his, obtained immortality³

¹ Bhā IX. 24 6-10 V₁ IV 13 13 ² Br III 71 16-15
M 44 47-59, Vā 96 6-15 ³ V₁ IV 13 6

Devāvr̥dha (II)—a son of Kauśalya

V₁ 1 145 96 1

Devālayas—the homes of the nine planets,¹ temples visited by Paraśurāma,² see also Devagrhas

¹Br II 23 95, Vā 52 85 ²Br III 24 41, 27 11, IV 38 57, M 96 25, 257 6

Devālayakalpana—building of temples, an act of charity

Br IV 7 33

De(a)vāsura Yuddha—consequent on the Asuras not obtaining Amṛta for all their labours in the Amṛtamathana, war broke out. It was on the seashore and mainly a hand-to-hand fight, description of, at last Indra invoked Hari, who appeared on the scene and on him Kālanemi flung his śūla, with the same weapon Hari flung him down, so also Mālyavan, Māli and Sumāli were put to death. Fight continued till Nārada stopped it.¹ Twelve in number, after which the whole earth and *yajña* came over to the Devas.² Hearing the Asuras slain by Hari, Diti went to the earth and performed *Madanadīādaśī vratam* to get able bodied sons to kill Indra;³ one, of three hundred years between Indra and Prahlāda. Indra with the help of Rāji, a son of Āyu vanquished him.⁴ Asuras under Hrāda vanquished the Gods after the battle which continued for a hundred divine years. The gods withdrew to the north of the milky ocean and prayed to Viṣṇu for succour. The latter deluded the Asuras in *Māyāmoha* form and the Asuras were defeated.⁵

¹Bhā. VIII 10 (whole), 11 1-44, Vā 92 76 ²Br III 72 70, 106 ³M 7 2-7 ⁴M 24 37-8, 70 26-32 ⁵V₁ III 17 9-44 18 34-36

Devāśrava—the brother of Vasudeva

Vā 96 147

Devikā (I)—a R from the Himālayas,¹ in the chariot of Tripurārī²

Br II 16 25 M 22 20 114 21 Va 45 96 109 17 112 30
²M 133 24

Devikā (II)—a sacred Tīrtha, where there is a well by name Vṛsa,¹ on her banks was Viranagara²

¹Br III 13 41, Va 77 41 ²V₁ II 15 6

Devikātata—a Tīrtham sacred to Nandinī

M 13 38

Devikotam—sacred to Lalitā-pītham

Br IV 44 96

Devī (I)—the first chariotēer, a Śakti

Br IV 6 17, 20 91

Devī (II)—the image of

M 258 75, 266 42

Devī (III)—an Apsaras

Vā 69 6

Devīratnam—the observance of this vow leads to the world of Laksmī

M 101 59

Devīsūktam—utterance of, in *dīksā*

Br IV 43 11

Devendṛa—see Indra

Br III 7 269 IV 12 35, M 146 20, V₁ I 8 26, 9 16 139

Devendras—Gods of prime importance, of secondary importance, share in sacrifices, they are Gurus, Lords, Kings and Forefathers, protect the subjects

Va 64 21-23

Deveśi—Lahtā

Br IV 14 1

Devodyānānt—Vaibhrāja, Surabhi, Caitraratha, Visoka, Sumana and Nandana gardens

Br III 7 101-2

Devyālaya—in Siddhiksetra, here Īśvara performed austerities standing on one leg

Va 77 81

Deśās—regions different from Rāstras and Janapadas

Br III 50 6

Deśaraksita—a provincial or District Governor, acquainted with the produce of the Deśa and expert in controlling officials and keeping accounts

M 215 17

Deśikas—ordinary teachers

Br IV 8 5

Deśikeśvara—Guru

Br IV 43 7

Deha (1)—human body, as a temple, philosophical interpretation of

Br IV 43 53 54 ff

Deha (II)—one of the twenty Amitābha ganas
Va 100 17

Dehasiddhi—a Yogasiddhi
Br IV 36 53

Dehī—an Amitābha God
Br IV 1 17

Daityaraksasas—are Kāpileyas
Va 69 177

Daityas—the Asuras from Diti,¹ one of the Marut ganas²

¹ Vā 66 1 ² Va 46 35 67 129

Darvajñas—astrologers, residences of
M 254 26

Dosa—a Vasu, husband of Sarvarı and father of Śim-
śumāra, a *kala* of Viṣnu
Bha VI 6 11-14

Doṣa—a queen of Puspārna and mother of Pradōsa,
Niśītha and Vyuṣṭha
Bha IV 13 13-14

Daurgamantra—in honour of Durgā
Br IV 38 5

Dauvārika—to be worshipped in house-building
M 253 26

Dauvārikas—palace officials.

M. 215 30.

Dausyanti—is Bharata (s.v.) noted for his sacrifices and love of people; Parikṣit compared to him.

Bhā. I. 12. 20.

Dyutaya—a Sudharmāna God.

Br. IV. 1. 61.

Dyuti (I)—a Yāma deva.

Br. II. 13. 92, Vā. 31. 6, 62. 61

Dyuti (II)—(Vasistha). a Sage of the 4th Sāvarna epoch;¹ of the 12th epoch of Manu.²

¹ Br. IV. 1. 91. ² Vl. III 2. 35

Dyuti (III)—one of the 20 Sutapa ganas.

Vā. 100. 14.

Dyutimat (I)—a Sage of the ninth Manvantara.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 19; Vl. III 2. 23.

Dyutimat (II)—a Yakṣa; a son of Puṇyājñi and Manibhadra.

Br. III 7. 125, Vā. 69. 156.

Dyutimat (III)—a Mt. in Kuśadvīpa; same as Pulhaka.

M. 122. 55; Vl. II 4. 41.

Dyutimat (IV)—a son of Prāṇa and father of Pūṣya.

Vl. I. 10. 5

Dyutimat (v)—a son of Priyavrata, became king of Krauñcadvīpa

V₁ II 1 7, 14

Dyutimanta—a son of Dyutimān

Va 28 7

Dyutimān (I)—a son of Prāna (Pāndu- Vā P) and Pundarikā, father of two sons

Br II 11 40, Va 28 7, 35

Dyutimān (II)—one of the ten sons of Kardama and king of Krauñcadvīpa which he divided among his seven sons Kuśala, Manomaya, Usna, Pāvana, Andhakāra, Muni, and Dundubhi, ruled kingdoms after their names

Br II 14 9, 13, 22-23, Va 33 9

Dyutimān (III)—Mt a hill of Kuśadvīpa

Br II 19 55, Va 49 50

Dyutiman (IV)—a God of the Ābhutaraya group

Br II 36 56

Dyutimān (v)—(Angiras), a Sage of the Rohita epoch

Br IV 1 63

Dyutiman (VI)—a God of the Sutārā group (Supāra Vā P)

Br IV 1 89 Vā 100 94

Dyutiman (VII)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu

M 9 5, Va 31 18 Br II 13 104

Dyutimān (VIII)—Mt. a hill in Yamadvīpa

Vā 48 19

Dyuti—left her consort Vibhāvasu and loved Soma with eight other Devis

M. 23 24

Dyumat (I)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha, a friend who accompanied Purañjana when he went to Vibh-rājita²

¹Bha IV 1 41 ²Ib IV 25 47

Dyumat (II)—a son of Svārocisa Manu

Bhā. VIII 1. 19

Dyumat (III)—a son of Divodāsa and father of Alarka and others, (also known as Pratardana, Śatrujit, Vatsa, R̥tadhvaja, and Kuvalayāśva)

Bhā IX. 17 6

Dyumat (IV)—the minister of Śālva, hit Pradyumna with his *gada*, but killed by the latter

Bhā. X. 76 26 27, 77 1-3

Dyumatsena (I)—Drdhasena- Br P) the son of Śama, and father of Sumati

Bha IX. 22 48

Dyumatsena (II)—father of Satyavān, losing his eye-sight and consequently his kingdom, took to forest life, got back his sight due to the grace of the God of death at the request of Sāvitrī

M. 208 14-16 214 10

Dyumatsena (III)—a son of Trinetra, ruled for forty-eight years

VI. 271. 27

'*Dyumna*' (I)—a son of Cāksusa Manu.

Bha IV 13 16

Dyumna (II)—one of the ten branches of the Sukar-māna group of Devas

Br IV 1 88, Vā 100 92

Dyumni—son of Asanga

M 45 23

Dyūtam—gambling, an *adharma* and of Kali,¹ of Baladeva and Rukmin²

Bha I 17 38 V₁ V 28 12

Dyotana—one of the twenty Sutapa Gods

Br IV 1 15 V₂ 100 15

Dyau—sky, presented flowers to Prthu on his accession

Bha IV 15 18

Draghana—a commander of Bhṛnda

Br IV 21 85

Drat al etu—a *Sudharmīna* god

Br IV 1 60

Dravida (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī
Bhā X 61 12

Dravidas—people of Dravida, S India, see Dakṣi-
nātyās,¹ ineligible for śrāddha,² country of³

¹Br II 31 82, Vā 58 82, 98 107 ²M 16 16 ³Ib
144 56

Dravidā—a daughter of Trnabindu and mother of
Viśravas

Va 86 16

Dravideśvara—see Satyavrata

Bhā VIII 24 13, IX 1 2

Dravina (I)—a son of Prthu and Arcis, was entrusted
with the northern kingdom by his elder brother

Bhā IV 22 54, 24 2

Dravina (II)—Mt a hill of Kuśadvīpa

Bha V 20 15

Dravina (III)—a Tusita God

Br II 36 10

Dravina (IV)—a son of Dhara, a Vasava

Br III 3 22, M 5 23, 203 4, Va 66 21

Dravina (V)—a son of Dharma

Vi I 15 113

'*Dyumna* (I)—a son of Cākṣusa Manu .

Bha IV 13 16

Dyumna (II)—one of the ten branches of the Sukarmāna group of Devas

Br IV 1 88, Va 100 92

Dyumni—son of Asanga

M 45 23

Dyūtam—gambling, an *adharma* and of Kalī,¹ of Baladeva and Rukmīn²

Bha I 17 38, Vi V 28 12

Dyotana—one of the twenty Sutapa Gods

Br IV 1 15, Va 100 15

Dyau—sky, presented flowers to Prīthu on his accession

Bhā IV 15 18

Draghana—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 85

Dravaketu—a Sudharmāna god

Br IV 1 60

Dravida (I)—the kingdom of Malayadhvaja Pāndya, the country in which there is Venkaṭa,¹ praise of Hari prevalent here in Kalī,² conquered by Kalki³

¹ Bha IV 28 30 VIII 4 7, X 79 13 ² Ib XI 5 39 ³ Br, III 35 10 73 107

Dravida (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Jāmbavatī ,
Bhā X 61 12

Dravidas—people of Dravida, S India, see Dakṣi-
nātyās,¹ ineligible for śrāddha,² country of³

¹Br II 31 82, Vā 58 82, 98 107 ²M 16 16 ³Ib.
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Dravidā—a daughter of Trnabindu and mother of
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Bhā V 20 15

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Br II 36 10

Dravina (IV)—a son of Dhara, a Vasavi

Br III 3 22, M 5 23, 203 4, Vā 66 21

Dravina (V)—a son of Dharma

Vī I 15 113

Dravinas—a class of people in Kīauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 22

Dravinala—a son of Vasordhārū and Agni, a Vasu

Bhā VI 6 13

Drāvina—Mt in the west that entered the sea for fear of Indra

ML 121 75

Drāvinī—a Varna Śakti,¹ on the third parva of the Geyacakraratha²

¹ Br IV 44 58 ² Ib 19 65

Drāvinikā—a *mudrā*, here are Asta Śaktis commencing with Kusuma praying to Lalitā

Br IV 36 73

Druti—the wife of Nakta and mother of Gaya

Bha V 15 6

Drupada—a son of Prsata and father of Draupadī Dhrstadyumna and others, king of the Pāñcālas,¹ stationed by Jarāsandha at the northern gate of Mathurā,² stationed at the southern gate during the siege of Gomanta,³ had been bound by the young Pāndavas⁴ in the *svayamvara* he held Arjuna hit the mark in the form of a fish and won Draupadī,⁵ joined the Pāndavas in the Kuruksetra battle,⁶ went to Syamantapañcaka for solar eclipse⁷

¹ Bhā IX 22 2, X 52 11 [8] Va 99 210, V₁ IV 19 73
² Bhā X 50 11 [7] ³ Ib X 52 11 [8] ⁴ Ib X [56 (V) 2]
⁵ Ib I 15 7 ⁶ Ib X 78 [(95 V) 10] ⁷ Ib X 82 25

Druma—the king of the Kimpurusas and Kinnaras (s v.) stationed on the west during the siege of Gomanta,¹ stationed by Jarāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā,² attended the conference at Kundina summoned by Sālva³

¹Bhā. X. 52 11 [11] Va. 41 30 ²Ib. X. 50 11 [5] ³Ib. X. 76 2 [9-10]

Drumula—a Gandharva and a son of Ṛsabha and a sage who was a Bhāgavata, in the guise of Ugrasena became the father of Kamsa,¹ discoursed to Nimi on the *avatārs* of Hari² with different purposes²

¹Bhā. V 4 11, XI 2 21, X. 36 24 [10-26] ²Ib. XI. 4 (whole)

⁴*Druhya*s—a tribe

M. 114 41

Druhyu—a son of Yayāti and Sarmisthā and father of Babhru and Satu,¹ after being refused by Yadu and Turvasu approached by Yayāti, he also declined to part with his youth to his father and was therefore cursed to have no pleasures in life and to be wandering about the countries and oceans with no settled kingdom,² became over-lord of the south-eastern (west *Br P*, *Vā P* and *Vt P*) part of the kingdom;³ from him begins the Bhoja line⁴

¹Bhā. IX. 18, 33 and 41, 23 14, Br I 1 133, Vā 1 156, 93 17, 99 7, Vi IV 17 1. ²M. 24 54, 32 10, 23 16-20, Vā 45 50, Vi IV 10 6, 13 ³M. 34 30, Vā 45 90, Vi 10 31. ⁴M. 48 6

Drona (1)—married Kṛpī, and was the father of Aśvatthāma¹ Taught Dhanurveda to the Pāndavas but served Duryodhana's army, succeeding Bhīṣma as commander, and after a five days' battle was killed by Dhṛṣṭadyumna;² met by Kṛtavarma, Kṛṣṇa and Rāma³ Informed by Uddhava of Rāma's visit to Hastināpura, invited for the

Rājasuya of Yudhiṣṭhira⁴ Went to Śyamantapañcaka for solar eclipse and met there Kṛṣṇa and the Vṛṣṇis⁵ Ācārya of the Pāṇḍavas and the Kūrus⁶ Baladeva's respect for⁷

¹Bha I 7 27, IX 21 36 ^A V₁ IV 19 68 V 35 5 27 ²Bha I 15 15-16, X 78 [(95 (V) 16] 29 36 ³Ib X 82 [56 (V) 4] 12 57 2, ⁴Ib X 68. 17 and 28 74 10 ⁵Ib X 82 24, 84 57, 69 [1] ⁶M 103 5 ⁷V₁ V 35 36 38 16, 47, 64 .

Drona (II)—Mt in Bhāratavarṣa, touching the sea,¹ entered the waters for fear of Indra²

¹Bha V 19 16 Br II 18 76 ²M 121 73

Drona (III)—a Vasu born as Nanda, his wife was Abhimati, and sons were Harsa, Soka, Bhaya and others

Bha¹ VI 6 11, X 8 48 50

Drona (IV)—Mt a hill of Sālmahadvīpa (Kusadvīpa MP) noted for great medicinal plants, viśalyakarami and amrtasanjivini, capable of bringing back the dead to life

Br II 19 38 39 Va 49 35 V₁ II 4 26 M 122 56

Drona (v)—one of the seven Pralaya clouds

M, 2 8

Drona (vi)—a measure of grain¹

M 83 12, 84 2

Droni (1)—(also Drauni) the future Veda Vyāsa in Dvāpara yuga

Br II 35 125, V₁ III 3 21 Va 61 104

Droni (II)—a Sage of the 8th epoch of Manu

Vi. III. 2 17.

Draunāyana—an Ārseya prāvara of Bhārgavas

M. 195 41.

Drauni—see *Droni*.

Br IV 1 12

Draupadī—the daughter of Yajñasena-Draupada, queen of the Pandavas and mother of five sons born to five brothers Prativindhya to Yudhishthira, Srutasena to Bhima, Srutakirti to Arjuna, Srutānika to Nakula and Srutakarma to Sahadeva;¹ paid respects to Kṛṣṇa, being newly married was bashful;² consoled by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā when banished to forest with her husbands;³ joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit to Indraprastha, welcomed Rukminī and the other wives of Kṛṣṇa, served food, etc., in the Rājasūya, performed Avabhṛta with Yudhishthira after the Rājasūya, Duryodhana's mind on, laughed at Duryodhana's fall in the Sabhā of Maya;⁴ asked Kṛṣṇa's wives about their marriage when all met at Syaman-tapañcaka and was lost in wonder.⁵ Her sons were killed while asleep by Asvatthāma, when the murderer was brought before her, she ordered his release as he was a Brahmana and the son of the preceptor, followed the funeral party to the Ganges for the cremation of her dead sons,⁶ was one among the party that welcomed Vidura,⁷ out of devotion to Vāsudeva attained His lotus feet.⁸ Felt sorry for the loss of Duryodhana and others.⁹

¹ Bhā IX. 22 2, 28, M. 50 51, Va. 99 246 Vi. IV 20 41 2, ² Bha. X. 58 5 ³ Ib X. 64 10 ⁴ Ib X. 71 41-3 75 (whole) ⁵ Ib X. 83 6-7, 84 1, ⁶ Ib I 7 14 to the end 8 1 and 3 17, 10 9, ⁷ Ib I 13 4, ⁸ Ib I 15 50, ⁹ M. 103 12, 112 1, 244 4

Drayam—name and form, a vain Arthavāda

Bha. XI. 28 37

Dvādaśamūrti—an epithet of the Sūnāgōd.

Br. III. 59. 76; IV. 34 75

Dvādaśākṣara—Those who meditate on the 12 letters are not re-born.

Y. I. 6. 40, 12 97.

Dvādaśī Vijaya—the day of the birth of Vāmana—Hārī.

Bhā. VIII. 18. 6.

Dvādaśivratam—Ambarīsa observed this vow for a year and ended it in the month of Kṛttika by bathing in the Yamunā.

Bhā. IX. 4 29-30.

Dvāpara (yuga)—Its nature, worship of Hārī by service;¹ form of Hari as worshipped in,² Parāśara taught Bhāgavata to his son in this yuga;³ a Vaiśya among the yugas, a period of wars.⁴ Here Vyasa incarnates, duration of,⁵ Yajña the chief thing besides war; a combination of *rajas* and *taṁās*;⁶ in the second Dvāpara Dhanvantari took birth as a mahā,⁷ Dharma's state of anxiety, Smṛti and Śruti quoted as authorities, but different opinions advanced. Rise of the Śākhas, and the Angas.⁸

¹Bhā XII. 2 39, 3 22-52 ²Ib. XI. 5 27-31 ³Ib I 4 14; II 1 8. ⁴Vā. 78 36-7 ⁵M. 53. 9, 142 17, 23 and 26, 144 1-5; Vā. 3 21; 32 61. ⁶Br. II 7. 21. Vā 8 66 ⁷Ib. 92. 17. ⁸Ib. 58. 3-29.

Dvārakā—(also Dvāravati and Kuśasthali). Capital of Kṛṣṇa, built for him by Revata in the midst of sea 1½ miles in circumference according to Vāstu rules and well furnished, for fear from Kālayavana,¹ sacred to Hari.² Kṛṣṇa released Nṛga in,³ Kṛṣṇa carried the spoils of war with the Yavanas to that place,⁴ return of Kṛṣṇa and Rāma to, after being besieged by Jarāsandha at Gomanta.⁵ Left by Akrūra, when the city had no rains; hence Kṛṣṇa sent for him;⁶ Kṛṣṇa and

Sātyakī returned from Hastināpura to;⁷ here were sent 16000 maidens of Narakā's harem and 64 elephants of the Airāvata line;⁸ reached by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā after the fight for the pārijātā;⁹ arrival of Aniruddha's marriage party from Bhojakata;¹⁰ visited by Citralekhā;¹¹ besieged by Paundraka;¹² described when visited by Nārada, as containing 900,000 houses;¹³ Śamba and others reached Dvārakā after Yuddhisṭhira's Rājasūya.¹⁴ Blockaded by Śālva, and defended by Pradyumna and others;¹⁵ reached by Kṛṣṇa after the Kuruksetra war; city described;¹⁶ reached by Kṛṣṇa and his party after a long stay at Syamantapañcaka;¹⁷ Kṛṣṇa performed the aśvamedha here;¹⁸ visited by sages from Pindāraka, Kuruksetra and other places and filled with Brahmaghosa;¹⁹ Nārada lived there for a time to worship Kṛṣṇa;²⁰ visited by Brahmā and other gods to invite Kṛṣṇa to go back to Vaikuntha;²¹ evil omens in the city; people, advised by Kṛṣṇa, left for Prabhāsā.²² Dārūka informs Vasudeva and others of Kṛṣṇa's condition and Rāma's entry to his Dhāma;²³ swallowed up by the sea excepting Kṛṣṇa's mansion;²⁴ a Pitr Tīrtham;²⁵ represents the neck of the Vedas;²⁶ Pārijāta of heaven taken to.²⁷

¹ Bhā. I. 8. 10-27; 11. 25; 12. 36; 13. 16; 14. 1-6; X. 50, 49-57; IX. 3. 28; Br. III. 71. 62-85; M. 4. 18; 246 89, VI. IV. 1. 91; 13. 19; V. 23. 13-15. ² Bhā. VII. 14. 31. ³ Ib. X. 37. 17-20. ⁴ Ib. X. 52. 5; ⁵ Ib. X. 52. 13-14 [1]; [56 (V) 7]. ⁶ Ib. X. 57. 29-34. ⁷ Ib. X. 58. 28. ⁸ Ib. X. 59. 36-7. ⁹ Ib. X. [67 (V) 38-40]. ¹⁰ Ib. X. 61. 40. ¹¹ Ib. X. 62. 22. 64 [11]; VI. V. 32. 28-30. ¹² Bhā. X. 66. [1 and 13]. ¹³ Ib. X. 69. 3-7; ¹⁴ Ib. X. 75. 29. ¹⁵ Ib. X. 76. 8-14. ¹⁶ Ib. X. 80. [8-12]; 82. 1. ¹⁷ Ib. X. 84. 70. ¹⁸ Ib. X. 89. 22. [1]; 90. 1. ¹⁹ Ib. X. 26. 1-13. ²⁰ Ib. XI. 2. 1. ²¹ Ib. XI. 6. 1-4. ²² Ib. XI. 6. 23-25; 30. 1, 5, 10. ²³ Ib. XI. 31. 15-17. ²⁴ Ib. XI. 7. 3; 31. 23; XII. 12. 69; VI. V. 37. 36; 30. 9-10. ²⁵ M. 22. 38. ²⁶ Vā. 96. 60; 104. 76. ²⁷ VI. V. 31. 10-11.

Dvārakānātha—Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 31.

Dvārāpala—a description of, on the way to Śiva's abode; tiger's skin as clothing and holding trishula and paṭṭiśa,¹ eight of them invoked in tank rituals.²

¹ Br. III. 32. 12-16

² M. 53. 11-12.

Dvārapālas—see *Dāuvārikas*

M 103. 15

Dvāravatī (I)—(*Dvārakā* s v); a great city of *Vāsu-deva* inhabited by *Bhoja*, *Vrsni* and the *Andhakas*,¹ capital of *Kṛṣṇa*,² and abode of *Rukmini*

¹Br III 61 23, Vā 86 27; 96 46 ²Br III 71 48, M 13 38, 69¹ 9, V₁ V 33 10 ff

Dvāravatī (II)—the wife of *Bhangakāra*

¹Va¹ 96 54

Dvikalam—the duration of the New Moon day when *Pitrs* drink *Sudhāmṛta*

¹Va 52 38, 56 27

Dvikalam Kālam—*Amāvāsyā*

Va 52 67

Dviṣa—a son of *Surasena*

Vā 99 112

Dviṣagrāma—the birth place of *Purūravas* as a *Brahmaṇā* in his previous birth. As a result of *Dvādasivrata* and prayer to *Janārdana* he attained a kingdom in the next birth

M 115 10-12

Dviṣabandhu—(*Brahmabandhu*), debarred from *Trayī*, exempt from capital punishment, subject to punishment of *Vapana*, confiscation of property and banishment, but not corporal punishment

Bha I 4 25, 7 53 57

Dviyamīdha—one of the three sons of *Hastin* and father of *Yavinara*

V IV 19 29, 48 Vā 99 166

Dvijavarmā—the name given to the wood-cutter by the Brahmanas for his great charities

Br IV 7 35

Dvijā(tī)—the first three castes so called for following the common and special *dharma*s ordained¹ Insult among themselves and to members of other castes punished, also ruled as kings²

¹ Va 59 21

² M 227 72

³ Vi IV 24 68

Dvīta—came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka

Bhā X 84 5

Dvidanta(ka)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 66 and 69

Dviparārdha—a period of Brahmā's life

Bhā XII 4 5

Dvipāda—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 68

Dvimīdha—a son of Hastin and father of Yavinara

Bhā IX 21 21 27 M 49 43 Va 99 166

Dvimukhī—a Svarasakti

Br IV 44 56

Dvimūrdha—an Asura, and a son of Danu, a follower of Vṛtra, his battle with Indra, took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra;¹ milkman of the Asuras to milk the cow-earth, assisted in the churning of the ocean²

¹ Bhā VI 6 30 10 19 VII 2 4 VIII 10 20 Va 63 4
Br III 6 4 Vi I 21 4 M 6 17, 10 21, 249 67

Dviyajñā—a son of Yajñasrī and father of Candāsri
Vi IV* 21 48

Dviramyā—a Śakti

Br IV 44 74

Dvirājam—Mt a hill

Va 42 70

Dvilavam—the New Moon day, two lavas with Anumatī in the evening and with Rāka in the afternoon, the moon touches the sun for two lavas in one full day and that period is fit for sacrificial rituals, the *samudra* of Kuhu and Sinvāh

Br II 28 10, 38, 60 Vā 56 9, 35 52 55 and 57

Dvīvida (I)—an Asura, and a friend of Kamsa, vanquished by Kṛṣṇa

Bha III 3 11, X 2 1, 36 35 Br III 73 99 Va 98, 100

Dvīvida (II)—a Vānara friend of Naraka, a minister of Sugrīva and brother of Manda, wanted to avenge his friend's death, went about destroying Ānartas and cities belonging to Kṛṣṇa and met Rāma at the Raivata hill. There he offended him by grinning, breaking his wine pot and insulting his fair companions. This resulted in battle in which after a bold stand *Dvīvida* fell dead.

Bhā X 67 2-26, Br III 7 242 Vi V Ch 36 (whole)

Dvīvida (III)—Mt a hill in Krauñcadvīpa

Br II 19 68

Dvīvidha—same as Śibikā

M 122 32

Dvīpa—Island, as the cause of the *Devāsura* war, thousands in number, but seven are distinguished,¹ ety water on both sides²

¹ Br III 72 71, M 113 4-5, 123 35 ² M 123 35, Va 49 132

Dvīpas—seven in number, Plaksa, Sālmali, Kuśa, Krauñca, Sāka, Puskara and Jambu, description of

¹ Bhā IV 21 12, VIII 19 23, V 20 (whole), Br II 19 136

Dvīpina—born of Harī and Pulaha, a *Vānarajāti*

Br III 7 176, 319

Dvaipayana—Kṛṣṇa

Va 103 51 and 65

Dvaipāyana—(Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana) the name of Vyāsa in the 28th *Dvāpara*, also Kṛṣṇa by the sixth *amsa*, the *avatār* of the Lord Yogatma, the son of Parāśara,¹ called his son Śuka when he renounced the world at an early age,² invited for the *Rājasūya*;³ came to Syamantapañcaka to see Kṛṣṇa and left the place,⁴ heard the *Br Purāṇa* from Jātukarni and narrated it to Sūta,⁵ the Purohita of Buddha, the ninth incarnation of Harī⁶

¹ M 164 17, 171 64, 201 31, Vā 60 11 ² Bha I 2 2, 19 10, II 1 8, VI 8 19, 14 9 ³ Bhā X. 74 7 ⁴ Ib X. 84 3 and 57 ⁵ Br I 1 11-14, II 35 124, 34 11, IV 4 66 ⁶ M. 47 247, 69 8

Dvayākhyeya—a Pravara of Angiras

M 196 19

Dvayāmusyayana—(Kaulinas)—belonging to two castes like the Brahmanas and Kṣatriyas, a gotra

M 49 33, 196 52

Dh

Dhanaka (I)—a son of Drumada and father of Kṛta-vīrya and others

Bhā IX 23 23

Dhanaka (II)—a Sage of the Tāmasa epoch

V₁ III 1 18

Dhanaka (III)—a son of Durdama, and father of four sons

V₁ IV 11 10

Dhanamjaya (I)—a name of Arjuna, son of Indra and Prthā, equal to Śakra in prowess

Bha I 7 50, Br III 71 151 M 46 9 Va 96 153, 99 245,
V₁ V 38 27

Dhanamjaya (II)—a Kādraveya, an eminent Nāga of Pātāla, presiding over the month, Tapas,¹ in Tatvalam,² used for horses for Tripurari's chariot, shaken by Hiranyakasipu³ in the Atalam⁴ with the Sun in the Śarat⁵

¹ Bha V 24 31, XII 11 39, Vā 69 70, V₁ I 21 22 ² Br II 23⁹ 18⁹, 23² 14⁴, III¹, 7 34⁴ -3M⁵ 33⁹, 123⁶ 13⁵, 133² 33², 136² 55⁶ ³ Vā 50 18 ⁴ Vā 52 14, V₁ II 10 11

Dhanamjaya (III)—a Kauśika and a Sage, the 16th Veda Vyasa¹ Heard the Br *Purāna* from Trayyārūṇi and narrated it to Kṛtamjaya;² heard the *Vayu Purāna* from³ Trayyārūṇi²

¹ Br II 32 118, M. 145 113, V₁ III 3 13 ² Br II 35 120, IV 4 52 ³ Vā 103 63

Dhanamjaya (iv)—a Trayārseya

M 198 10

Dhanamjaya (v)—a son of Viśvāmītra

V₁ IV 7 38

Dhanada (i)—Kubera (s v) son of Visravā

Bha IX 2 32 V₁ III 2 11

Dhanada (ii)—an Āditya

M 171 56

Dhanada (iii)—a Marut of the III Gana

Br III 5 94

Dhanādharma—the third king after Nakhavān of Vidiśa

Br III 74 181, Va 99 368

Dhanam—wealth, acquired by industry and labour stays long, a windfall should be spent righteously

Br IV 7 21 M 31 22

Dhanādhīpa—a name of Kubera

Br III 24 4

Dhanādhyaksa (i)—see Kubera¹ (s v), the king of the Yaksas,² gadā, his weapon, in charge of eight *nidhis*³

¹M 148 85, 150 12, 159 9 ²Va 41 4 ³Ib 41 10-11

Dhanādhyaksa (ii)—Treasury officer

M 215 32

Dhanāyu—a son of Purūravas and Urvaśi

M 24 33

Dhanīsthā—the constellation on the Sīmśumāra¹ in the Dhruva mandala, good for śrāddha offering,² inauspicious for house-building³

¹Bhā V 23 6, Va 66 51, 82 12 ²Br II 24 134, III 18 11, V₁ III 14 16 ³M 257 1

Dhanu (I)—a son of Sṛnjaya, brother of Vasudeva

Br III 71 193

Dhanu (II)—a son of Śamika

M 46 27

Dhanuka—a son of Śambhu

Va 67 81

Dhanudurga—one of six kinds of fortresses, others are Mahādurga, Narādurga, Vārksadurga, Ambudurga and Giridurga

M 217 6

Dhanurdanda—equal in measurement to yuga and nālaka, four hastas

Va 8 102, 106, 101 125

Dhanurdharī—a Śakti

Br IV 44 74

Dhanurmaha—Festival of arms—arranged by Kamsa to destroy Kṛṣṇa and Rāma

V₁ V 15 8 and 15

Dhanuryāga—(also *Dhanurmakha*) A sacrifice of the bow in honour of Siva, conducted by Kamsa at Mathurā, visited by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma, Kamsa's bow broken and the guards killed

Bhā X 36 26-37, 42 15 20

Dhanurveda—the science of war, taught by Drona to the Pāṇḍavas,¹ Satyadhṛti well versed in,² learnt by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma,³ personified,⁴ knowledge of, essential to a king, Prācetasas was an expert in,⁵ variety and detail of⁶

¹ Vā 61 79 91 91 V₁ III 6 28, IV 19 60 Bha I 7 44, III 12 38 M 4 47, 50 9 ² Bha IX 21 35 M 215 8
³ Bhā X. 45 34, Br II 35 88, 37 27 ⁴ Ib IV 17 38-41, M. 220 2
⁵ V₁. I 14 6 ⁶ Ib V 21 21

Dhanusa—a son of Satyadhṛti

M 50 30

Dhanuskoti—the end of a bow,¹ used by Vānyaprthu to level the earth by removing mountains and make it habitable²

¹ Vā 62 169 ² Br II 36 195, M 10 31

Dhanus—a pole from the term *dhanurdanda*, 96 angulas in measurement Two of them measure one nālī, and 8000 one yojana

Br I 7 96 100, IV 2 124-6 Va 101 124

Dhaneśa (I)—a monkey chief

Br III 7 244

Dhaneśa (II)—an epithet of Kubera

V₁. V 30 61

Dhaneśvarī—a Goddess of wealth

Bha VI 19 26

Dhantapāpā—a R rising on the Himālayas

M 114 22

Dhanya (I)—the Vaisya caste of Krauñcadvīpa

V₁ II 4 53

Dhanyā (II)—a daughter of Manas, wife of Dhruva, gave birth to a son Śīsta

M 4 38

Dhanva (I)—a son of Dirghatapas

Br III 67 7

Dhanva (II)—the place with water at all times, suitable for fortresses

Vā 8 98

Dhanva (III)—a country, the people of which met Kṛṣṇa with presents on his way to Mithilā

Bhū X 86 20

Dhantakāru—a Rudra on the soḍaśa cakra

Br IV 34 26

Dhantatirūpa—a R rising on the R̥ṣyavat hill

M 114 24

Dhantantari (I)—an avatar of Viṣṇu, a son of Dirghatapa(m)pas, the originator of the Āyurveda, and the father of Ketuman¹ According to one account he appeared during the Amṛtamathana, when Hari called Dh Abja (Aja-Vā P)

who wanted to be his son and blessed him to be a teacher of Āyurveda and be born as the son of Kāśī's king Dīrghatapas, was king of Kāśī and cured all diseases²

¹Bhā I 3 17, II 7 21, IX 17 4-5, M 47 30 ²Bha VIII 8 35, M 251 1 and 4 Br III 67 7-10 72 3 IV 9 74-5, 10 3-5, 20 52, Vā 92 7-22, 97 3, V₁ I 9 98-108, IV 8 8-11

Dhanvi—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M 9 17

Dhama—a son of Sivadatta

Br III 35 12

Dhamanī—the queen of Hrāda and mother of Vātāpi and Ilvala

Bhā VI 18 15

Dhamita—a pravara of Angiras

M 196 14

Dhara—one of the eight Vasus, a Vasava, father of three sons. Dravīna, Hutahavya and Raja, (Dravīna and Hutahavyavāha Vā P),¹ according to M P he had two sons by Kalyāni and three by Mandharā²

¹Br III 3 21-22, Vā 66 20, 21 ²M 5 21-14, 203 3 and 4

Dharanī—Earth as the wife of Dhruva and the mother of celestials,¹ visits Meru and complains to gods of her tribulations from the asuras²

¹Bhā VI 6 12 ²V₁ V 1 12-28, 29 30

Dharanītirtham—a sacred to Pitrs

M 22 70

Dharā (I)—the wife of Vasu Drona and born as Yasodā

Bhā X 8 48 50

Dhara (II)—earth, one of the five elements, resultant of the five elements Janapadas, cities, etc., are found here

Br II 20 2

Dhara (III)—the neck of the Veda

Vā 104 73

Dharāvratam—vow in honour of the earth, gift of golden image of earth above 20 palas in weight leads to Rudraloka

M 101 52

Dharāśakti—a Śakti

Br IV 8 10

Dhartā—one of the names in the third Marut gana

Va 67 126

Dharma (I)—with one foot in Kali (truth), the others are austerity, purity and compassion which have disappeared,¹ dialogue with Earth in the guise of a bull;² confusion of, due to different schools of metaphysics³ The force of Dharma in administration,⁴ Sanītanadharmā lost in Kali⁵ Vyavastha done by sages in different periods of Manus⁶ Thirty characteristics of

¹Bhā I 3 9 16 19 17 24 5 ²Ib I 16 20-30 17 7 16
³Ib I 17 19 20 ⁴Br III 50 53 7 ⁵M 9 28-31 201 6-8
⁶Bhā VII 11 8 12

Dharma (II)—the father of Nara, married Mūrti

Bhā II 7 c XI 4 c

Dharma (III)—a son of Brahmā, born of the right side of his chest, one of the first five created things for the propagation of people, the first devata who married the thirteen daughters of Daksa or the Dāksāyanis (ten Vā P.) each of whom had sons, they were Sraddhā, Laksmī, Dhrti, Tusti, Pusti, Medhā, Kriyā, Buddhi, Lajjā, Vasu, Sānti, Siddhi and Kirti,¹ in the Vaivasvata epoch had for his wives Dāksāyani and Arundhati,² father of Kāma and Laksmī,³ presented Prthu with a garland of fame⁴

¹ Bhā III 12 25, IV I 48 50, Br II 9 1, 49 50, IV 1 40, M 3 10, 4 34 and 55, 5 13, 146 16, Va 1 69, 10 26, 100 43, V₁ I 7 24, 28-31, 15 77, 103 Vā 63 41, 66 2, 76 3 ² M 203 1-2 ³ Ib 171 42 ⁴ Bha IV 15 15, VI 6 2

Dharma (IV)—a constellation which goes round Dhruva keeping him to the right

Bhā IV 9 21, V 23 5, Br II 21 176

Dharma (v)—married Sūnrtā and had sons like Satyasena and others

Bhā VIII 1 25

Dharma (vi)—The god of righteousness and appointed father of Yudhisthira,¹ father of Dharmavratā, the future Śīla at Gayā,² did not comprehend Hari's māya³

¹ Bhā IX 22 27, M 46 9, 50 49, 171 26, Va 96 153, V₁ IV 14 35, 20 40 ² Vā 107 2 111 23 ³ Bhā IX 4 57

Dharma (vii)—the son of Gāndhāra and father of Dhrtā (Ghrtā V₁ P)

Bhā. IX 23 15, Br III 74 10, M 48 8, Vā 19 10, V₁ IV 17 4

Dharma (viii)—a son of Haihaya, and father of Netra

Bhā IX 23 22

Dharma (ix)—a son of Prthuśravas and father of Uśanas

Bhā IX 23 34

Dharma (x)—Caturmūrti in Benares.

M 183 41

Dharma (xi)—a Devarsi and the 14th Vedavyāsa, wife Lakṣmī and daughter Sūnrtā, married ten daughters of Dakṣa, father of 12 Sādhyas, 8 Vasavas, 10 Viśvedevas, of Maruts, of Bhānuṣ, of Muhūrtas and so on Father of Yudhiṣṭhira, cursed by Māṇḍavya the sage.

Va 10 26, 63 41, 66 2, 76 3 Br II 9 1, 49-50

Dharma (xii)—manifold and subtle, to understand the truth is difficult, hence it is not possible to give a definite lead in the Vedic laws, hence sages do not attach weight to *dānam* and *yajñam* but to *sanātanadharmā* which leads to *svarga*, is knowledge of the Śrauta Smārta dharma and following of Varnāśrama for attainment of heaven; Istaprāpaka dharma introduced by the Ācāryas¹ Consists of ten things begging food, non-theft, purity, disinterestedness, activity, sympathy, non-injury, avoidance of anger, service of the guru, truthfulness,² of four pādas;³ course of, in the four yugas⁴

¹ Va 57 112-8, 59 21, 28 ² Br II 7 178, Vā 8 186
³ Ib 23 81-2 ⁴ Ib 58 5

Dharma (xiii)—a son of Dīrghatapas

Vā 92 7

Dharma (xiv)—one of the ten Sutapa ganas

Vā 100 15

Dharma (xv)—a son of Suvrata, and father of Śuśravas

Vī IV 23 6

Dharma (xvi)—a Sutapa god.

Br. IV. 1. 14.

Dharma (xvii)—a son of Raucya Manu.

Br. IV. 1. 104.

Dharma (xviii)—a Vasu; wife Manoharā; father of a number of sons.

Vi. I. 15. 110, 113.

Dharma (xix)—a son of Haihaya, and father of Dharmanetra.

Vi. IV. 11. 8.

Dharmaketu—a son of Suketana (Suketu, Br. Vā. and Vi. P.) and father of Satyaketu.

Bhā. IX. 17. 8; Br. III. 67. 74; Vā. 92. 70; Vi. IV. 8. 19-20.

Dharmacakra—also Sunābha, was set in motion and the place where its spokes were thrown out was spotted as the sacred place fit for seers; it fell in the Naimisa region.

Br. I. 2. 8; Vā. 1. 183; 2. 8.

Dharmaceta—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 237.

Dharmajñā—a daughter of Dakṣa, given to Kaśyapa.

Vā. 66. 55.

Dharmata—the Brāhma form of marriage.

Vā. 76. 3.

Dharmatantra—a son of Haihaya and father of Kīrti.

Vā. 94. 4.

Dharmadrk—a son of Upamadgu

V₁ IV 14 9

Dharmadhrta—a son of Raucya Manu

Vā 100 108

Dharmadhvaja—(Janaka) a son of Kuśadhvaja and father of Krtadhvaja and Mitadhvaja (Amṛtadhvaja V₁ P)

Bhā IX 13 19, V₁ VI 6 7-8

Dharmanetra (I)—a son of Haihaya and father of Kunti

Br III 69 4, M 43 9

Dharmanetra (II)—(Bārhadhratha) ruled for 5 years

Br III 74 117 V_a 99 303

Dharmanetra (III)—the son of Dharma and father of Kunti

V₁ IV 11 8

Dharmapatnī—the wife, wedded according to prescribed rites

Vā 107 14

Dharmaputra (I)—Manu II Sāvarna of the tenth Paryāya

Br IV 1 66-72

Dharmaputra (II)—see under Yudhisthira Heard the Narmadā māhatmya from Mārkaṇdeya

M 112 3, 186 4 5

Dharmaputra (III)—a Devarṣi

Vā 61 83

Dharmaputras—the three ganas of the Sādhyas, Vasus and the Viśvedevas collectively called

Vā 64 3

Dharmapautra—son of Viśvakarmā, the father of Sil-paśāstra

Vā 84 17

Dharmabhrt (I)—a son of Akrūra

M 45 30

Dharmabhrt (II)—a son of Gāndinī

Vā 96 111

Dharmamūrti—a king in the Brhatkalpa, a friend of Indra His wife was Bhānumatī He had the prowess to vanquish even the Asuras Asked as to the reason of his strength, his Purohita, Vasistha explained that in the previous birth he was a goldsmith in the service of a Śaivite courtesan, Līlāvati She performed the gift of Lavanācala when he helped her in making up the salt mountain in gold without receiving anything as wages The present position was its consequence Then he made gifts of ten Merus to Vasistha

M 92 17-33

Dharmamūrtidhara—the *Bhuta*, *Sarpa*, and *Pisāca* ganas collectively called as their daughter Pivari

Va 73 26

Dharmayāga—finding the Brahmanas avaricious, Brahmā cursed them to become debtors, watery rivers, stony hills therein, mudhouses and earn their living at the sacred places of pilgrimage

Va 106 78-83

Dharmayuddha—no sin in waging this war

Bhā I 8 50

Dharmaratha (I)—a son of Diviratha and father of Citraratha,¹ king and scholar,² performed *yajña* at the Viṣṇu Pada hill with Śukra,³ drank soma with Indra at the Viṣṇu Pada⁴

¹Bhā IX 23 7 ²Vā IV 18 16 7 ³Br III 74 103
⁴M 48 92 3 ⁴Va 99 101-2

Dharmaratha (II)—a son of Sagara

Br III 63 147 Vā 88 149

Dharmaraja (I)—a name of Yudhiṣṭhira

Bhā I 12 4 ff Vā V 38 90

Dharmarāja (II)—Yama with residence in Kurukṣetra,¹ son of Sūrya²

¹Br II 29 65 III 13 67 59 79 Vā 108 5 106 44
111 38 ²Vā 84 80 Vā III 7 19 and 35

Dharmarajatirtham—on the western side of the Yamunā

M 108 27

Dharmarajanivesana—a sacred spot in Kuruksetra for performing Sraddhas

Vā 77 65

Dharmavarman (I)—a son of Akrūra

M 45 30

Dharmavarman (II)—a son of Ramacandra and father of Vanga

Vā IV 24 56

Dharmaviṣayī—is Sagara, who conquered the whole earth.

Br III 63 142.

Dharmavrddha (I)—a son of Akrūra ¹ of Svaphalka ²

¹ Bhā IX 24 16 ² Br III 71 112

Dharmavrddha (II)—a son of Svarbhānu

Vā 92 2

Dharmavratā—a daughter of Dharma and Visvarūpa, performed tapas, Marici noticed her and desired to marry her, she asked him to request her father Dharma, he went, and on Dharma agreeing, marriage was celebrated, she lived happily, after a sojourn in the woods, Marici returned home tired and wanted her to massage his legs during his sleep, while she was so engaged, down came her father-in-law whom she honoured, finding that she was not doing what he desired her to do, the husband cursed her to become a stone, and despite her severe austerities the curse became true

Vā 107 3-31

Dharmaśarmā—a disciple of Rathitara (s v)

Va 60 66

Dharmaśālas—in Brahmaksetra

Vā 59 127

Dharmaśāstrās—a Vidyā, Law books to be learnt by a Prince,¹ known to Sūta,² learnt by Kṛṣṇa and Rāma,³ refer to three *tanus*, Prājāpatyā, Raudrā and Vaiṣṇavī,⁴ said to be Purātana or ancient⁵

¹ M 53 6, 215 24, 220 2, 225 2 and 4 V₁ III 6 27 ² Bhā.
I 1 6 ³ Ib X. 45 34 ⁴ Br II 33 31, 35 88, III 3 88,
19 23 ⁵ Vā 61 78, 66 109, 83 53

Dharmasarga—the sons of Dharma and the thirteen daughters of Dakṣa

Va 10 38

Dharmasāvarṇi(ka)—the eleventh Manu

Bhā VIII 13 24-6, V₁ III 2 29-32

Dharmasuta—the name of Viṣṇu engaged in performing tapas at Gandhamādhana

M 61 21

Dharmasūtra—a son of Suvrata and father of Śama

Bhā IX 22 48

Dharmasetu—a son of Āryaka and Vaidhrtā, an *aṁśa* of Hari in the epoch of the eleventh Manu

Bhā VIII 13 26

Dharmasena—a son of Māndhātā

M 12 35

Dharmadhikarana—judges, generally Brahmanas

M 215 24 and 30, 217 11

Dharmadhyaksa—Śiva

Va 30 179

Dharmāranyam—in Gayā,¹ here Dharma performed sacrifice²

¹ Va 83 23 ² Ib 111 23

Dharmārthakama—served by Purūravas¹ expounded with mokṣa in the *Linga* and *Kūrma Puranas*,² of the Asuras in Tripuram³

¹ M 24 15 21 ² Ib 53 37 and 47, 114 13, 121 64 81, Va 8 26, ff ³ M 131 16

Dharmī (I)—a son of Bharadvāja

Va 99 286

Dharmī (II)—a son of Brhadbhāja and father of Krtam-jaya

VL IV 22 6

Dharmey(u)a (I)—eighth son of Raudrāsva and the apsaras, Ghrtāci

Bhā. IX. 20 4, Va 99 125

Dharmeyu (II)—a son of Bhadrāsva

M. 49 6

Dharmesvara—near the well in Brahmatirtham

Vā 111 26

Dharmesu—a son of Raudrāsva

VL IV 19 2

Dharmonārāyana—the Vyāsa of the 13th dvāpara, Vālī atātār of the Lord

Vā 23 158

Dhātakī (I)—a son of Vithotra of Puskaradvīpa

Bha V 20 31

Dhātakī (II)—(Dhātukī-Vī P) a son of Savana after whom came Dhātakīkhanda

Br II. 14 15-6, Vā 33 14-15, VL II 4 73

Dhātakī (III)—(Khanda) a division of Puskaradvīpa encircles Sumana hill on the southern side,¹ named after Dhātakī, son of Savana²

¹ Br II 14 16 19 117 25 M. 123 5-10 26 Va 49 113 121

² Ib 33 15

Dhātā (I)—a son of Bhrgu and Khyāti, wife Niyāti, (Āyati-Vī. P) son Mrkandu (Prāna-Vī. P).

Br II 11 5 Vā 28 1, 4, 5 Vī I 8 15, 10 2-4

Dhātā (II)—a devata in the sun, in the spring season
Vā 52 2

Dhātu—a Maṇḍit of the III Gana

Br III 5 94

Dhātr (I)—an Āditya—Icon of¹ in the sun's chariot in the months of Caitra and Madhu.²

¹ M 6 4, 126 3, 171 56, 261 6, Vā 66 66 Vī I 15 130
² Vī II 10 4 V 18 56

Dhātr (II)—deserted by his wife Tustī for Soma created order in the Universe

M 23 24, 38 9.

Dhātra—the 10th of the twelve incarnations of Viṣṇu

M 47 45

Dhātri (I)—a constellation

Bhā V 23 5

Dhātri (II)—a son of Bhrgu and Khyāti; married Āyati, a daughter of Meru.

Bhā IV 1 43-4, Br II 13 37, Vā 30 34

Dhātri (III)—a son of Aditi Had four wives, each of whom brought forth a son;¹ an Āditya of the Vaivasvata epoch²

¹ Bhā VI 6 39 18 3 ² Br III 3 67-69

Dhātri (IV)—a name of Brahmā.

Bhā X 1 50, Br IV. 44 88

Dhātri (v)—the name of the sun in the month of Caitra

Bhā XII. 11 33

Dhātrī (I)—wife of Bhava and mother of Usanas

Br II. 10 77

Dhātrī (II)—earth

Br II 36 226, Va 62 193

Dhātrī (III)—a nurse of the Sūdra caste

Va 88 162, 96 41, 99 70

Dhānushkarūpa—the form of bow with Kings

Va. 108 70

Dhānya—18 kinds of corn mentioned for making gifts

M 276 7, 277 11.

Dhānyakam—one of the eight *Saubhagyams*

M 60 8 and 28

Dhānyaśaila—a kind of Merudāna to be given away as gift

M. 83 4 and 12-13, 92 32

Dhānyāyani—a sage

M. 196 27

Dhāntantaramrūpam—the 12th aṭatār of Hari

Bha I. 3 17

Dhāma (I)—came out of the eyes of Atri her son was Soma

M. 23 6-8 Va. 62 41

Dhāma (II)—an Amitābha God

Br II 36 53

Dhāma (III)—a sage of the Tāmāsa epoch

V₁ III 1 18

Dhāmavratam—a vow in honour of Āditya

M 101 79

Dhāra—a son of Candra

Va 66 23

Dhāratīrtham—on the northern bank of the Narmadā

M 190 6

Dhāranā—a form of Yoga in which the mind is controlled, dhyāna, seeing in himself, the characteristic of Siddhi, the time and place for doing it, not near fire, forest, river-bed, burial place, Caitya, the performer should not be hungry, careworn or be anxious, else the doer becomes mad, deaf and dumb or blind, hence pure Dhāranā is required, one engaged in this Yoga could take curds and Yava paste, enables Vāyu to go up and stand in its place, other branches of, thinking of the upper worlds, mountains and oceans in his heart, eating mud from dried beans, 1000 pots of water for bath,¹ the dharma of the Yoga destroys sins;² 800 times in the head,³ Dhāraṇa Agnēyī a special form of *samādhi* practised by *Sati*, the daughter of Dakṣa⁴

¹ Br I 2 42-3, III 4 26 22 75, Va 11 22 64, V₁ VI 7 75-8
² V₂ 10 76, 93 ³ Ib 12 17, 19 41, 104 21 ⁴ Ib 30 51

Dharinī—a Pitrkanyā, a daughter of Svadhā,¹ mind-born daughter of Barhiṣadas, became the wife of Meru, son Mandara, and three daughters, Velā, Niyatī and Āyatī,² a *Brahmatvādinī*³

¹ Bhā IV 1 64 ² Br II 13 30ff, V₂ 30 28 33 4 62 192
³ V₁ 1 10 19

Dhārtarāstras—a tribe;¹ a dynasty of 100 kings; performed *Aśvamedha*.²

¹ M. 273. 72. ² Vā. 32. 51; 99. 454.

Dhārmikas— $\frac{1}{4}$ of *dvipadas*; those who go to heaven

Vā 101. 203

Dhārstakam—the *Ksatram* of *Dhrsta*; of 3000 *Ksatriyas* with the *ganas*.

Vā. 88 4-5.

Dhārstas—a race of warriors descended from *Dhrsta*; attained *Brahmanhood*.

Bhā. IX. 2. 17

Dhāhakīkhanda—in *Puskaradvīpa*.

Vā. 49 113.

Dhiyānta—a son of *Hrdika*.

Vā. 96 140

• *Dhisana*—an expert in divine music.

Vā. 69 46

Dhisanā (I)—the wife of *Krśāśva* and mother of *Vedaśiras* and others.

Bhā. VI. 6. 20.

Dhisanā (II)—the wife of *Havirdhana Agni*¹ and the mother of *Prācīnabarhis* and five other sons.²

Br. II. 37 23-24; M. 4. 45; Vā. I. 14 2.

Dhisnī—the mother of *Dhisnīs*.

Br. II. 12. 17-8.

Dhīsnī—the name of the Veda, where the sixteen Sthānas of sixteen Agnis (nadi wives) are ascribed; from there came Nadiputras,¹ their mother Dhīsnī²

¹ Vā 29 15-7 ² Br II 12 17-8

Dhīsnu—a son of Angīrasa, father of Sudhanvān
Vā 65 101, 102

Dhīsnya—a Prātardana God
Br II 36 30

Dhīmān (I)—a son of Mahāvīrya
Br II 14 69, Vā 33 58

Dhīmān (II)—one of the six sons of Purūravas and Urvaśī

Br III 66 22, Vā 91 51

Dhīmān (III)—a sage of the Tāmasa epoch
M 9 16

Dhīmān (IV)—a son of Virāt
V₁ II 1 39

Dhīvara (c)—a kingdom watered by Hlādini
Br II 18 54, M 121 53, Vā 47 51, 62 123

Dhuni (I)—a Viśvedeva
Vā 66 31

Dhuni (II)—one of the names of the third Marut gana
Vā 67 126

Dhuni (III)—a son of Brahmadhana
Vā 69 132

Dhundhu (I)—a son of Pitrāyudha, an Asura, killed by Kuvalayāśva (s v) aided by his 21,000 sons

Bhā IX 6 22, Br III 6 31, M 12 31, 49 3

Dhundhu (II)—a son of Madhu the Rāksasa, caused trouble to peaceful citizens, on Uttanga's request Brha-daśva's son vanquished him

Br III 63 29

Dhundhu (III)—a son of Arūru, killed by Kuvalāśva
Va 68 31

Dhundhu (IV)—a son of Manu and an Asura who entered into sandy deserts near the āśrama of the sage Uttanka and performed a cruel penance for the ruin of the world, once a year he breathed and the breath shook the earth for seven days with dust enclosing the sun's rays He was killed by Kuvalāśva who became Dhundhumāra

Vā 88 28-59

Dhundhu (V)—a son of Jayada

Vā 99 122

Dhundhumāra—is Kuvalāśva (Kuvalayāśva)

Bhā IX 6 23, Va 88 28

Dhundhuhan—a *dāitya*, his greed for more territory

Bhā XII, 3 9

Dhumrita—a Rāksasa

Vā 69 165

Dhurya—a son of Pratiratha

Va 99 130

Dhurvāgram—the *apara* after *para* above *Brahmaloka*
Vā 100 144

Dhūtapāpasthālam (*tīrtham*)—is *Gokarna*
B₁ III 13 20 M 22 39

Dhūtapāpā (I)—a R from the *Himālayas*
B₁ II 16 26

Dhūtapāpā (II)—a R in *Kuśadvīpa*
Br II 19 61, M 122 71 V₁ II 4 43

Dhūtavāhinī—a R from the *Ṛsyavat* mountain
M 114 26

Dhūpam—burning of incense, *guggula* (*bdellium*) and
Tuuska (*olibanum*) best for honouring *Pitrs*
Va 75 32 109 40

Dhūmakeśa—(*Dhūmrakeśa* Br P) a son of *Danu*, a
follower of *Vrtra* in his battle with *Indra*
Bha VI 6 31 10 [20]

Dhūmajas—a *Janapada* of the *Ketumālā* country
Va 44 14

Dhūmapas—a class of *Pitrs*
Va 30 100

Dhūmrālohita—a god living in Mt *Varuna*
M 121 22

Dhūmavān (I)—the best of *Ketus*
Br II 24 139

Dhūmavān (II)—Rāhu ?

Va 53 111

Dhūmavratam—performed by Sukra for 1000 years and blessed by Śiva

Br III 72 119 and 156

Dhūmaśikā—a Mind-born mother.

M 179 24

Dhūminī (I)—a sister of Viśukra and Dustasekhara, the Asura brothers

Br IV 10 81

Dhūminī (II)—a sister of Bhanda and mother of Ulūkajit and others

Br IV 28 6

Dhūminī (III)—a queen of Ajamidha,¹ offered prayers and oblations to Agni and performed other austerities day and night on a kuśa seat for a son, her colour was dusty and smoky, son, Ṛkṣa also of smoky colour, from the tip of dhūrva grass²

¹M 49 44, Va 99 167 ²Ib 99 211-14

Dhūmra (I)—a hill, of Dullola

Br II 18 75, III 7 443

Dhūmra (II)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 235

Dhūmra (III)—an asura killed by Lalitā

Br IV 29 77

Dhūmra (iv)—the ninth Manu from *Lr-kāra*, the ninth face of the fourteen faced deva, of the colour of the smoke

Va 26 41

Dhūmraketu (i)—a son of Bharata and Pāñcajanī

Bhā V 7 3

Dhūmraketu (ii)—a son of Kubera

Bhā IX 2 33

Dhūmrakeśa—a son of Prthu (*Krśāśva* and *Arcis*) entrusted with the southern kingdom

Bhā IV 22 54, 24 2 VI 6 20

Dhūmrapatni—the wife of Mārkaṇḍeya and mother of *Vedaśiras*

Br II 11 7

Dhumralocana—an asura killed by *Lalitā*

Br IV 29 75

Dhumravarna—a hill

M 163 89

Dhūmrāśva—father of *Srnjaya*

Va 86 18-9

Dhūmra (i)—a Kala

Br IV 35 87

Dhūmrā (ii)—a Mind-born mother

M 179 17

Dhūmrāś—a *Pārāśara* branch

Va 70 87

Dhūmrākṣa (I)—a Rākṣasa, son of Hemacandra and father of Samyama, killed in the Lankā war

Bhā IX 2 34 10 18

Dhūmrākṣa (II)—son of Candra and father of Sṛnjaya

V₁ IV 1 52 3

Dhūmrāṇika—a son of Medhātithi of Sākadvīpa

Bha V 20 25

Dhūmrārcī—one of the ten Kalas giving energy to Agni

Br IV 35 83

Dhūmrāśva—a son of Sucandra and father of Sṛnjaya

Br III 61 14

Dhūmrīta—a son of Khaśa and a Rākṣasa

Br III 7 134

Dhūrjati—Śiva

Br IV 30 84

Dhūrttarajasa—a son of Kusa

V₁ IV 7 8

Dhṛdhanemi—a son of Satyadhṛta

Va 99 185

Dhṛdhasena—ruled for 58 years

Va 99 305

Dhṛta (1)—a son of Dharma and father of Durmanas (Durmada, Bhā P) and (Durdama, Br P)

Bhā IX. 23 15, Br III. 74 10, Vā 99 10
P 23

Dhrta (II)—a son of Raucya Manu.

Br IV 1 104

Dhrtaka—a son of Ruruka and father of Bāhu.

Vā 88 121

Dhrtaketu (I)—a son of Ranadhrsta

M 12 21

Dhrtaketu (II)—a son of Daksasāvarṇi

V₁ III 2 24

Dhrtadevā—a daughter of Devaka; queen of Vasudeva and mother of Viprsthā.

Bhā IX 24 22-23, 50, Br III 71 131, 162

Dhrtadharmā—a Prataṛdana god

Br III 36 31

Dhrtapāda—a Nāga

Vā 69 73

Dhrtarāṣṭra (I)—an eminent Nāga of the Pātāla;¹ used in milking the cow-earth and as a rope in the chariot of Tripurārī² Heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Nārada and narrated it to Vāsukī³

¹Bhā V 21 31, Br III 7 34, Vā 69 71 ²M 6 40, 10
20, 133 25 and 30 ³V₁ VI 8 45-6

Dhrtarāṣṭra (II)—a Mauneya Gandhrava presiding over the month of Iṣa,¹ with the sun in the months of Māgha and Phālguna²

¹Bhā XII 11 43, Br II 23 21, III 7 2, Vā 69 2 ²Ib
52 21, V₁ II 10 16

Dhrtarāstra (III)—a son of Balī and a dānava
Br III 6 8, M 6 11

Dhrtarāstra (IV)—one of Danu's sons
Va 68 8

Dhrtarāstra (v)—a son of Vicitravīrya, wife Gandhārī, father of 100 sons of whom Duryodhana was the eldest

Va 99 242 3

Dhrtarāstrikā (*Dhrtarāstri*)—a daughter of Tāmṛā, married Garutman and became the mother of swans, cakravākas and other birds

Br III 7 446-7

Dhrtarāstri—the wife of Garuda, gave birth to hamsas (swans) and kalahamsas (ducks and geese) cakravākas (the couple cakra birds) and others

Va 69 328 337-38

Dhrtavrata (I)—the son of Dhṛti and father of Satkarma (Satyakarmā, V₁ P, Vā P)

Bha IX 23 12, Va 99 116 V₁ IV 18 25-6

Dhrtavrata (II)—a name of Śiva

Bhā III 12 12

Dhrtavrata (III)—a son of Raivata Manu

Br II 36 64

Dhṛti (I)—a son of Vitahavya and father of Bahulaśva

Bha IX 13 26, Br III 64 23 Va 89 22 V₁ IV 5 31

Dhrti (II)—a son of Vijaya and father of *Dhrtavrata*
Bha IX 23 12, Va 99 116, Vi IV 18 24-5

Dhrti (III)—a daughter of Daksa, wife of Dharma and mother of a son Niyama,¹ one of nine devis serving Soma²

¹Br II 9 49, 59 Va 10 25, 34, Vi I 7 23, 28 ²Vā 55 43, 90 25

Dhrti (IV)—a son of Jyotisman, after whom came *Dhrtimatvarsa*

Br II 14 27-9 Va 33 24, Vi II 4 36

Dhrti (V)—a Sudhāmāna god

Br II 26 45, 36 27

Dhrti (VI)—a son of Srsti (Pusti-Vā P.) and Chāyā

Br II 36 98 Vā 62 83-4

Dhrti (VII)—a son of Brahmadhāna

Br III 7 98

Dhrti (VIII)—a Devī attending on Soma

Br III 65 26

Dhrti (IX)—a son of Ādraka ? or Āhuka, said to have had 80 horses, equal to Bhoja of Nāgas in the Eastern region

Br III 71 124, Va 96 123-5

Dhrti (X)—a Sutapa god

Br IV 1 15 Va 100 15

Dhrti (XI)—a son of Sāvarna Manu

M 9 33

Dhrti (xii)—a mother goddess, enshrined at Pindā-raka

M 13 48, 179 20, 246 62

Dhrti (xiii)—same as Mahatī, left her consort Nandī for Soma

M 23 26, 122 74

Dhrti (xiv)—a son of Vrsnī and father of Kapota-
10mā

M 44 62

Dhrti (xv)—a son of Vibudha

Va 89 12

Dhrti (xvi)—a son of Babhru and father of Kausika

V₁ IV 12 39

Dhrtiketū—a son of Sāvama Manu I

Br IV 1 64

Dhrtimadvarṣa (c)—a kingdom in Kusadvīpa,¹ after the name *Dhrti*²

¹Br II 14 29 19 58 ²Va 33 26 49 53

Dhrtiman (i)—a son of Dhenukā and Kīrtiman

Br II 11 21 Va 28 17

Dhrtiman (ii)—a son of Mahāvīrya and father of

Sudhrti

Br III 64 9 Va 89 9

Dhrtiman (iii)—(Angīras) a sage of the Rāucya epoch

Br IV 1 102 V₁ III 2 40

Dhṛtīman (iv)—a son of Sudaridra (s.v.) of Pāñcāla-deśa.

M 21. 3

Dhṛtīman (v)—a son of Purūravas and Urvaśī.

M. 24. 33

Dhṛtīman (vi)—a son of Yavinara and father of Satya-dhṛti.

M. 49 70, Vā 99. 184; V₁ IV. 19. 49.

Dhṛtivrataṃ—observance of this vow described; the performer becomes a king in the next Kalpa.

M. 101 33-4

Dhṛteyu—a son of Bhadrāśva.

M. 49. 5

Dhṛtesu—a son of Raudrāśva.

V₁ IV. 19. 2

Dhṛṣṭa (i)—(*Dhṛṣṭi-Br. P.*), a son of Hiranyākṣa.

Bhā. VII. 2 18

Dhṛṣṭa (ii)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu; an ancestor of the Dhārṣṭa race of warriors, 3000 in number;¹ father of three sons Dhṛtaketu, Citraratha and Ranadhṛṣṭa.²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 2, IX. 1 12, 2 17, Br. II. 38 30. III 60. 2. 63. 4, Vā. 64 29, 88 4, V₁ III 1 33, IV. 1 7 ² M 11 41; 12. 20-1

Dhrsta (III)—a son of Kuntī and father of Nirvṛti
Br III 70 40, M. 44. 39, Vā 95 39

Dhrsta (IV)—a son of Kukura and father of Kapota-
romā
Vi. IV 14 13

Dhrsta (v)—a son of Kuntī
Vā. 95 39

Dhrstaketu (I)—a son of Sudhṛti and father of
Haryaśva
Bhā. IX. 13 15, Br III 64 10 Vā 89 10, Vi. IV 5 27

Dhrstaketu (II)—a son of Satyaketu and father of
Sukumāra
Bha. IX. 17 9

Dhrstaketu (III)—a son of Dhrstadyumna and the last
Pāñcāla
Bhā IX 22 3, Vā 99 211, Vi IV 19 73

Dhrstaketu (IV)—a king of the Kaikayas and a vassal
prince of Yudhishthira; married Śrutakīrti and had five sons
Santardana and others,¹ joined the Pāṇdavas against the
Kurus,² went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse³

¹ Bhā IX 24 38 ² Ib X. 78 [(95 V) 13] ³ Ib X. 82 25

Dhrstaketu (v)—a son of Sukumāra and father of
Venuhotra, a righteous king
Br III 67 76, Vā 92 72

Dhrstadyumna—a son of Drupada and father of
Dhrstaketu, last of the Pāñcālakas,¹ joined the Pāṇdavas
against the Kurus and was the commander of the Pāṇḍava
hosts, killed Drona²

¹ Bhā IX. 22 2-3 Vā 99 211, Vi IV 19 73 ² Bhā X 78
[(95 v) 10-36]

Dhr̥ṣṭamāna—a son of Akrūra

M 45 30

Dhr̥ṣṭi (I)—a son of Kuntī and father of Nīrvṛti
(Nīdhṛti-V₁ P)

Bha IX 24 3 V₁ IV 12 41

Dhr̥ṣṭi (II)—a son of Bhajamāna

Bhā IX 24 7

Dhr̥ṣṭi (III)—a son of Bāhyatha, Gāndhārī and Mādri
were his wives

Br III 71 4 18

Dhr̥ṣṇi—a son of Atharva Angiras

Br III 1 105

Dhenu—the brown cow fit for gift in honour of the
sun, the giver attains Golokam—details described

M 93 60 80, 105 16, 205 1-7

Dhenuka—an Asura friend of Kamsa, in the form of
an ass jealously guarded the palmyra forest near Brindā-
vana At the desire of his cowherd friends to eat the fruits
of that palm grove, Balarāma entered it and brought down
fruits, the Asura came down and kicked him in his chest,
he caught hold of him and whirled him to death, his kith
and kin, other asses came and were dashed against trees,
killed by Kṛṣṇa¹ A Dānava king,² with *manusya dharma*³

¹ Bha X 2 1 15 22 38 43 25 46 26 V₁ V 1 24 4 2 ch 8
(whole) ² Br IV 29 124 ³ Vā 68 15 V₁ V 8 2

Dhenuā (I)—the wife of Kṛtuman,¹ mother of two
sons Carisnu and Dhṛtuman²

¹ V₁ 28 17 ² Br II 11 20

Dhenukā (II)—(Mrtā), a R of the Sākadvīpa

Vā. 49 94 Vi. II 4 65

Dhenukāranyam—in Gayā, a place for offering Pinda to Pitr̥s.

Vā. 112 56

Dhenumatī—the wife of Devadyumna and mother of Paramesthin

Bhā. V 15 3

Dhenuvratam—the performance of this vow leads to salvation

M. 101 49

Dhanata—the deity over the *Scaramadhyama*

Vā. 21. 39

Dhaumya (I)—was invited for Yudhishthira's Rājāsūya,¹ followed Yudhishthira on a visit to the dying Bhīṣma;² grieved at Kṛṣṇa's departure from Hastināpura³

¹Bhā. X. 74 9 ²Ib I 9 2 ³Ib I 10 10, 12-3

Dhaumya (II)—Madhyamādhvaryu Kaśyapa

Br II. 33 15

Dhyānaṇḍya—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 71 Vā. 91 99

Dhyānam—a dharma of the yoga, kills unrighteous qualities;¹ described by Kṛṣṇa to Uddhava²

¹Vā. 10 76 and 93, 104 25 ²Bhā. XI 14 32-46

Dhyusitāṣṭa—a son of Śankhana and father of Viśvasaha

Vā 88 206

Dhruva (1) --a son of Uttānapāda and Sunīti (*Bhā P.* & *Vt P*) (*M*, *Br* & *Vā P* speak of Sūnītā as his mother). A grandson of Svāyambhuva Manu, hated by his father's more beloved wife, Suruci, took leave of his mother to go to the forest, met Nārada and was blessed, advised and initiated by the sage, as a child of five went to Madhuvana on the bank of the Yamunā, continued to meditate on the Lord's glory for a period of 10,000 years, sometime eating roots and fruits, and sometime fasting, sought refuge in Viṣṇu, standing on one foot to the great consternation of gods¹

Harī appeared before him, and touching his baby cheeks, conferred on him divine speech, his praise of the Lord, assuring him a place in the mansion of the luminaries, Harī asked him to go home and rule righteously which he did for 36,000 years Dhruva's return was welcomed by the king and his queens, bowed to his parents and embraced Uttāna, was welcomed by the citizens, getting old, the king anointed Dhruva and retired to forest² Had two queens one was Bhramī who gave birth to Kalpa and Vatsara; the other Ilā whose son was Utkala (According to *Br P.* one wife was Bhūmī who gave birth to Sṛṣṭi and Bhavya, according to *M P* Dhanyā, the daughter of Manas was one of his queens and her son was Śīṣṭa)

Heard the death of his brother Uttama at the hands of a Yakṣa and led an expedition to the city of the Yakṣas In the war innocents also were killed, whereupon his grandson, Manu came to the spot and advised to desist from it, especially as it would irritate Kuberā On this, he met Kubera who praised his valour and his sense of duty and offered some boons Dhruva asked that he must ever remember the feet of the Lord³

Ruled the kingdom for 36,000 years, performed *yajña*, appointed his son on the throne and retired to Viśālā (Badarikāśrama) Meditating on the Lord for 3,000 years, was taken to his eternal abode in the world of luminaries

in a divine car By tapas he set his foot on Yama when he saw his mother going before him to Heaven, was obliged to Hari, the power of whose yoga he knew ⁴

Nārada narrated to Prācetas the story of Dhruva and sang his praise

The Pole-star earned a place in Visnupada at the end of the tail of Sīsumāra ⁵ with Indra, Agni and other deities, and in front of the Saptarśis ⁶ Helps the planets in their movements responsible for the days, nights and seasons of the year aids in the formation of clouds and fall of rains ⁷ the year of Dhruva In praise of ⁸

¹Bha IV ch 8 (whole), Br II 36 88-95, M 4 35-36, 143 38, Vā 62 75-78 ²Bha IV ch 9 (whole) ³Ib II 7 43, IV chh 10, 11 (whole), Ib II 7 43, IV 21 28 ⁴Ib IV ch 12 (whole), 31 22 [3-4], M 4 36 8 ⁵Bha V 17 2, 20 37, 21 14, 23 1, Br I 1 85, II 21 94 175, 22 6-10, 58-9, 23 92, 24 122, 29 18, III 61 49, IV 2 135 M 124 75 83, 125 5-7, Va 1 101, 51 6-10, 101 41, 135, V₁ I chh 11 and 12, II 7 10-12, 8 39, 12 24 34 ⁶Br III 5 81, M 128 74, Vā 1 97, 19 2, 50 148, 222, 51 6, 10, 52 97-8, 53 97, 112 ⁷M 142 14 ⁸Ib ch. 127 (whole)

Dhruva (II)—a Vasu,¹ married Dharani and gave birth to several cities² Father of Bhava, Kāla and Lokaprakālana³

M 5 21-3, 203 3-4 ²Bha VI 6 11-12, Br III 3 20 2 ³Va 66 19, V₁ I 15 110-11

Dhruva (III)—a son of Rantibhāra (Ranti, the righteous- Vā P)

Bhā IX 20 6 Vā 99 129

Dhruva (IV)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohini

Bha IX 24 46

Dhruva (V)—a son of Medhātithi and founder of the kingdom, Dhruvam, in Plaksadvīpa, attained heaven by tapas

Br II 14 37 9 30 39, Va 33 33, V₁ II 4 4 5

Dhruva (VI)—a Vaikuntha God

Br II 36 57

Dhruva (vii)—a God of Lekha group

Br II 36 75

Dhruva (viii)—a son of Angada

Br III 7 220

Dhruva (ix)—one of the eleven Rudras

M 153 19

Dhruva (x)—a son of Dharma and Sudevi

M 171 46

Dhruva (xi)—a Rājaṛṣi

Va 57 122

Dhruva (xii)—the presiding deity on Uttiramandira
etc (music)

Vā 86 56

Dhruva (xiii)—a son of Viśvāmītra

Br III 66 68, Vā 91 96

Dhruva (xiv)—a son of Antinara

V₁ IV 19 4

Dhruvakṣiti—a god of the Lekha group

Br II 36 75

Dhruvagāta—the unchanging place obtained by the
little boy, Dhruva for his tapas

Bha II 7 8

Dhruvam (i) (c)—adjoining the Vaibhrāja hill in
Plakṣadvīpa

Br II 14 39, 19 16, Va 49 14

Dhruvam (II)—a Sukha god

Br IV 1 19

Dhruvam (III)—same as Mahādruma

M 122 25

Dhruvam (IV)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 19

Dhruvasandhi—a son of Pusya and father of Sudarsana

Bhā IX. 12 5, Br III 63 209 Va 88 209, V₁ IV 4 108

Dhruvāśva—a son of Sahadeva

M 271 6

Dhvaja (I)—flag, of Śiva (bull)—of Lalitā with Mahiṣa, Mrga and Simha emblems ¹ of Arjuna, Kartavīrya ² Vrsadaksa, given by Surabhi ³

¹ Br III 3 79, 27 15, 49 13, 55 15, IV 16 35, 19 84, 21 8
² M. 43 19, 44 67, 257 17, 281 9 ³ Va 66 76, 94 15

Dhvaja (II)—the 9th battle where Dhvaja was killed by Mahendra Viṣṇu

Br II 72 75, Va. 97 75, 80

Dhvajinīlan—a son of Krostu and father of Svāti

V₁ IV 12 1-2

Dhṛiṇi—a Sudhāmāna god

Br II 36 27

Dhṛiṇī—a goddess enshrined at Śankhoddhāra

M. 13 48

Dhṛvānta—one of the names in the third Marut gana

Vā 67 126

N

Nakavān—a son of Hrdika

Va 96 140

Nakula—born to Mādri (Mādravati) through the favour of the Asvins father of Śatānika and Nīramitra, the latter by Karenumati,¹ felt joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit to Indra-prastha; was sent to the northern countries, for gathering provisions for Yudhiṣṭhira's Rājasūya,² approved of Draupadi's desire to release Aśvathāma,³ consoled by Kṛṣṇa while in forest,⁴ heard from Bhīṣma the secret of the cycle of births and deaths⁵

¹Bha IX 22 28 9, 32, Br III 71 135, M 46 10, 50 50, Va 96 154, 99 245, V₁ IV 14 38 20 40 ²Bhā X 71 27, 72 13, 75 4 ³Ib I 7 50 10 9 ⁴Ib X 58 4, 64 9 ⁵V₁ III 7 8-13

Nakulī—(Nakuleśvarī)—Mind-born daughter of Lalitā, riding on Garuda to vanquish Sarpinī, was attacked by the five commanders of Bhanda Nakulī cut off Karanka's head when the army retreated in fear to Sūnyaka city,¹ an *avatār* of the Lord²

¹Br IV 23 52 93, 28 39 ²Vā 23 221

Nakulesatīrtham—sacred to Pitr̥s

M 22 77

Nakta—a son of Prthusena (Prthu-Br, V₁, and Vā P) and father of Gaya

Bha V 15 6 Br II 14 68, Va 33 57, V₁ II 1 38

Naksatrakalpa—the author and a master of Atharva-samhitā,¹ a portion of Atharva Veda²

¹Bha XII 7 4 Va 61 54 ²Br II 35 61 V₁ III 6 13

Naksatrapurusam—a vow in honour of Nārāyana—detailed

M. 54 7 30

Naksatramandalam—one lac of Yojanas from the moon,¹ the orbit of lunar constellation above the moon, above that at a distance of 2 lacs of Yojanas is Budha²

¹Va 19 22 53 96 101 130 ²V₁ II 7 6-7

Naksatras—stars as sons of Dākṣaṇi¹ do not shine in Ilāvṛta, living by them (astrology) leads one to hell;² the mandalam of, 10,000 Yojanas from the moon⁴ 27 daughters of Dakṣa married to Soma,⁵ lord of,⁶ ety⁷

¹Br II 24 91 M 2 7 Va 1 101 7 16, 24 77 30 146
107 45 ²Br II 17 10 ³Ib IV 2 163 Va 101 161 a Br
IV 2 130 ⁵M 4 55 8 3 171 31 Va 66 37 53 90 21 ⁶Ib
34 90, 53 29 ⁷Ib 53 50

Nakhavān—the king after Candrāmsu, the second king of Vidiśa

Br III 74 181, Va 99 367

Naga (I)—(Vāsistha) a sage of the epoch of III Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 79

Naga (II)—a Mt surrounding the back portion of the Śīla at Gayā here the Pitrs give bali to Yamaraja and Dharmaraja

Va 108 28

Nagara (I)—in Śākadvīpa

Br II 19 101, III 70 10

Nagara (II)—a son of Manyu, and father of Samkrti.

V₁ IV 19 21 2

Nagarāni—Towns shape of, round, vajra and long condemned Square commended, half viṣkamba beyond kheta and pānam beyond that

Br II 7 94 108-111

Nagarī—of Devī, described

Br IV 14 9

Nagrhū—a Ṛṣika who became a Ṛṣi by satya

Br II 32 101, M 145 95, Va 59 92

Nagna—a heretic conquering, the senses and controlling self,¹ unlettered in Veda,² Dialogue between Vasistha and Bhīṣma regarding Nagna,³ Asuras became so by the delusion of Māyāmoha Viṣṇu,⁴ caste men who neglect their svadharma become a Nagna⁵

¹ Br II 27 105 and 119, III 14 35-40 ² V₁ III 16 12 17 5
³ Ib III 17 7 ⁴ Ib III 18-36 ⁵ Ib III 18 48 and 52

Nagnajit (I)—a King of Kosala, had a daughter Satyā, established a convention that he who would curb the ferocity of seven bulls in his possession would be the proper husband for his daughter, all tried in vain, Kṛṣṇa went to Ayodhyā and offered to pass the test, seeing his feat Nagnajit gave

him his daughter with a large dowry,¹ went to Syamanta-
pañcaka for the solar eclipse² -

¹ Bhā X 58 32-52, III 3 4, Br III 71 242 ² Bha X 82 25

Nagnajit (II)—one of the eighteen authors on architec-
ture

M 252 2

Nagnajitā—a devī and wife of Kṛṣṇa a Kosala princess
and daughter of Nagnajit

Vā 96 233, Bhā. X 71 43

Nagnādaya—devoid of the three outer coverings of the
body—unfit for śrāddha occasions, Pasandas also termed
Nagnas as also others who pretend to be *tapasvins* and
ascetics, proceed on wrong lines, murder Brahmanas, prove
ungrateful friends, defile the teacher's bed and also robbers,
they are to be abandoned

Va 78 24, 27 34

Natvali—a R from Vṛṣṇupada lake

Va 47 65

Nad(a)valā—the queen of Caksusa Manu and daughter
of the progenitor Virajas,¹ (Vairāja-Vī P) mother of ten
sons, all heroic and pure²

¹ Bha IV 13 15 Br II 36 80 and 107 ² M 4 40-1, V₁
I 13 4

Nadāyana—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt

M 195 17

Nadanadi—a R of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 22

Nadvala Manu—father of ten sons

Va 62 68 91

Nanda (I)—an attendant on Puruṣottama Viṣṇu (Harī),¹ praised Dhruva,² went with Harī going to Prthu's sacrifice,³ attacked the Asuras, the followers of Balī⁴

¹Bhā II 9 14 X 39 53 89 57, VIII 22 15 ²Ib IV 12
22 ³Ib IV 19 5, VI 4 39 ⁴Ib VIII 21 16

Nanda (II)—a Mt of Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 21

Nanda (III)—a son of Madirā and Vasudeva

Bhā IX 24 48, Br III 71 171, Vā 96 169, V₁ IV 15 23

Nanda(gopa) (IV)—In previous birth the Vasu, Drona,¹ connected with the Devas, married Yaśodā,² celebrated the birth of Kṛṣṇa as his son by inviting Brahmanas, Gopas and Gopīs and making rich presents to them, the Gopas and Gopīs threw balls of turmeric on the baby and sprinkled butter, curds and milk on one another, a folk custom,³ went to Mathurā to pay the annual tribute to Kamsa, was met by Vasudeva who advised him to leave at once for his place as he expected some *utpātas* there Nanda thinking Vasudeva's words to be true turned his thoughts on the way to Harī, heard of Pūtānā, the demon killed by Kṛṣṇa and felt greatly surprised, embraced Kṛṣṇa in joy, performed *Śānti* for Kṛṣṇa for kicking the cart was surprised at Kṛṣṇa's taking the lap of Trnāvarta and believed more and more in Vasudeva's words, welcomed Garga and had *nāmakarana* done to his sons, became pleased at Garga's service,³ Nanda and his friends bewildered at the fall of the Arjuna trees and released Kṛṣṇa from his fetters, planned to leave Vraja for Brindāvana,⁴ his fortune in enjoying Harī at close quarters,⁵ was much concerned at the bad omens at Kṛṣṇa's fight with Kālīya, was stopped by Balarāma from entering the port of Kālīya, joy at Kṛṣṇa's escape from Kālīya, gave presents of gold and cows to Brahmanas on the occasion⁶

Prepared for the Indrayaga, but gave it up and prayed to the mountains instead as advised by Kṛṣṇa, Indra's anger towards Nanda, was surprised at Kṛṣṇa holding the Govardhana, when the Gopas wondered at the exploits of the boy, Kṛṣṇa, Nanda said that he heard from Garga that he was Vasudeva's son and an *amsa* of Nārāyaṇa, after fasting on *eḷādaśī*, Nanda went to Yamunā for bath for the *dīadasi*, it was āsura time and not the time for bath, so an Asura follower of Varuna took hold of him and placed him before Varuna, seeing Nanda missing, the Gopas got frightened and appealed to Kṛṣṇa who went to Varuna, pleased at seeing him Varuna said that it was a mistake committed by his servants in ignorance and set Nanda free, then he returned to Vraja to the great joy of all the Gopas, taken to Brahmaharada,⁷ when once he went to Ambikāvana he was seized by a reptile and was released with Kṛṣṇa's help⁸

Extended a hearty welcome to Akrūra and enquired of Kamsa, became afraid of Akrūra's message, got ready with all the Gopas to start for Mathura with presents to Kamsa, followed Akrūra's chariot with all his carts and men, came in advance and waited for Kṛṣṇa's arrival, took his seat along with the other Gopas in the gallery of the wrestling ground, Kamsa desired to imprison him, duly honoured by Kṛṣṇa, Nanda and the Gopas returned to Vraja after Kamsa's death,⁹ welcomed Uddhava with due honour, exhibited his deep love for Kṛṣṇa, Uddhava revealed the real nature of Kṛṣṇa to him¹⁰

Came to Syamantapañcaka and met Kṛṣṇa and others, embraced and enquired after by Vasudeva and others;¹¹ was honoured by Kṛṣṇa, Rāma Ugrasena and Vasudeva, spent three months unwilling to be away from the Yadus, left for Mathurā,¹² chief of Sātvatas and vassal of Kṛṣṇa went with Vṛṣṇis to Bāna's city¹³

¹ Bha X. 8 48-50 Br III 71 239 ⁷ Bha I 8 21 X. 1
62, 2 9 V₁ IV 15 31 ³ Bha X. 5 1 16 chh 5 6 7 and 8
(whole) ⁴ Ib X 11 1 2 V₁ V 5 1 21 6 6 and 21 7 22 and 34,

10 18 and 25 ⁵Bhā X 14 32 ⁶Ib X 16 12-22, 17 15-18 ⁷Ib X chh 24 25 26 27 and 28 (whole) ⁸Ib X 34 4-18, 36 24 (31) ⁹Ib X 38 41-43, 39 10-12, 35, 41 8, 42 38, 44 32, 45 20-25, V₁ V 11 3, 15 18, 20 28 and 83 ¹⁰Bhā X 46 14 to the end ¹¹Ib X 52 32-35 ¹²Ib X 84 59 69 ¹³Ib I 14 32, II 7 31, X 13 3

Nanda (v)—a king of the Nanda dynasty,¹ from Parīkṣit to Nanda the period was 1115 years, At the time of Nanda the Saptarṣis moved from Magha to Pūrvāsādhā²

¹Bhā XII 1 9 ²Ib XII 2 26-7, 32

Nanda (vi)—the fourth son of Medhātithi and founder of the Nanda Kingdom

Br II 14 36-9

Nanda (vii)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 234

Nanda (viii)—a son of Śūra and Bhojā

M 46 3

Nanda (ix) city, Uragapatī, in the third Tala or Vīṭalam

Va 50 29

Nanda (x)—an Ajitadeva

Va 67 34

Nandas—the Royal dynasty preceding the Mauryas,¹ commence their line when the Seven Ṛṣis reach Pūrvāsādhā, and after 1065 years from Parīkṣit²

¹Bhā XII 1 8-10 ²V₁ IV 24 104 and 112

Nandaśa (1)—Viṣṇu's sword; reached Kṛṣṇa during Jarāsandha's siege of Mathurā

Bhā X. 50 11 [14]

Nandaka (II)—a Nāga chief with his city in the third Talam

Br II 20 30

Nandaka (III)—a son of Vrkadevi and Vasudeva

M. 46 18

Nandaka (IV)—a disciple of Brahmā

Vā 22 16

Nandagokula—the residence of Nanda and other Gopas

Bha X. 2 7, 3 45 [1]

Nandagopa—see Nanda

Br III 71 212, Va 96 206

Nandana (I)—a Yaksa a son of Punyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 122 Va 69 154

Nandana (II)—a son of Madhu

Br III 70 46 Va 95 46

Nandana (III)—a son of Śiva, father of Ranti and Rantipāla (Tanti and Tantipāla-Va P)

Br III 71. 149 and 192 M. 46 27

Nandana (IV)—a younger brother of Candrahāsa

Br IV 29 113

Nandana (V)—a temple with several peaks, the torana is of 30 hastas

M. 269 29 33 48

Nandana (VI)—a disciple of Brahmā

Va 22 16

Nandana (VII)—one of the eight *nidhis* of Kubera

Va 41 10

Nandana (VIII)—a brother of Vasudeva

Va 96 148

Nandana (IX)—a son of Vanga and father of Sunandī

V₁ IV 24 56

Nandanam—a pleasure garden of gods and Indra, noted for Pārijāta,¹ visited by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā,² in the Kailāsa on the north of Ilāvrta destroyed by Daityas,³ on the banks of Mandākinī

¹Bha III 23 40, V 16 14 M 38 18, Va 36 11, 46 4, 47 3, 69 136, 91 6, 93 69 ²Bha X [65 (v) 12-21], [67 (v) 34]
³Br II 18 4, III 7 102, 66 6, IV 9 39, M 183 2, 212 9 V₁ II 2 25, V 7 66, 30 30, 36 12 ⁴M 121 5, 131 48, 133 9

Nandanā—a R from the Pārijātra hill (R̥ṣyavat)

Br II 16 28, M 114 25

Nandanodaradundubhi—another name for Nala, son of Taittirī

M 44 63

Nandavraja—is Nanda gokula

Br III 36 13

Nandā (1)—a celestial R of Śālmalīdvīpa, and sacred to Hari,¹ sacred to Pitṛs²

¹Bhā IV 6 24-27, V 20 10, VII 14 32, VIII 4 23.
²M 22 10

Nandā (II)—north of Veda, sacred to Mahādeva

Br III 13 82 3

Nandā (III)—a Śakti, a goddess enshrined at the Himālayan slopes

Br IV 44 72, M 13 30

Nandā (IV)—a R of Sākadvīpa Pārvatī

M 122 31, Va 49 92

Nandā (V)—a R in Kailāsa

Vā 41 18

Nandāyanīya—one of the three disciples of Rathātara

Vā 61 3

Nandī (I)—a son of Svarga

Bhā VI 6 6

Nandī (II)—the *rahana* of Śiva,¹ harnessed the steeds of Bāna's chariot²

¹ Va 54 76 and 103 101 265 ² Vi V 33 28

Nandī (III)—a consort of Dhṛti, was deserted by her for Soma

M 23 26

Nandī (IV)—a gana attending on Mahādeva seated on the peak of the Himālayas

Vi 192 6

Nandī (V)—a son of Nandivardhana with him the Pradyota line came to an end, was the fifth of the line All the five ruled for a period of 138 years

Vi IV 24 7-8

Nandikeśam—(*Nanditīrtham*) a *tīrtham* on the *Narmadā*

M 191 6 and 37

Nandigrāma—the place where *Bharata* lived during *Rāma's* exile

Bhā IX 10 36

Nandinī (I)—a *Śakti* the goddess enshrined at *Devī-kātata*, a Mother-goddess

Br IV 44 84, M 13 38 179 14 and 25

Nandinī (II)—a R of the *Ketumālā* continent

Vā 44 20

Nandipurānam—an *Upapurāna*, contains the *māhātmya* of *Nandi* described by *Kārttikeya*

M 53 61

Nandyaśas (I)—the younger brother of *Bhūtanandi* (*Madhunandi-Vā P*), a king

Br III 74 182

Nandyaśas (II)—a son of *Nandana* and brother of *Sunandana*

V₁ IV 24 56

Nandivardhana (I)—a son of *Udāvasu* and father of *Suketu*

Bhā IX 13 14 Br III 64 7 Vā 89 7 V₁ IV 5 25

Nandivardhana (II)—a son of *Rājaka* (*Viśākhayūpa*) and the last of the five *Pradyotanas*, who ruled for 138 years

Bhā XII 1 4

Nandivardhana (III)—a son of Ajaya (Ajaka-Br. P) and father of Mahānandi; ruled for 20 years (40)?

Bhā. XII. 1 7. Br III 74 126 and 133

Nandivardhana (IV)—a palace with seven storeys, the torana is of 32 hastas.

M. 269 29, 48

Nandivardhana (v)—a son of Sūryaka was succeeded by Śīsunāka; ruled for thirty years

M 272 5

Nandivardhana (vi)—the son of Udāsi, and a Śaisunāga ruled for 40 years (42 years Br P)

M. 272. 11, Vā 99 320

Nandivardhana (vii)—a son of Manivara, a Yakṣa and a Guhyaka.

Vā 69 158

Nandivardhana (viii)—a son of Janaka and father of Nandi of the Pradyota dynasty

Vi. IV. 24 6-7

Nandivardhana (ix)—a son of Udayana and father of Mahānandi of the Śaśanābha dynasty

Vi. IV 24 17-8

Nandiśa—one of the eighteen authors on architecture

M 252 3

Nandiśvara—the god attendant on Śiva,¹ the vehicle of Rudra,² Bhagavān with sūla,³ cursed Dakṣa for his hatred of Śiva,⁴ caught hold of Bhaga on the occasion of the destruction of Dakṣa's sacrifice,⁵ his permission to see

Śiva, temple of, at Svargamārga Prasāda ⁶ Observed the vow Saubhāgyaśayanam, lord of a gana, versed in Maheśvara dharma, advised Nārada to take to Prayāga, the standard of Śiva ⁷ Fought with Vidyunmālī in Tripuram, ⁸ related to Sanatkumāra about the *sthānutvam* of Śiva at Benares ⁹

¹ Vā 77 63 ² Bha X 63 6 ³ Vā 30 91, 315 ⁴ Bhā
IV 2 20-26 ⁵ Ib IV 5 17 ⁶ Br III 32 23, 13 63-4,
IV 30 75, 34 89, 41 26 and 30, 43 30 ⁷ M 60 49, 95 3, 112 21,
132 18, 133 60-5 ⁸ Ib 135 48 and 53, 136 68, 138 44 140 20-1
⁹ Ib 181 2, 183 64, 245 80 266 42 278 9

Nandendu—ruled for 100 years

Vā 99 330

Nabha (I)—a son of Nisadha, and father of Pundarika

Bhā IX 12 1

Nabha (II)—a month sacred to Indra

Bhā XII 11 37

Nabha (III)—see Prathakvānya, ¹ fourfold agni in *gradatoca sthānam* ²

¹ Br II 12 23 ² Vā 29 21

Nabha (IV)—a son of Nala and father of Pundarika of the dynasty of Kuśa, son of Rāma, (Nabhā-Br P. and Vā P)

Br III 63 202 Vā 12 52 Vā 88 202 Vā IV 4 106

Nabha (V)—a son of Svārocīsa Manu

Vā 4 7

Nabha (VI)—a son of Auttama Manu

Vā 9 12

Nabha (VII)—a Pravara Ṛṣi.

M. 199. 15.

Nabha (VIII)—a Mantrakṛt.

Vā. 59. 97.

Nabha (IX)—a son of Vipracitti.

Vi. I. 21. 11.

Nabhaga—a son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Nābhāga.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 2; IX. 1. 12; 4. 1. Br. III. 63. 5, Vā. 88. 5.

Nabhaśrī—a queen of Varṣartu.

Br. IV. 32. 28.

Nabhasa—a son of Ūrja; from him were born two pieces which were combined by old age (jarā) and hence Jarāsandha.

Vā. 99. 225-26.

Nabhasya (I)—the month sacred to Vivasvān.

Bhā. XII. 11. 38; Br. II. 13. 9; Vā. 30. 8, 50, 201; 52. 11.

Nabhasya (II)—one of the four sons of Svārociṣa Maṇu.

M. 9. 7.

Nabhasya (III)—a son of Auttama Manu.

M. 9. 12.

Nabhasya (IV)—(name of a month and tithi) (Trayo-daśi)—a yugādi for śrāddha. Trayambaka to be worshipped in Kṛṣṇāṣṭami vrata,² austerity to be observed in Saubhāgyasayana vrata in this month.³

¹ M. 17. 4. ² Ib. 56. 4. ³ Ib. 69. 34.

Nabhasyasri—a queen of Varṣartu

Br IV 32 28

Nabhasvan—a son of Mura (s v), attacked Kṛṣṇa under direction from Naraka

Bha X 59 12 14

Nabhasvati—a queen of Antardhāna and mother of Havirdhāna

Bhā IV 24 5

Namasyu—a son of Pravira and father of Cārupada

Bha IX 20 2

Namuci—a son of Vipracitti Lord of the Asuras, hostile to Indra,¹ a resident of the first talam or atala,² a nephew of Hīranyakaśipu, married Suprabhā, the daughter of Svarbhānu³ followed Vṛtra against Indra,⁴ took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra, fought with Aparājita, heard of Bali's and Jambha's fall and fought with Indra, resisted with success Vajra on account of the fact that he could not be killed either by a dry or wet thing, Indra who came to know of this by a voice in the air used *phena* (foam) and killed him to the satisfaction of all gods,⁵ entertained desire for more territory,⁶ taken to pātāla by Vāmana⁷

¹V₁ I 21 11 ²Va 50 15 98 81 ³Bha VI 6 32 Br
III 6 19 M 6 27 ⁴Bhā VI 10 19 31 Br II 20 16 ⁵Bha
VII 2 4, VIII 10 20 to the end 11 19, 23, 29-40, M 22 61
⁶Bha XII 3 11 ⁷Br III 73 81, M 249 67

Naya (1)—is politics, according to Prahlāda, it must be a means to realise Hari,¹ persons versed in Naya praise *bheda upāya*²

¹Bh: VII 6 26 ²M 223 4 and 16

Naya (II)—a son of Uttama Manu

Br II 36 39

Naya (III)—a son of Raucya Manu —

Br IV 1 104

Naya (IV)—a son of Kṛiyā

Vā 10 35

Naya (V)—a Sādhya god

Vā 66 16

Naya (VI)—one of Viśvāmītra's sons

Va 91 96

Naya (VII)—one of the 20 Amitābha ganas

Va 100 17

Nara (I) (*Nārāyana*)—an *avatār* of Viṣṇu, born of Dharma and Mūrti, a daughter of Dakṣa, Ādiśeṣa form of Hari, distinguished for tapas,¹ a friend and associate of Nārāyana said to have performed tapas at Badarī;² seeing the sage's penance Indra got afraid and sent the God of Love and the Apsarasas to disturb his contemplation Nara invited him and was hospitable by creating a number of beautiful women who served them, Nara asked them to choose one among them as an ornament of Heaven. So they took Ūrvaśī and narrated to Indra the superior powers of the sage;³ was seen with Nārāyana by Mārkaṇḍeya and was praised by him.⁴

¹ Bhā I 2 4, 3 9, II 7 6-7, XII 8 32, 35 Br II 35-93, M. 1 2 ² Bhā III 4 22, IV 1 52, VII 6 27 ³ Ib XI 4 6-16, 7 18 ⁴ Ib XII 8 32, 35, 40-49, 9 1

Nara (II)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Bhā VIII 1 27, Br II 36 49 Vi III 1 19

Nara (III)—a son of Sudhṛti and father of Kevala (Candra Vi. P.).

Bhā. IX. 2. 29. 30; Br. III. 8. 35; 61. 9; Vi. IV. 1. 40-1; Vā. 86. 13-14.

Nara (IV)—a son of Manyu and father of Samkṛti.

Bhā. IX. 21. 1.

Nara (v)—a son of Gaya and father of Virāt.

Br. II. 14. 68; Vi. II. 1. 38; Vā. 33. 58.

Nara (VI)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot.

Br. II. 23. 35; M. 126. 52.

Nara (VII)—a sādhyā; is satya in the Svārociṣa epoch.

Br. III. 3. 16-7; M. 203. 11; 251; 24-5; Vā. 66. 15; Br. II. 36. 50.

Nara (VIII)—a son of Bhuvamanyu.

M. 49. 36; Vā. 99. 159.

Nara (IX)—the riding vehicle of Naiṛti and drawer of Kubera's chariot.

M. 261. 15 and 22.

Nara (x)—a son of Tāmasa Manu.

Vā. 62. 43.

Nara (XI)—a devaṛṣi.

Vā. 61. 83.

Naraka—a son of Anṛta; another name of Raurava.

Br. II. 9. 64; Vā. 10. 39.

Naraka—a nephew of Hiranyakaśipu and son of the Earth and Vipracitti; lived in Prāgjyotiṣa;¹ took away a

number of women belonging to sages and kings to his palace, robbed Mandara of its crest jewel, Aditi of her earrings and Varuna of his umbrella; demanded the Airāvata from Indra; at Indra's request was cut in twain by Kṛṣṇa in his own city Prāgjyotisa;² spoils distributed among his followers while all women were appropriated to Kṛṣṇa's harem.³ Friend of Vānara Dvivida who was killed by Baladeva.⁴

¹ M. 6. 27; 161. 78; 163. 81-2, 245. 12 V₁ I 21. 128; V. 1. 24; 12. 21. ² Ib. V. 29 8-21. ³ Ib V 31. 14-15 ⁴ Ib V. 36 2-21

Naraka—a Dānava with *Manusya dharma*;¹ a Saimhikya;² killed by Kṛṣṇa.³

¹ Vā. 68. 15 ² Ib 68 19 ³ Ib 98 102

Narakam—is bhaumam (earth).

M. 39. 4, 7-8; 41. 6

Narakas—27 hells under Yama; to them go the unrighteous according to their respective sins; after a certain period they are born as low beings according to their *karma*.¹ Seven under the earth below the Śesaloka—Raurava, Śitastapa, Kālasūtu, Apratistha, Avīci, Lohaprstha, and Avidhya.²

¹ Br. IV. 2. 146-150. ² Vā. 101. 144-92; V₁ II. 6. 1. (whole).

Narakāntaka—Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 36. 34

Narakāśura —(Naraka, s.v. Bhauma): Born of Hari in his Boar manifestation when he touched and raised the Earth,¹ hence son of Earth,² an asura friend of Kamsa;³ a friend of the Vānara Dvivida;⁴ ran away with the umbrella of Varuna, Kuṇḍala of Aditi and contested the position of Indra.⁵ Fought with Sanaiścara in the Devāsura war;⁶ find-

ing Mura and his sons dead, came out with elephants, which were all killed by Garuda, fought with Kṛṣṇa till his head was cut off and the ladies of his harem married by Him (Kṛṣṇa),⁷ lost his kingdom through pride of power⁸

¹ Bha X 59 30 [1], [65(v)1] ² Ib X 59 59 [1] and 2 ³ Ib X 2 2, 36 36 ⁴ Ib X 67 2, 69 [3] 1 ⁵ Ib X 59 [1] and 2
⁶ Ib X 73 20, 83 40, Br III 6 15, 73 102, IV 29 125 ⁷ Bhā VIII 10 33 ⁸ Ib X 59 14-22, 37 16, I 10 29

Naradurga—one of the 6 kinds of fortresses

M 217 6

Naradeva (Rāma)—the eighteenth, out of the *avatārs* of Viṣṇu, did heroic deeds, subduing the sea and so on

Bhā I 3 22

Naradeva—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 243

Naranārāyana—The two sages comprising the fourth *avatār* of Viṣṇu and born of Mūrti, universal joy and good omens at their birth, Gandhamādana their abode,¹ born later as Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna,² worshipped by Nābhī,³ worshipped in Bhāratavarsa,⁴ praised by Nārada⁵ To their āśrama the sages repaired for a visit,⁶ shrine of, at Badar-yāśrama⁷

¹ Bhā I 2 4 26, 3 9, IV 1 52-57, V₁ V 24 5, 37 34 and 37
² Ib IV 1 59 ³ Ib V 4 4 ⁴ Ib V 19 9 ⁵ Ib V 19 12-15
⁶ Ib IX. 1 31 ⁷ Ib X 52 4

Naranārāyanau—one of the births of the Jayādevas, these are Vipascit, Indra, Satya and Hari

Va 54 75, 66 14

Narmedham—the belly of the personified Veda

Va 104 84

Naravāhana—an attribute of Kubera

M 174 18

Narasimha—The *avatār* of Hari to kill Hiranyakaśipu by the nails neither wet nor dry,¹ on Brahmā granting the request of Hiranyakaśipu, Narasimha was approached by the gods; Narasimha promised to slay him and left for the *sabhā* of Hiranyakaśipu, Prahlāda alone knew Him to be the Lord, all the Asuras attacked him from all sides, finally Narasimha killed him by tearing him with his teeth²

¹Br III 5 26-27, 57 57, 73 74, Vā 67 66, 97 73, 98 73, 111. 72, V₁ I 20 32 ²M 53 50 chh 161, 162 and 163, 285 6

Narā—the daughter of Suyagña (Śvaphalka, Vā P) and wife of Bhangakāra, had two sons Śatrughna and Bandhumān, whom Akrūra killed

Br III 71 87 Vā 96 86

Narāh—(ety.) waters

Vā 7. 56-8, 100 183

Narāntaka—a son of Kālanemi,¹ was killed in the Lankā war.²

¹Br III 5 39, Vā 67 80 ²Bhā IX 10 18

Narisyanta (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Citrasena and Śuca, his line ends with Jātūkarnya

Bhā VIII 13 2, IX 1 12, 2 19, 22, Br III 60 3 M 11 41, 12 20, Vā 64 29, 85 4, V₁ III 1 33 IV 1 7

Narisyanta (II)—(Nābhāga) a son of Svāyambhuva Manu

Br II 38 31 Vā 85 4

Narisyanta (III)—a son of Marutta and father of Dama

Br III 8 35, 61 7 Va 86 12, Vi IV 1 34-5

Narendra—is Candragupta Maurya

Br III 74 143

Narmadā (I)—a mahānadi of the Bhāratavarsa, a R from the R̥ksa or R̥syavat hills (Vindhyan ranges) on its northern bank was Bhrgukaccha a sacred river that survived the *antaraksaya*, sacred to Pitrs and for śrāddha, in the neighbourhood of the Haihaya kingdom¹

The scene of battle between Vrtra and Indra, here Rukmī challenged Kṛṣṇa when the latter was crossing the stream with Rukmīnī, its current was stopped by Kārtavīrya²

The mahātmya of, just like Mārkaṇḍeya this river does not get lost in the time of the deluge, in Kalinga, near the Amarakantaka hill, has a number of *tīrthas* like Jaleśvara, Rudrakotī, Amarakantaka, Kapila and Visalya Karanī The devotee bathing in any *tīrtha* on the Narmadā gets the benefit of performing an Aśvamedha sacrifice³

The Lord enshrined here is Mahesvara who devised plans to vanquish Bānāsura of Tripura with the help of Nārada The Lord was much concerned about virtuous ladies in Tripura and Nārada undertook to delude them by proclaiming ordinances to ladies to give gifts to poor and deserving Brahmanas⁴ Śiva got ready for war here and attacked Tripura with incendiary materials Out of the three cities comprising Tripura, (sv) two fell down reduced to ashes The first city became converted into the Śrī Śaila hill, and the second Amarakantaka hill, both adorned by the Siddhas, Gandharvas and so on The Lord enshrined at the latter is Jvāleśvara The third city was left unconsumed⁵

It is said that at the confluence of the Narmadā with Kāverī, Kubera practised tapas in honour of Śiva and became the Lord of the Yaksas. A bath here is equal to that at the confluence of the Gangā and the Yamunā⁶

To the north of the Narmadā are a number of *tīrthams* like Mantreśvara, Garjanā, Amrātaka, Karanyā, Kundేశvara and others. A bath in each of them rids one of all sins. Then follows other *tīrthas*, all equally sacred, including Rāvaneśvara, the shrines of Kubera, Ahalyātirtha, and the shrine of Janārdana. Here Agni, Dharmarāja and Vāyu practised asceticism and attained emancipation. A visit to Śuklatīrtham sacred to Rājarsi Cānakya washes off all the sins of a life time. Any gift given here bears rich fruits⁷

Among the other sacred places can be mentioned the Bhrgutīrtham, Kankhala, where Garuda once was in austerities, Kanyātīrtha, Pītāmahatīrtha, and Svargadvārātīrtham. He who reads or listens to the glory of the Narmadā has his wishes fulfilled whatever be his caste⁸. On its banks Purukutsa heard the *Visṇu Purāṇa* from the sages⁹. Penance here by Asuras, who became converted into Arhats¹⁰. Marubhūmivāsya on the N. ruled by Śūdras and other castes¹¹.

¹ Bhā V 19 18, VIII 18 21, Br II 12 14, 16 29, III 10 97, M 2 13-15, 22 25, 114 23, Vā 45 99, 77 32, 94 28, 108 82 V II 3 11. ² Bhā VI 10 16, X 54 23 [1], Br III 13 8, 32, 26 10 and 38, 38 3 and 7, 41 15, 45 2, 69 28, M 43 31, 44 31, 44 31, 163 63, V₁ IV 11 19. ³ M ch 186. ⁴ Ib ch 187. ⁵ Ib ch 188. ⁶ Ib ch 189. ⁷ Ib chh 190 192. ⁸ Ib chh 193-194. ⁹ V₁ I 2 9, IV 3 7-16. ¹⁰ Ib III 18 1 and 13. ¹¹ Ib IV 24 68.

Narmadā (II)—the Mānasakanyā of Śukālā Pitr, given in marriage to Purukutsa by her brother Uruga, and mother of Trasadasyu, she took him to Rasātala where he killed some bad Gandharvas to the satisfaction of the Nāgas¹. Heard the *Visṇu Purāṇa* from him and narrated it to Dhrtarāstra the Nāga and Āpūrana².

¹ Bhā IX 7 2-3, Br III 10 97, Vā 73 48, 88 74. ² V₁ VI 8 45.

Narmadā (III)—the wife of Yuvanāśva, son of Amba-
rīsa

Br III 63 73

Narmadā (IV)—a mind-born daughter of Somapa Pitr
one of the 16 wives of Havyavāhana turned into a river of
Dakṣināpatha

M 15 25 28, 51 13, Vā 77 32

Narmadānikata—sages of, visited Dvārakā

Bha X 90 28 [5]

Narmadeśvaram—on the Narmadā

M 194 2

Nala (I)—a son of Yadu

Bhā IX 23 20, V₁ IV 11 5

Nala (II)—a Vanara son of Agni born by the wife of
Kanakabindu

Br III 7 229

Nala (III)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 234

Nala (IV)—a nephew of Hīranyakaśipu

M 6 26

Nala (V)—the son of Nīśadha, hence Nāśadha, with
the son of Virasena he made the two Nalas in the
Kāśyapa line,¹ taught the game of dice to King Ṛtuparna²
Learned in Aśvavidyā

¹ M 12 52 56 Vā 88 202 ² Bha IX 9, 17, Br III 63
173 and 202 71 190, Vā 88 174 V₁ IV 4 37

Nala (vi)—a son of Virasena.

M. 12. 56.

Nala (vii)—also known as Nandanodaradundubhi, son of Taittiri, performed *āsvamedha*, and in the middle of the *atirātra* rite Punarvasu appeared and became his son.

M. 44. 63-5.

Nalakālikas—a people of the southern country.

Vā. 45. 127.

Nalakūbara—a son of Kubera and Ṛddhi; as an attendant of Rudra became very proud and with his brother Manigrīva enjoyed maidens' embrace on the Ganges, all naked. Nārada saw this when the ladies put on their dress while Nalakūbara and his brother continued to remain naked owing to their drunkenness. The sage cursed them to become trees for a hundred divine years without losing the *Pūrvavāsana*. So they stood till Kṛṣṇa redeemed them by bringing down the trees; their prayer to Kṛṣṇa; set out to the north, permitted by Kṛṣṇa.

Bhā. X. 9. 22 23; 10 (whole); Br III 8 46 Vā 70 41

Nalinī (i)—one of the eastern entrances of the city of Purañjana¹ allegorically the nostrils.

¹ Bhā. IV. 25. 48 ² Ib. 29 11.

Nalinī (ii)—one of the wives of Ajamidha and mother of Nila.

Bhā. IX. 21. 30. V. IV. 19. 56

Nalinī (iii)—a R. in Śākadvīpa.

Br. II. 19. 96, V. II. 4. 65

Nalinī (iv)—digging of lakes at the auspicious hour, the same prescription as for the excavation of *tadāga*; is also Puskaraṇi.

M 58 1, 51

Nalinī (v)—a name for the Ganges,¹ a stream of the Gangā, flows east through the countries of Tomara, Hamsamārga, Haihaya, Karnaprāvarana, Aśvamukha, Sikatāparvatamaru, Vidyādhara, and Nāgamandala and reaches the salt ocean,² one of the seven streams, and one of the three going towards the western direction³

¹ M 102 6 ² Br II 18 40, 58-61, Va 47 38 and 56 ³ M 121 40

Nalva—a measurement in connection with the chariot of Maya,¹ the seat of Hīranyakaśipu in his sabhā was 10 nalvas in measurement,² a furlong in distance, 300 dhanus³

¹ M 173 2, Br IV 2 125 36 49 ² M 161 71 ³ Vā 83 49, 101 125

Nava (i)—a son of Svārocīsa Maru

Br II 36 19

Nava (ii)—a son of Navā and Uśīnara, chief of Navarāṣṭra

Br III 74 19 and 21, M 48 18 and 21, Va 99 20, 22 Vī IV 18 9

Navagrahamakha—see Ayutahoma the nine planets are the Sun Moon, Angāraka, Budha, Śanaīścara, Śukra, Guru, Rāhu and Ketu Iśvara, Umā, Śkanda, Hari, Brahmā, Indra, Yama, Kāla, and Citragupta are *Adhīdevatas*, Agni, Waters, Earth, Viṣnu, Indra, Aindri, Prajāpati, Nāgas and Brahmanas are *Pratyadhīdevatas*

M 93 6 10 16

Navacandra—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 244

Navatālam—a measurement, for the figures of Viṣṇu and Devī,¹ honoured even by gods²

¹ M 258 16, 75 ² Va 59 9

Navadeśika—one who preaches neo-dharma, applied to Yadu by Yayāti

Va 93 37

Navanandas—Mahāpadma and his eight sons, who ruled for 100 years

Bhā XII 1 12

Navanākas—rulers of the city of Campāvati

Va 99 382

Navanītadhenuh—fit for gift during the Viśvakadvādasī-vrata

M 82 21

Nava Brahmanas—Bhrgu, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu, Angirasa, Marici, Dakṣa, Atri, and Vasistha, according to the *Purāṇas*

Va 9 68 69

Navaratha—the son of Bhūmaratha (Rathavara-Br and Vā P) and father of Dasaratha (Drdharatha-M P.)-

Bha IX. 24 4 Br III 70 43 M 44 41-42 Va 95 42 Vi IV 12 41

Navarāstra—the name of both the Kingdom and capital of Nava, the son of Uśinara

Br III. 74 21, M 48 21 Va 99 22

Navarāstras—a tribe

M 114 46

Navavarsam—the land of nine continents Jambūdīpa

Va 34 9

*Navavīthya*s—sons of Jāmā and Dharma dependent on three paths Dakṣiṇa, Uttara and Madhyama respectively Vaiśvānara, Airāvata and Jāradgavī

Br III 3 33-51

Navā—one of the five queens of Uśīnara and mother of Nava

Br III 74 18-19, M 48 16 18, Va 99 19-20

Navākṣa—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 240

Nahuṣa (I)—the first of the five sons of Āyū (Svarbhānu) and Prabhā, married Virajā, a mind-born daughter of the Ājyapapītr̥s, had by her six (seven M.P.) sons, comparable to Indra in effulgence namely, Yatī, Yayātī, Samyātī, Āyātī and two others, ruled heaven in the absence of Indra in the Mānasa lake, due to an offence he gave to Indrānī on account his own overweening pride he lost his place, fell down and was condemned to be an aṅgāra (serpent),¹ was succeeded by Yayātī,² divisions of more territory on earth³

¹ Bhā IX. 17 1, 18 1-2 VI 13 16, X 73 20, Br II 27 24 III 6 24 10 95, 67 2 68 11, M 15 23, 24 34 49, Va. 68 24, 73 46 92 2, 93 12-3 V. IV 8 3, 9 28, 10 1 ² Bhā IX. 18 3 - 1b XII 3 9

Nahuṣa (II)—a son of Aurvaśaya

Br I 2 24 Vā 2 24

Nahusa (III)—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 37, Vā 69 74

Nahusa (IV)—one of the nine sons of Manu

Va 85 4

Nahusa (V)—a son of Yadu of the lunar line

V₁ IV 6 4, 11 5

Nāka—a son of Kalī had no body married Sakunī,¹
a man-eater.²

¹ Br III 59 10, Va 84 10, 13 ² Va 84 11

Nākaprstham—a name of heaven

Vā 34 94

Nākuraya—a Kaśyapa and a Trayārseya

M 199 12

Nākulī—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 25

Nākulī—a R from the lake Viśnupada

Br II 18 63

Nāksatra Mānam—a measurement according to stars
and their movements

Br II 21 137, Vā 50 188

Nāksatram—measurement of time of 625 Kalas

Va 100 223

Nāga (I)—Mt north of the Mahābhadrā lake,¹ on the
north of Meru²

¹ Bhā V 16 26 Vā 36 31 ² V₁ II 2 30
r 23

Nāga (II)—as the Yajñopavīta of Śiva, as a source of Mūrchana (Music)

Br III 32 19, 61 53

Nāgas (I)—creatures born with human forms above the navel and of snakes below, born of Kaśyapa and Kadru; their capital was Bhogavatī, their chief was Ananta,¹ came to Dvārakā with the gods,² attacked the chariot of the Lord,³ residents of the Naisadha Hill, of all talams and especially Pātalam, capital Māhismatī, renowned for Karkotaka sabhā, worship Pitr̥s,⁴ Vāsukī, as their overlord,⁵ when milking the cow-earth Taksaka was the calf, celebrated the marriage of Śiva and Umā,⁷ to be worshipped in Palace buildings⁸

¹ Bha I 11 11 II 6 13, III 20 48, XI 16 19, 24 13, M 261 47-50 ² Bha XI 6 3, 12 3 14 6 ³ Ib XII 11 48 ⁴ Br II 16 9, 21, 17 34, 20 45, III 69 26, IV 2 26, 6 72, 9 72, V₁ II 5 4 ⁵ M 8 7 ⁶ Ib 10 19-20 ⁷ Ib 154 462 ⁸ Ib 266 46, 268 17, 273 71

Nāgas (II)—sons of Kandu,¹ country of the²

¹ Vā 30 311, 69 68, 94 26 ² Vā 48 18, 101 28

Nāgas (III)—nine in number ruled from Campāvati (Padmāvati-V₁ P) seven ruled from Mathurā for 383 years the territory surrounding the Gangā and Prayāga Sāketa and Magadha were under their control

Br II 74 194-5, 267, Vā 99 453, V₁ IV 24 63

Nāgas (IV)—elephants, created for use in the Devāsura wars, other names are Dvirada, Hasti, Kari, Vārana, Danti, Gaja, Kuñjara, Mātanga, Dvīpa, Sāmaja turning of the tongue due to the curse of Agni and two tusks and enormous strength by curse of the Gods, see also dignāgas

Br III 7 31, 334-5,

Nāgas (v)—elephants born of Sāma.

Br. III. 7. 334-5.

Nāgakulas—the communities of Nāgas in Rasātala

V₁. IV. 3. 4.

Nāgakūta—in Gayā.

Vā. 111. 22 and 42

Nāgagiri—a hill of Indra.

Br. II 16 21

Nāgatīrtham—sacred to the Pitr̥s.

M 22. 33.

Nāgaḍṛstivisa—Presiding deity, Nāgas.

Vā. 86. 60

Nāgadvīpa—one of the nine divisions of the Bhārata-
varsa.

Br. II 16 9, M 114. 8, Vā 45 79 V₁. II 3 7

Nāgapadī—a R. of the Bhadra country

Vā. 43 28

Nāgapāśam—Varuna's wedding present to Kāmeśvara.

Br. IV 15 20.

Nāgarāhtīrtham—fit for Srāddha.

Vā 77. 89

Nāgarī—a Varna śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 58

Nāgaloka—the giver of Kanaka—Kalpalatā goes to,¹ is Rasātala² one who bathes in the tīrtha on the Narmadā attains Nāgaloka³

¹ M 286 15, Va 100 157 ² V₁ IV 3 7 ³ M 191 84

Nāgavanam—East of Añjana, otherwise Ekamūla, also between the Vindhya and the Ganges, also the country of Karūsas

Va 69 238

Nāgavīthi—the northern course, three periods of sunrise here in Aśvini, Kṛtikā, and Yāmyā (Bharanī) as also Rohini, Ārdrā and Mrgāśiras,¹ north of this was Devayāna,² the northern path of Abhiyāt, its preceding Nakṣatra, Svātī³

¹ Br II 21 76-7, III 3 47, M 124 53, 55, Vā 66 48 ² Br II 21 168 ³ Vā I 92, 50 129, 156, 216 Br I 1 77

Nāgavīthī—a daughter of Yāmī (Jāmi-V₁ P) and Dharma

M 5 18, V₁ I 15 107

Nāgavīthya—the son Jāmya, containing the three paths

Va 66 34

Nāgaśaila—a Mt the region between this and Kapinjala hill described

Vā 38 66, 70, 42 67

Nāgasākṣaka—with the sun in the months of Śuci and Śukra

Br II 23 7

Nāgasāhvaya—Hastināpura washed by the Ganges, Kausāmbī became the capital under Nirvaktra son of Adhī-sāma Kṛṣṇa (also Gajasāhvayam)

M 49 42, 50 78, Va 99 271 V₁ V 35 8 and 19

Nāgādhipa—the temple of, in Supaksa hill

Vā 39 63

Nāgendramokṣam—hearing of the chapters on the Gajendramokṣa (s v) described in the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* mitigates the evil effects of bad dreams

M 242 17

Nāgeyas—a class of sages

M 200 17

Nāgeśvaram—a *tapovana* and a *tīrtha* near Gargēsvara on the Narmadā, bath in, leads one to Nāgaloka

M 191 83-84

Nāgda—a sage, a mahāsiddha

Br III 36 5

Nāgnajitī—(Satyā s v) a daughter of Nāgnajit, married by Kṛṣṇa in a *svayamvara* after curbing the seven bulls with noses unbored, had two sons, one of whom was Bha-dravinda

Bhā III 3 4, X. 58 32, 61 13, M. 47 13, 19, V₁ V 32 3

Nāṭala—connected with Vāgīśi

Br IV 37 8

Nāṭya veda—the science of nāṭya or dancing of which Vararuci, the Gandharva was an expert

M. 10 25

Nādāyanīya—a pupil of Laugāksi.

Br II 35 41

Nādikā—definition of,¹ is 15 kalās, ascertained by a measure of water²

¹ Bha III 11 8, Br II 21 130, III 3 44 ² V: VI 3 7

Nātha—a Vaikuntha God from the root meaning, protection

Br II 36 57, Vā 64 19

Nāda—a sage of the Cāksusa epoch

M 9 22

Nādaśrova—an Amitābha God of the Svārocisa epoch.

Br II 36 53

Nādātmika—one of the twelve śaktis.

Br IV 44 87

Nādinī—a śakti

Br IV 44 89

Nāndi—a kind of śrāddha for propitiating the Pits

V: III 13 6

Nāndisabdam—all auspicious ceremonies to be performed after this ceremony

M 17 69

Nanyadrk—a Marut of the sixth gana

Br III 5 97

Nābala—a son of Sambhu

Va 67 81

Nābha (I)—the son of Śruta and father of Sindhu-dvīpa

Bhā IX 9 16

Nābha (II)—one of the ten sons of Hrdika

M 44 82

Nābha Uddīsta—the son of Vaivasvata Manu (*Nābhā-norīsta*)

Va 64 29

Nābhāga (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambarīsa

Bha VIII 13 2, Br III 60 3 M 11 41 12 20 Va 64
29 88 5 6 V₁ III 1 33 IV 1 7

Nābhāga (II)—a son of Dīsta and father of Bhalan-dana (*Balamdhana-V₁ P*) became a Vaiśya by profession

Bha IX 2 23 Br III 61 3 V₁ IV 1 19

Nābhāga (III)—the last son of Nabhaga and a bachelor, saw his father's property divided among his other brothers and himself left with nothing, on his father's advice he went to the sacrifice of Angira's descendants and explained the sixth day rituals relating to Visvedevas. When the sacrificers went to Heaven their unspent wealth was presented to him. At this time appeared a person of dark complexion who was Rudra and who claimed all the property as his own, when Nabhaga was consulted he said that on a certain occasion all the remainder in a sacrificial hall was left to Rudra. So *Nābhāga* apologised and gave away all that

wealth. With this Rudra was pleased and initiated him into the knowledge of the Brahman. After making a present of all that wealth to the prince, he disappeared.

Bhā IX 4. 1-13; Br III. 63. 5

Nābhāga (iv)—is Narisyanta.

Br II 38 31

Nābhāga (v)—the grandson of Bhagīratha, son of Śruta and father of Ambarīsa.

Br. III 63 170, M 12. 45, Vā. 88. 170; V₁ IV. 2. 5-6, 4. 36

Nābhāga (vi)—(Kāśyapa) a sage of the II Sāvama epoch.

Br. IV. 1. 70.

Nābhāga (vii)—a sage of the X epoch of Manu.

V₁ III. 2 27.

Nābhāgārīsta—one of the nine sons of Manu;¹ his son, Bhalandana.²

¹ Vā 85 4 ² Ib 86 3.

Nābhāgās—a royal dynasty.

Br II 35 96

Nābhi (i)—the eldest of Agnidhra and of the country, Himāhva; married Merudevī; performed a sacrifice for the birth of a son, the Lord appeared in the course of the sacrifice and promised to be born as his son; this was Ṛsabha the eighth avatār of Viṣṇu¹ after he came of age, Nābhi had Ṛsabha installed on the throne, and left with his queen for Viśālā for tapas and having propitiated Nārāyaṇa became a jīranmukta.²

¹ Bhā I. 3 13, II 7 10, V. 2 19, 3 1-2, 17-20, 4 1-3, XI. 2 15, Br II 14 45, 59-60, Vā 33 33, 41, 50, V₁ II 1 16 and 18, 27

² Bhā V 1 3-5

Nābhi (॥)—a pupil of Kuśumi.

Br. II. 35. 43.

Nābhigupta—a son of Hiranyaretas of Kuśadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 14.

Nāmakaranam—a *Samskāra* done to Vasudeva's sons by Garga.¹ a *Karma* on the tenth day after birth.²

¹ Bhā. X. 8. 11-14. ² Vī. III. 10. 8-11

Nāmākarsanikā—a *gupta śakti*.

Br. IV. 19. 19, 36 70.

Nāyaka—an army leader; ten in Tāraka's army; their names, ensigns, chariots, etc., detailed.

M. 148. 43-56.

Nāyaki—a *Pravara* (Angiras).

M. 196. 17.

Nārada (१)—the beloved tenth son of Brahmā, born of his lap; one of the twelve, who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari; a celibate; an attendant of Hari; was taught the *Bhāgavata* by the father; and he gave it in his turn to Vyāsa; guru of Viśoka (s.v.) author of *Sātvatatānta*; worshipped Nārāyana in Bhāratavarsa by following the course of Sāṅkhya and yoga; did not comprehend Hari's *māyā*; faith in Kriyayoga which he expounded; in previous births, he was a Gandharva by name Upabarhana and a son of a *dāsi*.¹

A devarsi holding the *vīṇā* in his hand; called on Vyāsa and complimented him on having produced the *Bhārata* and asked him why he looked uneasy; when he admitted his inability to explain the cause, the sage treated him to a dis-

course on devotion to Hari and incidentally gave an account of his own past, how in a previous birth he was a son of a servant-maid in the service of seers and Brahmanas, how he was brought up by the latter with affection, how their association helped him to cultivate devotion to Lord, how after their departure he wandered aimlessly with his mother who soon died, how he was sitting in the forest meditating on the Lord when He appeared in his mind, in a later Kalpa he was born of Brahmā as Nārada,² advised Haryaśvās on the path of 'not returning' (*anivartana*) which they adopted, with his mind set on Īśvara-Brahman he advised again their brothers Śabalāśvās in the same way and they followed it too, for so advising his sons he was cursed by Dakṣa to be always a wanderer with no settled home,³ accompanied Angiras to the court of Citraketu lamenting his child's death, instructed him in *Mantropaniṣad* to realise the presence of Sankarsana, showed the king and his relations the *Jīva* of the dead child but pointing how the *Ātman* alone is eternal, the text of the *vidyā* imparted to Citraketu, went back to Angiras in Brahmaloka, could not find fault with Hara for violating Brahmaloka *dharma*, told Śuka the story of Citraketu, could not comprehend the Great Being,⁴ could not comprehend Hari's *māyā*,⁵ cursed Nalakūbera and Manuṅgriva, sons of Kubera, for their intoxicated pride, his view on the merits of poverty as contrasted with wealth, went to Nara-Nārāyaṇa's abode after cursing Kubera's sons,⁶ welcomed Brahmā while with Priyavrata and his father Manu,⁷ called on Prācinabarhiṣ and imparted *Adhyātmataṭva* by narrating the story of Purāṇjana and explaining by it the relation of *Jīva* to *Paramātmā*, then he went back to Siddhaloka, met Prācetasas performing austerities on the western sea and advised the quick path to reach Hari, departed to Brahmaloka, sang the praise of Ananta in *Brhmasabha*,⁸ advised Hariścandra to pray to Varuna for a child,⁹ spoke to Ūrvaśi of Purūravas as a handsome person,¹⁰

informed Hiranyākṣa of Viṣṇu's residence in Rasātala, spoke of Kardama's greatness and personality to Devahūti who from that time fixed her mind on him, came with and went with Brahmā to see Kapila born of Kardama,¹¹ told Siva about Satī's self-immolation in Dakṣa's *yajña*,¹² met Dhruva coming out of his father's city and advised him as to the way of worshipping Viṣṇu by initiating him into the secret *mantra*, met Uttānapāda and encouraged the distressed king that the boy would soon return and add glory to his line, praised Dhruva,¹³ learnt from Hari the true knowledge which he imparted to Prahlāda, saw Indra taking Hiranyakāśipu's queen and asked him to set her at liberty which he did, then he placed her under safe custody as she was pregnant until her husband's return, taught to Prahlāda a *mantra* sacred to Hari¹⁴

Spoke of Jamba's death to Namuci and others Deputed by Brahmā, Nārada went to Gods requesting them to no more fight the asuras,¹⁵ informed Kamsa of the divinity of Vasudeva, Vṛṣṇis, Nandas, and went with Gods to encourage Devakī,¹⁶ induced Yavana to lay siege to Mathurā,¹⁷ narrated the story of Pradyumna to his parents, informed Māyāvati that the child discovered in the fish was Pradyumna, Kāma reborn, and hence her husband, revealed Pradyumna's identity to the doubters of Dvārakā,¹⁸ sang the praise of Kṛṣṇa when he lifted the Govardhana, informed Kamsa that Rāma and Kṛṣṇa were the sons of Vasudeva who had kept them in secret and prevented Kamsa from starting out to kill Vasudeva, told Kamsa his story of his birth, visited Kṛṣṇa and spoke to him in secret what he was destined to do beginning with the day after when he would kill Kamsa and others and left for his place,¹⁹ informed Kṛṣṇa of imprisonment of Anuruddha by Bāna and Śāmba by the Kurus, visited Dvārakā desirous of seeing Kṛṣṇa in the house of each of his numerous wives at the same time and saw that Brahmanyadeva who was

engaged in different things at the different houses, was welcomed separately in every house, left the place pleased, called on Kṛṣṇa to inform him of Yudhiṣṭhira's desire to perform Rājāsūya, the purpose of his visit was accomplished,²⁰ narrated in the Rājāsūya sacrifice of Yudhiṣṭhira, how Caṇḍya the hater of Hari entered into Him, the Supreme Being, as well as the previous history of Damaghosa and Dantavakra²¹

Came to see Bhisma on his death-bed,²² addressed by Yudhiṣṭhira, Nārada said that everything was the work of time and the will of God, informed Yudhiṣṭhira that Dhṛtarāṣṭra was in the Himālayas engaged in the penance and would die within five days, and went back to heaven,²³ came to see Parīkṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*,²⁴ welcomed by Kṛṣṇa, Yudhiṣṭhira and others, Nārada, drew the attention of Kṛṣṇa to the necessity of vanquishing Śālva who was out to cut the root of the Yādavas, knew of Kṛṣṇa's glory and greatness and told Lakṣmanā of it, praised Vasudeva for his question on Karma, left for Syamantapañcaka,²⁵ went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, heard *Srutigītā* from Nārāyaṇa at Nārāyaṇāśrama, visited Śvetadvīpa during Brahmasatva, called upon Vyāsa and communicated to him what he heard from Nārāyaṇa; advised by Vṛtra to worship Śiva as the most easily pleased among the Gods,²⁶ left with other sages for Pindāraka, visited Dvārakā and met Vasudeva, questioned by him on *Bhāgavata dharma*, he related the conversation that took place between Nimi, the Videha King, and the nine sages, the sons of R̥ṣabha,²⁷ views of, on thirty characteristics of *Dharma*, on the *Varnas* and women, on a *Brahmacārī*, *Vānaprastha*, a *Yatī*, and a *Gṛhastha*,²⁸ enquired of Brahmā the knowledge leading to the realisation of *Ātman*, a *Mahābhāgavata* who attained Hari through devotion²⁹

Sang a gāthā in honour of Kārtavīrya Arjuna, compiled the *Nāradya dharma*, told the Rāmāyana to Vālmiki;³⁰

learnt the details of the vow Naksatrapurusa from Mahādeva and of Māheśvaravratam from Nandikeśa; on the latter's advice took a bath at Prayāgā³¹

Informed Maya at Tripuram of the preparations of gods to attack his city, visited Ilāvṛtam sacred to Bālī, arranged, at the request of Indra, the marriage of Umā with Śiva;³² His sister was Arundatī, wife of Vasistha, informed Sāvitrī's father of the short lease of life of the bridegroom chosen;³³ cursed Daksa's sons³⁴

¹ Bhā I 4 32-33, II 9 40-44, III 12 22-3, IV 8 15, 13 3-4 V 19 10-15, VI 3 20, 4 39, VII 1 5, 11 3, 15 69-73, X 1 61 [1] 64, 39 54, 90 34 [1], XI 27 2, XII 4 41, 13 19, M 3 8 Va 1 130, 65 135, 142, Br I 1 111, M 5 5-11, Vā 65 139, 146-50 156
² Bhā I chh 5 and 6, Va 52 3 ³ Bhā VI 5 (whole), V₁ V 1 67, 15 3 ⁴ Bhā VI 14 9-61, chh 15 16 and 17 ⁵ Ib IX 1 57 ⁶ Ib X 9 23, 10 8-18, 23 ⁷ Ib V 1 6-9, 38 ⁸ Ib IV chh 25-31, V 25 9 ⁹ Ib IX 7 8 ¹⁰ Ib IX 14 16 ¹¹ Ib III 18 1, 22 10-12, 24 20 ¹² Ib IV 5 1 ¹³ Ib IV 8 25-69, 12 40-30 ¹⁴ Ib IV 19 6 ¹⁵ Ib VII 6 27-28, 7 7-16 ¹⁶ Ib VIII 11 19-43 ¹⁷ Ib X 1 61 [1] 2 25, V₁ V 1 67 ¹⁸ Bhā X [50 44], 51 5 ¹⁹ Ib X 55 6-36 V₁ V 27 9-13, 25 ²⁰ Bhā X 27 24, 36 16-19 [27], 37 9-24, 39 9 ²¹ Ib X 63 2, 68 13, 69 (whole), 70 32-44, 71 11, 18 V₁ V 33 10 37 6
²² Bhā VII 1 12-43 ²³ Ib I 9 6 ²⁴ Ib I 13 37-59 ²⁵ Ib I 19 10 ²⁶ Ib X 76 2 [2-10], 3-7 [1-4], 83 17, 84 3, 30-33, 57 ²⁷ Ib X 86 18, 87 4-5, 10, 47-8 88 14-16
²⁸ Ib XI 1 12, chh 2-5 (whole) ²⁹ Ib VII chh 11-14 (whole)
³⁰ Ib II 4 25, 5 1-8, VII 1 30, XI 27 2 ³¹ M 43 23, 47 30 53 23 and 72 ³² Ib 54 2-4, 95 4, 102 19, 112 21 ³³ Ib 131 3-23, 135 1, 154 111-207, 187 14-52, 192 11, 201 30 ³⁴ Ib 208 12-13

Nārada (II)—a Mauneya Gandharva presiding over the month of Mādhava

Bhā XII 11 34, Br III 7 4, Vā 30 86 69 3 V₁ II 10 5

Nārada (III)—a mountain on the base of Meru

Bhā V 16 26, Br II 18 77

Nārada (IV)—a Mt in Plakṣadvīpa, a citadel in itself, Here were born Nārada and Parvata

Br II 19 9, Vā 49 8, V₁ II 4 7

Nārada (v)—a Mt that entered the sea for fear of Indra, of Śākadvīpa

M 121 74 122 11, Va 47 74

Narada (vi)—an author on architecture

M 252 2

Narada (vii)—a son of Kaśyapa,¹ gave his sister Arundhatī to Vasistha and was cursed by Dakṣa²

¹ Vā 61 85, 86 48, 94 19, 105 2, 108 1 and 41, 110 1 and 61
111 23, 38 and 57, 112 27 ² Ib 70 79

Nārada (viii)—a son of Prajāpati

Va 69 64

Nāradaśhyānī—a Gandharva on the Vāṇitraka hill

Va 108 48

Nārada Purāṇa—one among the *Mahapurāṇas* comprising 25000 slokas

Bha XII 7 23 13 5

Nārada—a sakti

Br IV 44 91

Nāradaīyam—the Purāṇa of 25,000 (23000 Vā P) ślokas, narrated by Nārada and treats of the Brhadkalpa, he who makes a gift of it on the Pāñcadaśī of the Aśvini month, has no rebirth

M 53 23-4, Va 104 8, V₁ III 6 21

Nāradaśvaram—a tīrtham on the Narmadā

M 191 5, 23

Nārasimha (I)—(also *Narasimha* and *Nrsimha*) the fourteenth among the *avatārs* of *Viṣṇu*, the first among the twelve *avatārs*, vanquished the Asura king with the help of *Omkāra* bearing him like a mat-maker tearing the reeds

Bhā I 3 18, Br I 1 128 III 72, 73 and 76 M 22 17, 47 42, 46, 161 37, Vā I 151, Vī IV 14 47, 15 4

Nārasimha (II)—the image of, with eight hands with the Asura below vomiting blood

M 259 2, 260 31

Nārasimha (III)—the 16th kalpa

M 290 7

Nārasimham (I)—a *tīrtham* sacred to the *Pitrs*

M 22 43

Narasimham (II)—the *Upapurāna* of 18,000 verses belonging to the *Pādmam*

M 53 60

Nārasimhī—a mind-born mother

M 197 11

✓ *Nārāyana* (I)—an *avatār* with *Nara*, as the Supreme Being, as *Purusa* and *Mahāpurusa*, Protector of the *prānas*, is *Kṛṣṇa*,¹ identified with *Veda*,² reincarnated as *Aditi*'s son,³ *mantra* sacred to,⁴ the sage of sages,⁵ the *āśrama* of,⁶ born of *Dharma* in the *Cāksusa* epoch.⁷ The Lord without birth, same as *Viṣṇu*, brother of *Indra*, the last resort of the sages.⁸ The one who came out of the darkness of *mahā-pralaya* and created the world in its different aspects, his serpent couch on the dark waters described, approach of *Brahmā* into *Nārāyana*'s stomach, and coming out by way of the lotus,⁹ permeates the whole universe and pervades the three worlds,¹⁰ approached by *Śiva* to redeem the sin of

brahmicide,¹¹ the Vāraha avatār of,¹² is Prajāpati, is Brahman,¹³ is Sādhyā with Śrī as wife,¹⁴ a compound of Kṣetrāja and Prakṛti for the welfare of the world,¹⁵ to be remembered in śrāddhas,¹⁶ encouraged the Asuras and Devas in the churning of the ocean, praised by Brahmā,¹⁷ represents the planet Budha, Urvaśi born of¹⁸

¹Bhā I 2 4, 3 9, II 5 15-16, 7 6, 10 11, IV 1 52, V 26 38, X 6 24, 69 44, Br II 35 93, III 3 62, 33 16, 35 3, 36-40, Va 104 58, 109 23 ²Bha VI 1 40-41 ³Ib VI 6 38 ⁴Ib VI ch 8 (whole) ⁵Ib XI 16 25, XII 8 32 and 47, 9 1 ⁶Ib VII 14 32 ⁷Br III 71 196-7, 73 72 ⁸Ib II 35 208, III 3 102, M 1 2-3, 154 352, 164 27, 172 3-5, V₁ I 3 3, 8 15, 9 41, 22 86 ⁹Br II 35 170, IV 34 76, M 2 27-37, 178 1 ¹⁰Va 1 204, 5 38, 24 8-35 ¹¹M 183 88 ¹²Br I 4 27, 5 3-5, M 247 6, Va 6 3-78, 21 81, 103 9 ¹³M 247 35, Br II 6 61 ¹⁴Va 30 72 ¹⁵Ib 101 228 ¹⁶M 16 45 ¹⁷Ib 154 359, 163 104, 248 43 249 1, 3-4 81 250 1, 282 5 ¹⁸Br II 24 49, III 7 16

Nārāyana (II)—the name of the last son of Ajāmila

Bhā VI 1 24

Nārāyana (III)—the son of Bhūmimitra Kanva, ruled for 12 years ¹ Father of Suśarman ²

¹Bhā XII 1 20 Br III 74 158, M 272 34, Va 99 345
²V₁ IV 24 40-1

Nārāyana (IV)—the sage who taught the *Bhāgavata Purāna* to Nārada who in turn taught it to Vyāsa

Bhā XII 4 41 13 10 and 18

Nārāyana (V)—a Sādhyā and overlord of the Sādhyas, the Hari of the Svārocisa epoch

Br III 3 17, 8 6 M 203 11

Nārāyana (VI)—a devarsi

Va 61 83

Nārāyanakalas—sought by those who seek Moksa

Bhā I 2. 26

Nārāyanapuram—see Visnuloka

M 277 21, 284 20, 291 32

Nārāyanasaras—a sacred lake situated at the place where the Sindhu joins the sea, Haryaśvas and Śabalāśvas performed tapas at this place

Bhā VI 5 3 and 25

Nārāyanāśrama—the place sacred to Hari where He lives for the welfare of the world,¹ visited by Nārada (s v) after cursing the sons of Kubera;² the sages of Kalāpagrāma also lived there³

¹Bhā VII 14 32, X 87 5-6 ²Ib X 10 23 87 5-6 ³Ib X. 87 7

Nārāyaṇī—a Pravara

M 196 31

Nārāyaṇī—a name of Yogamāyā, Lalitā,¹ the goddess enshrined at Supārśva²

¹Bhā X. 2 12, Br IV 13 3 ²M 13 36

Nārī—a daughter of Meru and queen of Kuru

Bha V 2 23

Nārīkavaca—is Mūlaka

Bha IX. 9 40, V₁ IV 4 74

Nālīkā (1) (*Pādīkas*)—reckoned from four perforated golden māsas of four inches each,¹ reckoned from the movement of the moon²

¹V₂ 100 220 ²Ib 66 45
P 30

Nālikā (II)—a measure equal to dhanus

Br II 7 100, Vā 8 106

Nālikā (III)—a measure of time

Va 50 181

Nālikeraphalam—the coconut as illustrating the relation between Brahman and the Universe

V₁ I 2 60

Nālikoccaya—a measurement (Jalaprastha) equal to four overflowing Māgadha measure

Br IV 1 218

Nālī—equal in measurement to dhanurdanda

Vā 101 125

Nālīnī—one of the Eastern entrances to the city of Puranjana, allegorically the nostrils

Bha IV 25 48 29 11

Nāsatya—a son of Mārtāṇḍa or Sūrya, one of the Aśvins

Va 84 24, 77

Nāsatyas—a deva gana

Va 31 12

Nāsatyau—the Twins (Aśvins) born of the nostrils of Samjña as mare on the earth, father of Nakula and Sahādeva,¹ visited the hermitage of Cyavana,² propitiated during the srāddha³

¹ Bhā VI 6 40 7 3 IX 22 28 M 11 37 ² Bhā IX 3
11, Br III 59 25 ³ V₁ III 14 1 IV 14 38, V 1 58

Nāsikas (c)—a western kingdom

Br II 16 61

Nāsikhyas (c)—the people of the southern country

Va 45 130

Nāhusa—the patronymic of Yayāti (s v) knew the power of the yoga of Viṣṇu

Bha II 7 44, X 60 41

Nāhusī—a son of Ātmavān and father of Ṛcika, born from the thighs

Va 65 91 2

Nīlāra—a Rākṣasa clan, like the Bhadrakas

Va 69 189

Nīkumbha (i)—the son of Haryaśva and father of Barhanāśva¹ (Samhatāśva-Vā P Amṛtāśva-Vi P) killed in the Rāma-Rāvana war,² deep in Kṣatriya *dharma*³

¹ Bha IX. 6 24 25 M 12 33 V₁ IV 2 45 ² Bhā IX 10 18, Br III 63 64 ³ Va 88 62 63

Nīkumbha (ii)—a Brahmarākṣasa and son of Sphūrja residing in Sutalam

. Br II 20 21, III 7 95 Va 50 21 69 130

Nīkumbha (iii)—a son of Bala

Br III 6 33

Nīkumbha (iv)—a Ganesa who appeared in a dream to a Brahmana in King Divodāsa's time and asked his worship to be conducted at the city gate, conferred benefits on all except the queen who wanted a son. Suyāśā, the queen of Divodāsa propitiated Nīkumbha with rich offerings,

the enraged king destroyed the temple and the deity cursed the city to be ruined, informed Śiva of this, from that time the temple became that of the Lord Avimukta

Br III 67 28 to the end, Va 92 25-59

Nikumbhanabha—a son of Bali

M 6 11

Nikumbhā—a mind-born mother

M 179 26

Nikrtaja—Kaśyapa gotrakāra

M 199 6

Nikrti (I)—(*Niskrti-Bha P*) born of Dambha and Māyā,¹ the first wife of Kalī²

¹Bha IV 8 3 ²Va 84 9

Nikrti (II)—a daughter of Himsā and Adharma, mother of Bhaya and Naraka

Br II 9 63 Va 10 39

Nikrunta—a son of Sonāsva

M 44 79

Niketas—dwellings built at the end of Krtayuga in Marudhanva, Nimna, Parvata, Nadi and Dhanva, the latter fortresses to protect from the sun and rain.

Va 8 96 97

Niksara—a *puskaranī*, he who takes bath here and performs śrāddha in Krauñjapada and lives here for three days, leads all Pitr̥s to heaven though subjected to five sins

Vā. 103 80, 83-4

Niksepam—deposit; loss of, must be made good; failure to return deposit and false claim to it to be punished like theft with a fine of twice the amount involved.

M. 227. 1-2

Nikharvam—ten thousand crores.

Vā 101. 96.

Nigarhara—a hilly country.

Vā. 45 135

Nighna (I)—a son of Anamitra (Anumitra-Vā. P) and father of two sons Prasena and Satrājīt. (Saktisena-?) Sakrajīt, Vā. P.)

Br. III 71. 20, M 45 3, Vā 96 19-20. Vī IV. 13 9-10

Nighna (II)—a son of Anarnya.

M 12 47

Nicaknu—the son of Adhīsima Kṛṣṇa and father of Usna. Finding Hastināpura ruined by the floods of the Ganges, founded Kauśāmbī.

Vī. IV. 21. 7-9.

Nicandra—A Dānava.

Br. III. 6. 9, Vā. 68 9

Niyadhrtī—a R. in Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20 26

Nitandrā—a deity on the Yantra of Viśukra.

Br. IV. 27. 38.

Nitalam—a region of Pātāla, of red soil

V₁ II 5 2 3

Nitumda (*Nitumdi*)—(*Nitundakas-V₁ P*), a class of Pisācas with bulging bellies, long noses, hanging abdomen short stature and so on, eaters of *tūla*

Br III 7 380, 389 V_a 69 270

Nitya—a *Brahmavādīn*

M 145 106

Nityaklīnnā—one of the fifteen Aksaradevis, Her city was *Nityaklīnnāpurī*

Br IV 19 57, 31 24, 37 33

Nityam—(*Srāddham*) nothing of *arghya* and *āva-hanam*

M 16 5

Nityā—an Aksara devī

Br IV 19 59

Nīdagha (I)—a Pravara sage

M 199 17

Nīdāgha (II)—a mind-born son of Brahṃā in the 15th kalpa

V₄ 21 35

Nīdata—a son of Śūra

V_a 96 137

Nīdānta—a son of Śūra

Br III 71 138

Nidhi (I)—a Sukha God

Br IV 1 18

Nidhi (II)—the Goddess enshrined at Vaiśravanālaya

M 13 51

Nidhi (III)—one of the seven *ratnas* of the king

Vā 57 68

Nidhi (IV)—a mukhya gana

Va 100 18

Nidhi (V)—wealth, eight kinds of, wealth of Kubera, Padma, Mahapadma, Makara, Kacchapa, Kumuda, Śankha, Nila and Nandana

Va 41 10-11

Nidhi (VI)—jewels, Tātanka,¹ Kanthasūtra Keyura, and Nūpura²

¹Br II 29 75, IV 33 76 ²Ib IV 15 21, III 27 6

Nidhrti—son of Dhrti and father of Dasārha

V₁ IV 12 41

Nidhruga (I)—a son of Vatsāra, married Sumedhā, daughter of Ayavana (Cyavana-Vā P) and Sukanyā and mother of Kundapāyins

Br III 8 30, Va 70 25 7

Nidhruga (II)—one of three Kaśyapa groups

Br III 8 33

Nindā—one of the ten *laksanas* of a Brāhmana

Va 59 134

Nipāta—words that do not derive from roots like *aram* (quick)

Vā 7 57.

Nipunas—a group of Piśācas with hanging ears, eye-brows and noses, are of dark brown and move visibly and invisibly

Br III 7 380, 383, 395 6, Va 69 264, 274-5

Nibhrta—a son of Kratu, one of the ten branches of the Sukarma group of devas

Vā 62 10 100 93

Nimi (I)—one of the elder sons of Ikṣvāku, solicited the service of Vasistha for performing a sacrifice, Vasistha asked Nimi to wait until he returned from Indra's sacrifice to which he had been invited earlier. But Nimi thinking of the mutability of things got it done with the help of other sages, finding that Nimi had finished his sacrifice the sage cursed 'Let his body fall' The king cursed the sage in his turn and cast off his body After preserving the body in a balm for seven days the sages requested the gods to restore him to life, Nimi refused to enter again the bondage of the physical body, then the gods said, 'let him live in the eyelids of all living beings' But the sages were afraid of anarchy and churned the body of Nimi for a son and this was Janaka Vaideha,¹ performed a *satra* at which the nine sages, the sons of Ṛsabha were present These enlightened the king on *Bhāgavata dharma*² For a slightly different version of the incident regarding the curse see *Matsya*³

¹ Bhā IX 6 4 13 1-13 X. 86 36, Br III 63 9, 64 1, Vi IV 2 12 5 1-23 ² Bhā XI 2 14 25 26, chh 3 to 5 Br III 74 244 and 248 Vā 1 142 ³ M 61 32 5 201 1-20

Nimi (II)—a son of Daṇḍapāni and father of Kṣemaka

Bhā IX. 22 41

Nimi (III)—a son of Bhajamāna.

M. 44. 50 Vi. IV. 13. 2.

Nimi (IV)—a commander of Tāraka's army; had a chariot of elephants;¹ found out the trick of the Sun God in making Asuras appear like Devas and causing their slaughter; he reported this to Kālanemi; threw darts on Janārdana;² sent *cakra* against Visnu;³ fight of, with Janārdana;⁴ fight with Dikpālakas and Kṛṣṇa and Indra; Indra wounded by Mudgara.⁵

¹ M. 148. 42, 51. ² Ib. 150. 161; 224. ³ Ib. 151. 12, 31

⁴ Ib. 152. 33. ⁵ Ib. 153. 55, 62.

Nimi (V)—the younger brother of Vikusī; established the city of Jayanta near Gautama's āśrama.

Vā. 89. 1-2.

Nimi (VI)—a son of Bāhyaka.

Vā. 96. 4.

Nimi (VII)—the father of six Ṛtus.

Br. II. 13. 18.

Nimitta—the son of Dandapāni and father of Ksemaka.

Vi. IV. 21. 15-6.

Nimittam—science of astrology;¹ throbbing of limbs on the right, auspicious, and on the left, inauspicious; the results of such movements;² gifts of *suvarṇam* to the Brahmana;³ a list of things that must not come against or cross the path when the king goes on a march; if seen, prayer to Keśava, mitigates effects;⁴ in connection with the installation of images.⁵

¹ M. 215. 9. ² Ib. 240. 15; 241. 1 ff. ³ Ib. 241. 4-12. ⁴ Ib. 243. 2-3. ⁵ Ib. 264. 9.
P. 31

Nimesa—a small unit of time measured by the wink of the eye;¹ from *Nimī* 15 of them equal a *Kāstha*² the same *mātra* for *laghvaksara* such as अ, इ, उ some equal to a *laghvaksara*³

¹Br II 21 116, 126, 29 6, 24 143 ²M 61. 35; 142. 3, 201. 19, Vā 50 179, VI. 1 3 8, VI. 3 6 ³Br II. 13 16 and 111, Vā. 31 24, 30 13, 53 115, 57. 6, 100. 213, 104. 33

Nimesam (Vaisnava)—equal to 100 Śaiva years; when Viṣṇu wakes up, the world is active and when he sleeps the world is sleepy.

ML 290 21-2

Nimna—the son of Anamitra and father of two sons, Satrājita and Prasena

Bhā. IX 24 13

Nimlocani—the city of Varuna on the west of Meru

Bṛ. V 21 7

Niyama (I)—a son of Dhṛti

Br II 9 59 10 34

Niyama (II)—a god of Ābhūtaraya group

Br. II 36 55

Niyama (III)—a mukhya clan

Va 100 19

Niyama (IV)—a Sukha God

Br IV 1 19

Niyut—a consort of Rudra

Bhā III 12 13

Niyutam—a hundred thousand

Va 101 94

Niyutsa—the wife of Prastāva and mother of Vibhu

Bha V 15 6

Nirañjana—is Viḡhneśvara

M 108 29

Nirañjanam (I)—a *tīrtham* sacred to Āditya, on the north of the Yamunā

Br IV 44 66

Nirañjanam (II)—the state of separation due to Kaivalyam, it makes one a Śuddha or Pure man, when there is nobody to guide him

Va 102 79, 118

Nīratāla—a *madhyamādhvaryu*

Br II 33 17

Nīramitra (I)—the son of Ayutāyu and father of Sunakstra (Sunetra-V₁ P)

Bha IX 22 46-7, V₁ IV 23 4

Nīramitra (II)—a son of Dandapāni and father of Ksemaka

M 50 87

Nīramitra (III)—a son of Apratipi, ruled for 40 years

M 271 21

Nīramitra (IV)—a son of Renumatī and Nakula

V₁ IV 20 48

Nīramitra (v)—a son of Nakula by Karenumatī

Bha IX 22 32

Nīraya (I)—a son of Bhaya and Mrtyu

Bha IV 8 4

Nīraya (II)—one of the seven seers of the Svārociṣa epoch

V₁ III 1 11

Nīralī—a Śakti

Br IV 32 29

Nīravadyam—like *savadyam* is Yogaiśvara lying embedded in the five elements, it relates to *Indriyas* and *Ahaṇ āras*

V₄ 13 6

Nīrānanda—the son of Vyāghra, a destroyer of sacrifices

Br III 7 96, Va 69 131

Nīrāmaya (I)—a son of I Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 64

Nīrāmaya (II)—a son of Dakṣasāvarni

Vi III 2 24

Nīrāmitra (I)—a son of Raivataka Manu

Br II 36 64, Va 62 55

Nīramitra (II)—of the Brhadratha line,¹ ruled for one hundred years²

¹Br III 74 112 ²Va 99 298

Nīrāmitra (III)—a son of the III Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 72

Nīrāmitra (IV)—a son of Bhrgu, the *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 149

Nīrāmitra (V)—a son of Dandapāni

Va 99 277

Nīrāloka—a dark territory, at the end of which is the world of Lord Divyam, above the seven created worlds¹
The region above āloka²

¹Br II 19 151, 167-9, 21 106, III 7 294 IV 2 188, Va 49 145-159, 50 160 ²M 123 47, 124 83-84

Nīrāhāra—a mountain kingdom

M 114 55

Nirukta—the commentary of Jatukarnya Its author was Rathitara,¹ rearranged by a pupil of Śākapūrṇa under his guidance,² part of Viṣṇu,³ said to be the fourth *Samhita*,⁴ authorship of, attributed to Rathitara⁵

¹ Bha XII 6 58, Br II 35 3 ² V₁ III 4 23 ³ Ib V 1 37
⁴ Va 61 2, 65 28 ⁵ Ib 60 65

Nirutsuka (I) (*Bhārgava*)—a sage of the Raucya epoch (XII epoch-V₁ P).

Br IV 1 102, V₁ III 2 40

Nirutsuka (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Nirrtā—a daughter of Khasā and a Rākṣasī

Br III 7 138, Va 69 170

Nirrti (I)—childless, adopted the twins of Adharma,¹ with his vehicle drawn by men went against Kṛṣṇa taking Pārijāta, but soon felt he could not fight Kṛṣṇa and went away quietly,² his town was visited by Arjuna in search of the dead child of the Dvārakā Brahmana³

¹ Bha IV 8 2, V₁ 3 14 ² Ib X [65 (v) 42], [66 (v) 36]
³ Ib X 89 44

Nirrti (II)—one of the western entrances to the city of Purañjana, leading to the country of Vaisasa, allegorically guda

Bha IV 25 53, 29 14

Nirrti (III)—a *muhūrta* of the day

Br III 3 40, 70, Va 66 41, 111 40

Nirrti (IV)—one of the eleven Rudias with sword,¹ lord of a *dīk* and a Rākṣasa who came and worshipped Lalitā, along with others

¹ M 171 38, Va 66 69 ² Br IV 26 53, 30 9

Nirrti (v)—found Kubera overwhelmed by Kujambha and took his sword for war, when he was about to be vanquished, Varuna tied down with noose the two hands of Kujambha, Mahisa defeated both Nirrti and Varuna, released Kujambha, reported to Indra¹ beaten by Tāraka²

¹ M 150 86, 126-8 130-3 ² Ib 153 180

Nirrti (vi)—a Vasu, a son of Dharma and Sudevi

XL 171 47

Nirrti (vii)—as a lokapāla

VI 266 22

Nirrti (viii)—the God of the South-west

Vā 108 31

Nirrtis—worshipped for the destruction of the foe, issued from the arms of Brahmā

Bha II 3 9, III 12 26

Nirgunā—a third mātṛa of Om

Va 20 2

Nirgranthas—a heretical sect of ascetics putting on monkish dress in Kali

Br II. 31. 65 III 14 39 Vā 58 64, 78 30

Nirbhaya—a son of Raucya Manu

Br IV 1. 104 Vā 100 109

Nirbhayā—a mind-born mother

ML 179 25

Nirmama—a sense of detachment takes a man of Vairāgya, with ripe experience sees all life as sorrow

Vā. 102 84-5

Nirmoka (*Nirmoha*)—a son of Manusāvarṇi, a sage of the epoch of the XIII Manu

Bha VIII 13 11 31 Va 100 21 V₁ III 2 19 Br IV 1 22

Nirmoha (I) (*Kasyapa*)—a sage of the Raucya epoch

Br IV 1 103

Nirmoha (II)—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Nirmoha (III)—a sage of the XII epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 40

Niryantra—(*Nirjatara Niryantara- Vā P*) heard the *Purāṇa* from Gautama and told it to Vājaśravas,¹ heard the *Va P* from Gautama²

¹ Br IV 4 63-4 ² Va 103 63

Nirvaktra—son of Adhisāmakṛsna

Va 99 271

Nirvāk—a blind citizen of the Purañjana city aiding him in his work allegorically the hands

Bhā IV 25 54 29 15

Nirvāṇa—is mokṣa¹ gained by doing the vibhūtidā-daśivrata on the Ganges;² Prahlāda blessed with *Nirvāṇa*;³ of Śatānika,⁴ Mucukunda's request to Kṛṣṇa for *Nirvāṇa*⁵

¹ Bhā III 25 28 29 VI 4 28 IX 7 27, Br III 56 10
V₁ I 20 28 and 34 II 8 119 III 18 17, 8 6 ² M 100 33
³ V₁ I 19 40 ⁴ Ib IV 21 4 ⁵ Ib V 23 47, VI 7 21 2

Nirvānaratis—the gods in the epoch of the III Śāvarṇa Manu

Br IV 1 73, 75

Nirvānarucis—Gods of the eleventh epoch of Manu

Bhā VIII 13 25, V₁ III 2 30

Nirvindhya—a R from the Vindhya,¹ in the Ṛksa M̐t in Bhāratavarsa,² visited by Balarāma³

¹M 114 27 Vā 45 102 ²Bhā IV 1 18, V 19 18, Br II 16 32, V₁ II 3 11 ³Bhā X 79 20

Nirvrti (I)—the son of Dhṛstā(I) (Vṛsnī- Br P) the righteous, and father of Daśārha

Bhā IX 24 3, Br III 70 40

Nirvrti (II)—the son of Sunetra, ruled for 58 years

M 271 26

Nirvrti—a son of Dhṛṣṭa and father of Vidūratha

M 44 39-40

Nirhayu—a deva

Vā 31 8

Nilāyanakṛidā—a game of the Gopas in which the Gopas put on the guise of thieves, watchmen, and goats, Vyoma an Asura entered it in disguise and carried away almost all the Gopas to a cave near by, seeing only few left, Kṛṣṇa discovered the Asura and killed him at once

Bhā X 37 26-32

Nitartanam—30 danḍas by a danḍa of 7 hastas

M 283 3, 14

Nivāta—a son of Sūra

Br III 71 138, Va 96 136

Nivatakavacas—the sons of Samhlāda, could not be slain by the Gods, Gandharvas, Nāgas and Rāksasas¹ Flourished in the age of Prahlāda,² A Dānava group of Rasātala, resident in Hiranyapura,³ took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra fought with the Maruts⁴ defeated by Arjuna⁵

¹M 6 28 9 ²V₁ I 21 14 ³Bha V 24 30, X 89 34 (5)
⁴Ib VIII 10 22 34 ⁵Ib X 89 34 (5), Br III 5 37

Nivrtti (I)—a R in Sālmādvīpa

Br II 19 47, Va 49 42, V₁ II 4 28

Nivrtti (II)—a Śakti

Br IV 35 98

Nivesaka—a Yaksagana

Va 69 39-40

Nisata—a son of Vasudeva and Rohini

Va 96 162

Nisattha(*ta*)—a son of Balarāma

Br III 71 166 V₁ V 25 19

Nisa (I)—same as Sitā, a R of the Kuśadvīpa

M 122 71

Nisa (II)—a daughter of Krodhā

Va 69 205

Nisāra—is Soma,¹ full of ambrosia, the origin of Tithi, Parvasindhū and Rg and Yajur metres,² 1000 Yojanas beyond the sun³

¹Br II 25 43 ²Va 31 40 ³Ib 101 129

Nisita—a son of Balarāma

Va 96 164

Nisitha—a son of Dosa and Pusparnā,¹ stationed to defend the E gate of Mathurā,² fought with his kinsmen at Prabhāsa³

¹Bha IV 13 14 ²Ib X 50 20 [2], ³Ib XI 30 17

Nisithā—a Śakti

Br IV 32 12

Nisumbha—the son of Gavesthi,¹ took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra,² fought with Bhadrakālī and was killed;³ killed by Yoganīdrā⁴

¹Vā 67 77 ²Bhā VIII 10 21, 31 ³Br IV 29 76
⁴V₁ V 1 82

Niscara (*Paulastya*)—a sage of the epoch of the III Sāvāna Manu

Br IV 1 79

Niscala—a son of Atri, and one of the seven sages of the Svārocisa epoch

Br II 36 18

Niscirā—a R of the Bhāratavarsa

Vā 45 96

Nisravyatana—a sage of the Svārocisa epoch

M 9 8

Nisadavān—seventh note of the gamut;¹ origin in *Nisāda kalpa*²

¹ Vā 86 37 ² Ib 21 46

Nisadha (I)—a son of Atithi and father of Nabha (Anala- V₁ P) The *Br P* makes him father of Nala²

¹ Bhā IX 12 1, M 12 52, Vā 88 201, V₁ IV 4 105

² Br III 63 201-2

Nisadha (II)—a varsaparvata,¹ a mountain range on the base of Meru and to the south of Ilāvṛta and a boundary of Harivarsa,² migration of the Yadus to;³ residence of the Vānaras and Nāgas,⁴ location of the Viṣṇu temple in⁵

¹ Br I 1 69 M 113 12 22, 121 66, 183 1, Vā 1 85 V₁ II 2 28 and 39 ² Bha V 16 9 26 Vā 34 14 and 25 ³ Bha 2 3 Br II 15 15 and 28 ⁴ Ib II 17 34, III 7 194 IV 31 16
⁵ Vā 35 8 36 19, 37 28, 41 48

Nisadhas (I)—(also Naisadhas) contemporary rulers of the Āndhras, Kauśalas, and Vīdūrapatis

Bha XII 1 35

Nisadhas (II)—a Janapada of the Maṇḍhānya¹ On the other side of the Vindhya²

¹ Vā 99 384 ² Ib 45 133

Nisadhana—a Marut gana

M 171 53

Nisadhā—a R from the Vindhya

Br II 16 32, Vā 45 102

Niṣadhādhīpati—an ally of Kārtavīrya, killed by Paraśurāma

Br III 39 2, 8

Nisadhāśva—a son of Kuru

Bha IX 22 4

Nisāda (I)—the black and dwarfish man who came out of the churning of the thigh of the dead Vena by the sages, the ancestor of the Naisadas, the Vindhyan tribe

Bha IV 14 45-46, V₁ I 13 35 6

Nisāda (II)—a son of Vasudeva, the first bowman,¹ hunter²

¹ Vā 96 184, 187 ² Ib 47 51

Nisāda (III)—20th kalpa, Prajāpati Nisāda performed austerities controlling the senses for a thousand divine years, seeing the son getting wearied by penance Brahmā said "refrain from it," hence the name, Nisāda Out of him came *Nisādavānsvara*

Va 21 43

Nisādhavamsākarta—the dwarfed black male arising out of the churning by the sages of the left hand of Vena, the residuals of the Vindhya belonged to this,¹ born of him were Dhīvara and others²

¹ Br II 36 144-6 ² Vā 62 123

Niska—a gold coin for gifts,¹ sin, a fine for wounding or hurting,² necklace³ Bala staked 1000 at the first game of gambling, another 1000 at the second and one crore at the succeeding one⁴

¹ M. 77 11, Vā 80 16 ² M 227 86, Va 101 160 ³ Bha III 23 31 ⁴ V₁ V 28 13 14, 18

Niskuta—groves as frequented by Pīśācas

Br III 7 404

Niskulāda—an asura who has his city in Tatvalam
Br II 20 17

Niskulādapuram—the city in the first tala, of an Asura chief

Va 50 16

Niskriya—a class of ascetics

Bha III 12 43

Nistakarman—a king who ruled for 25 years

Br III 74 164

Nistīvi—a R from the Himālayas

Br II 16 26

Niṣṭhā—in the *Panigrahana mantra* in the seventh Pāda, known to Satyavrata

Va 88 97

Nisthura—a *mantrakāra* and an Ātreya

Va 59 104

Niṣpāpā—a R of the Plaksadvīpa

Va 49 17

Niṣpāva—one of the eight *saubhāgyams*

M 60 8 27

Niṣprakam(p)ya—(Ātreya) a sage of the Raucya epoch (XIII epoch V; P)

Br IV 1 103 V; III 2 40

Nisunda—a son of Hrāda, had two sons Sunda and Upasunda

Br III 5 34, Va 67 71

Nissesa Kalpa—of Brahmā, the period twice the thousand of 1000 yugas and all *antaras*

Va 100 212

Nissvara—a sage of the XI epoch of Manu

Vi III 2 31

Niti—the policy taught by Sukra to the Asuras and sought by him from Mahesvara,¹ according to Brhaspati, it commences with *sāma* for a conquering monarch, other *angas* are *bheda*, *dāna*, and *danda*, but the application depends on the place, time and resources of the enemy, in the case of Asuras only *danda* can be recommended ²

¹ M 47 74 75, Va 97 105 ² M 148 65-71

Nitina—a Bhārgava gotrakara

M 195 20

Nitiśāstram—of Sukra,¹ Prahlāda trained in ²

¹ Br III 7 191, 72 107 ² Vi I 19 26-28, 34-49

Nidāgha—son of Pulastya, initiated into *jñāna* by Ṛbhu Engaged himself in austerities for a thousand years in a grove in Viranagara on the banks of the Devikā After this period at the time of taking meals, Ṛbhu appeared before him, but was not recognised Being requested for meals, Ṛbhu agreed on condition that he would be served with sweet viands After meals, he found that he was his old master, and was overjoyed He went away, and Nidāgha continued his austerities for another 1000 years At the end

of this period Ṛbhu appeared and saw him standing aloof from a crowd witnessing the king riding on his elephant Ṛbhu asked him who was the king and who was the elephant Nidāgha said that the man above was king and that below the elephant Ṛbhu asked him what he meant by above and below Little knowing that he was his master, Nidāgha jumped on him and remarked he was above and Ṛbhu below Finding that Nidāgha had not attained full maturity in *advaita*, Ṛbhu once again initiated him and departed From that day Nidāgha looked upon anything without any distinction

V₁ II chh 15 and 16

Nīpa (I)—a son of Pāra (Paura-M P) wife Kṛtvī, father of 100 sons, Nīpās, Anuhasatyaka ? was the eldest, among the others were Śrīmān who was well known and was destroyed by Ugrasena (Ugrāyudha-Vā P) for the sake of Janamejaya, Brahmadaṭṭa was another son

Bha IX 21 24 25 M 49 52, 59, Va 99 174 5

Nīpa (II)—the son of Kṛtīn and father of Ugrāyudha

Bha IX 21 29

Nīpas—100 sons of Nīpa, among whom Śrīmān was the most celebrated, destroyed by Ugrāyudha for the sake of Janamejaya,¹ a tribe²

¹ M 49 53 59, V₁ IV 19 54 ² M 273 73

Nīpapriyā—is Lalitā

Br IV 17 34

Nīramitra—a son of Nakulī by Karenumatī

M 50 55

Nīrajana—(waving of lights) taken by the Apsarasas at the marriage of Kāmāśvara and Devī, one way of honouring deity

Br IV 15 33 M 267 19

Nīla (I)—a mountain range in Bhāratavarṣa and to the north of Ilāvṛta, formed the boundary limit of Rāmyaka,¹ one of the six varṣaparvatas in Jambūdvīpa, diamond like,² residence of the monkey tribes,³ the residence of Brahmarṣis

¹Bha V 16 8, 19 16, M 113 22, Va 34 20, 25, 35 8 ²Br I 1 69, II 15 22, 28, 17 35, Va 1 85, 42 67, 46 34 ³Br III 7 194, IV. 31 17

Nīla (II)—a monkey chief, a friend of Rāma, followed Rāma in the Lankā expedition

Bha IX 10 16 19

Nīla (III)—a Rāksasa resident in Sutam

Br II 20 22, Va 50 22

Nīla (IV)—one of the five sons of Yadu

Br III 69 2, M 43 7, Va 94 2

Nīla (V)—a king of Pāñcāla, slain by Ugrāyudha,¹ son of Ajamidha and Nīlinī, by great austerities Susānti (Santi-Bhā P) was born²

¹M 49 78, Va. 99 192 ²Bha IX 21 30, M 50 1, Va 99 194, VI IV 19 56-7

Nīla (VI)—a Bhārgava gotrakara

M 195 19

Nīla (VII)—one of the eight nṛdhis of Kubera

Va 41 10

Nīla (VIII)—a Kulaparvata of the Bhadrāśva,¹ bordering on Jambūdvīpa²

¹Va 43 14, 48 8, VI I 4 26, II 2 39 ²Ib II 1 20, 2 11
P 33

Nīla (IX)—a son of Pāra, father of a hundred sons
V₁ IV 19 38-39

Nīla (x)—of Vānarajāti, born of Hari and Pulaha
Br III 7 176, 319

Nīla (XI)—a Parāśara clan
Br III 8 95, Va 70 87

Nīlaka—the name of the Rāksasas in the Vajraka hill
Vā 39 31

Nīlakantha—the God enshrined in Kālañjara hill, an epithet of Śiva,¹ narrated to Pārvatī that at the request of Brahmā and other gods he devoured the Kālakūta poison that came out of the churning of the ocean,² praise of, by Rāma,³ by gods⁴

¹M 20 15, 157 23 ²Br II 25 90, Va 54 3-94 ³Br II
24 25 31 ⁴Va 54 97-101

Nīlakundam—a *tīrtham*, sacred to the Pitr̥s
M 22 22

Nīlagrīva—is Rudra
Br IV 34 27

Nīlapatākā—an Aksarādevī, killed Jambukāḥṣa a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 19 59, 25 98, 37 34

Nīlapariyatam—a *tīrtham* sacred to the Pitr̥s
M 22 70, 121 68

Nīlam (I)—the kingdom of Ramya
Br II 14 50, 15 33, Vā 33 44

Nīlam (II)—to be uttered in installing an image
M 265 28

Nīlamukhāh (c)—a kingdom of the East watered by the Hlādini,¹ a tribe²

¹Br II 18 54, M 121 53 ²Vā 47 51

Nīlāloḥita (I)—(Śiva, Mahādeva),¹ praised by Śukra by as many as 300 names for His blessings on him²

¹Br III 72 109, 73 1, Vā 21 4, 31 32 and 59 ²M 47 127-169

Nīlāloḥita (II)—the second kalpa

M 290 3

Nīlaśaileya—(Nīlamauleya) a Janapada of the Bhādra continent

Vā 43 19

Nīlavat—a son of Anjanā, an elephant

Br III 7 339

Nīlā—a daughter of Keśinī, and a low type of Rāksasi, gave birth to Ksudra Rāksasas called after her the Nāla clan

Br III 7 7 147 Vā 69 178, 181

Nīlinī (I)—one of the queens of Ajamidha

M 49 44, Vā 99 167

Nīlinī (II)—mother of Nīla

Vā 99 194

Nīlotpalā—a R of the Bhāratavarsa

Vā 45 100

Nivāra—a kind of corn for śrāddha,¹ used as food by foresters and offered by Śakuntalā to Dusyanta.²

¹ M 15 35 ² Bhā IX 20 14

Nihāra—the place where elephants of the four quarters throw out the waters in different ways

Br II 22 52

Nihiras—a hill tribe

Br II 16 67

Nūtana—the name of the *varsanādi* or ray of the sun
Vā 53 20

Nūpā—a R from the Pāriyātra

Br II 16 28

Nrga (I)—a son of Śrāddhadeva and Śraddhā and father of a son Sumatī by name

Bhā IX 1 12, 2 17

Nrga (II)—a son of Ikṣvāku, liberal in his gift of cows, silver, etc. Once a cow of a certain Brahmana got mixed up with his herd, and ignorant of this he made a gift of it to another Brahmana. The owner charged him, and when both went to the king, the owner was not prepared to take anything in its place and he who got the gift would not part with it for anything, when he went to Yama's abode he sent him as a lizard for this unrighteous act, in that form he lived in a well until Kṛṣṇa lifted it up when it became transformed into a celestial, and blessed by Kṛṣṇa rode in an aerial car to heaven,¹ release of, by Kṛṣṇa at Dvārakā,² his lust after more territory.³

¹ Bhā X 64 10 30, 43 and 44 [1] ² Ib X 37 17 ³ Ib XII 3 10

Nrga (III)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu.

Br II 38 30, III 60 2, V₁ III 1 33, IV 1 7

Nrga (IV)—a son of Uśinara and Nrgā (Bhrśā, *M P*), his capital, Yaudheya, became lord of the Kekayas

Br III 74 19, 21, M 48 18, 20, 20, V₁ IV 18 9

Nrgā—one of the wives of Uśinara and mother of Nrga

Br III 74 18 9

Nrcaksus—a son of Sunitha and father of Sukhinala

Bhā IX. 22 41, M 50 82

Nrtya—dancing, part of *Viśokadvādaśivrata*;¹ in connection with tree rituals,² in connection with Vāstu for palace building³

¹ M 82 29 ² Ib 232 15 ³ Ib 268 34

Nrdeva—the father of Pramati, God incarnate

M 144 59

Nrpacaksu—son of Sunitha and father of Sukhībala

V₁ IV 21 12

Nrpāñjaya (I)—the son of Medhāvin and father of Dūrva

Bhā IX. 22 42

Nrpāñjaya (II)—a son of Sunitha (*Suvira-Vā P*)

M. 49 79 Va 99 193

Nrnahisā—the daughter of Hamsakila

Va. 66 73

Nrmnā—a R in Plaksadvipa

Bhā V 20 4

Nrsimha—(Nrharī and Naraharī Narasimham (s v) half man and half lion *avatār* of Viṣṇu, worshipped as such in Harivarsa,¹ came out of a post which Hiranyakaśipu knocked with his fist, a description of his form and how he killed the demon,² still his anger was not appeased, praised by Brahmā, Rudra, Indra, Sages, Pitrs, Siddhas, Vidyādharas, Nāgas, progenitors, Gandharvas, Cāranas, Yaksas, Kimpurusa, Vaitālikas, Kinnaras, and Viṣṇu's attendants,³ Śrī was afraid to go near him,⁴ at the request of the Gods Prahlāda praised the God for the welfare of the universe, offered boons to Prahlāda and advised him to rule his father's kingdom with his mind devoted to Hari until the time came for him to cast off his body,⁵ Brahmā's praise of the Lord's disappearance⁶ God incarnate of Viṣṇu remembered by Śiva for vanquishing mātṛgana,⁷ created from out of his limbs a number of goddesses who overcame the Rudra, mātṛganas and were blessed with divinity⁸

¹ Bhā II 7 14, V 18 7-14 VII 8 15-16, X 2 40, V₁ V 5 16

² Bhā VII 8 15 31 XI 4 19 ³ Ib VII 8 34 and 40 56 ⁴ Ib VII 9 2 ⁵ Ib V 18 7-14, VI 8 14 VII 9 (whole), 10 11-14

⁶ Ib VII 10 26-31, Br III 33 26 ⁷ M 179 44-52 76 ⁸ Ib 245 21

Nrsimhabhairavā—a goddess following Bhavamālīnī

M 179 71

Netisya—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras

M 195 27

Netra—a son of Dharma and father of Kuntī

Bhā IX 23 22

Netravan—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 244

Nepāla (c)—sacred to Lalitā and hence to be included in the *cakra*

Br IV 44 93

Nepālapītham—one of the eyes of the Veda personified
Va 104 79

Nepālakambala—fit for śrāddham
M 22 86

Nemī (I)—a Rākṣasa was asked by Baḥ to refrain from battle with Vāmana

Bhā VIII 21 19

Nemī (II)—a Sutapa God

Br IV 1 14

Nemī (III)—one of the sons of Ikṣvāku, a righteous king cursed by Vasistha to lose his body

Va 88 9, 89 3-4

Nemīkṛsna—a son of Āpādabaddha, ruled for 25 years
Va 99 352

Nemīcakra—the son of Āsīmakṛsna and father of Ukta, Hastināpura being washed away he changed his capital to Kauśāmbī

Bhā IX 22 39-40

Nestā—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for *yajña*, created from the thighs of Nārāyaṇa

M 167 9

Naikajihva—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 27

Naikavaktra—the hump-backed Kubja in the employ of Kamsa for preparing perfumes Kṛṣṇa got some for the mere asking Pleased, Kṛṣṇa cured her deformity and made her a lovely damsel She requested Kṛṣṇa to go to her residence, which he promised to do sometime later.

V₁ V 20 4-13

Naikaśi—a Bhārgava

M 195 33

Naikās (Nailas)—born of Nīla, belong to a branch of the Ālambeyas, invincible and bold

Va 69 179

Naigameya—a son of Agni and brother of Kumāra, an amśa of Skanda

Br III 3 25, M 5 26, Va 66 24 101 280 V₁ I 15 115

Naitundas—a Piśāca clan

Vā 69 264

Naidunda(ka)s—a Gana of Piśācas

Br III 7 383, 389

Naidhruva—a Brahmvādīn

Br II 32 112, M 145 106

Naimittika—a form of Pralaya, which is dissolution of the universe after a kalpa,¹ one of the three kinds of samcāra (movements of 'creatures')²

¹ Bha XII 4 4, 38, V₁ VI 3 1, 4 7 ² Va 1 161, 100 132

Naimittikakalpa—a division of the *Brāhmakalpa*
Va. 100 133, 196

Naimittikam—one of the three kinds of *Śrāddha*
VL 16 5

Naimiśa—a R a fit place for performing *Śraddha*
VL III 14 18

Naimiśa—the southern sun,¹ a *tīrtha* for performing *Srāddha*²

¹ Vā 109 21 ² Ib 106 67

Naimisakas—(c) country of under *Manidhānyaka* kings

V₁ IV 24 66

Naimisā—(also *Naimisālaya s v*) sacred to *Viṣṇu*, here *Saunaka* and other sages performed a *satra* extending over a thousand years,¹ visited by *Balarāma* who was honoured by all except *Śūta Romaharsana*, *Balarāma* killed the *Śūta* in anger thus committing brahmicide, then at the instance of the sages and as an expiation for the offence he killed *Asura Balvala* here;² revisited by *Balarāma* who took part in the sacrifices;³ sages of, visited *Dvārakā*⁴

¹ Bha. I 1 4 and 21, III 20 7 VII 14 31 Br IV 4 45 ² Bha X. 78 20-32, 79 5 ³ Ib X. 79 30-32 ⁴ Ib X. 90 28 [6] Br I 1. 37, III 13 100, IV 2 111 and 246, 4 41

Naimisāranyam—a *Ksetra* and forest, a *tīrtha* where Goddess *Langadhārini* is enshrined,¹ best in *Kṛtayuga*;² sacred to the *Pitrs*, here the spokes of *Hanucakra* (*Dharmacakra-Vā. P*) fell to pieces, here is the image of *Viṣṇu* in *Vārūha* form;³ the sage *Pipplāda* living there was questioned by
P 31

Yudhisṭhira about *Angārakavrata*,² the forest where the seers performed sacrifices⁵

¹M 1 4, 13 26 ; ²Ib 106 57, 109 3, 110[^] 1, 180 55, 246 93 ; ³Ib 22 12, 14, Vā 1 15 ; ⁴M 72, 2, Br I 2 8, Vā 2 8, 21 1, 23 206, 77 93, 108 40 and 42

Naimisālaya—here Sūta expounded the *Bhāgavata* to the sages and seers at the request of Śaunaka and others
See Naimisā

Bhā XII 4 43

Naimiseyas—the sages and performers of penance in Naimisā forest

Va 67 1 101 111, 292, 309, 103 40, 42 and 46

Nairrta—a Rāksasa Gana from Nirrti, the followers of Kubera, hence Devarāksasas

Va 69 173

Nairrtas—one of the four Rāksasa clans after Nairrta, moving about during nights followers of Trayambaka Devarāksasas, heroic and valourous, with their leader Virūpākṣa Alakādhṛpa was their king,¹ sons of Revatī and Pūtānā overlord Skanda gave trouble to babies²

¹Bhā XII 11 48, Br III 7 141-4, 163, 8 62 ; ²Ib III 7 , 439, Va 84 14

Nairrti (i)—a town of Nirrti,¹ *balī* to be given to Nirrti in Śrāddha²

¹Bha X 89 44 ; ²Va 111 40

Nairrti (ii)—a Lokapāla Image of.

M 261 15 6, 266 22, 286 8

Nairrti—a mind-born mother

M 179 10

Nairṇika—a southern country

Va 45 127

Naila—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 4

Nailas—a Rākṣasa clan of low type, born of Nīla

Br III 7 148

Naisreyasam—the name of a garden in Vaiṣṇuntha

Bha. III 15 16

Naisadha—Nala of the Kasyapa family entitled as N
Lust of, after more territory

M 12 56 Bha XII 3 10

Naisadham (c)—a kingdom of Harivarṣa¹ a division of
Jambūdvīpa;² also Nisadha³

¹Br II 14 49 15 32 18 53 Va 33 42 ²V₁ II 1 19 ³Ib
II 2 11

Naisadhas (i)—a tribe whose ancestor was Nisāda and
who made mountains and forests their home,¹ a Vindhyan
tribe;² kingdom of³

¹Bha IV 14 46 Br III 74 189 and 196 ²L 114 53 ³B-
II 16 65 ⁴M 121 52

Naisadhas (ii)—the kings of the family of Nala¹ nine
kings of, under Marudhānya² a line³

¹Va 99 376-7 ²V₁ IV 24 69 66

Naisthīya—the place of Kavi Agni (L₁ 17)

Va 29 28

Nau—the boat in the Ocean, in the river,¹ illustrative of the earth floating on waters²

¹Vā 6 27, 52 86, 108 37 ²V₁ I 4 46

Nau—(Mahimayī) the divine boat given to Manu (Vaivasvata) by Viṣnu in the shape of a fish to be tied to its horn,¹ in the deluge it rescued the sun, moon, Brahmā, Narmadā, sage Mārkaṇḍeya, Śiva, the Vedas, Purāṇas and other Vidyas from ruin,² Druhyu to ply the ocean with³

¹M 1 30-32, Bhā I 3 15 ²M 2 10-15 ³Ib 33 20

Nyagrodha (I)—a son of Ugrasena,¹ and brother of Kamsa killed by Balarāma²

¹Bhā IX 24 24, Br III 71 133, M 44 74, Vā 96 132, V₁ IV 14 20 ²Bhā X 44 40-41

Nyagrodha (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 90 34

Nyagrodha (III)—the banyan tree of Ramanaka, of the shape of a lotus after which Puskaradvīpa is named,¹ during the deluge, Lord Nārāyaṇa in the form of a baby slept on a leaf of the tree²

¹Br II 15 63-4 19 140 III 11 36 109, IV 43 17, M 123 39, V₁ I 12 65, II 4 85, IV 3 23 ²M 167 31

Nyagrodhā-rohina—the city of the Yaksas

Br III 7 118 Vā 69 149

Nyarbudam—10 times the *arbuda*

Vā 101 101

Nyāya—a Śāstra, a servant of the Veda,¹ learnt by Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma² by Asuras³

¹M 3 4, 53 5, Vā 2 33, 61 78 104 85, V₁ III 6 27, V 1 38 ²Bhā X 45 34 ³Br II 35 87, IV 12 17

Nyāsa(*mantra*)—in connection with the installation of an image; eg. *Ratnañyāsa* for the eight directions: diamond, pearl, *vaidūrya*, conch, *spatika*, *pusparāga*, *indranila* and *nila*; pastes of eight kinds: *tālaka*, *śilāvajra*, collyrium, *śyāma*, *kañji*, *kāśi*, *māksikam*, and *gairikam*; grains of eight kinds: wheat, barley, seasamum, mudga, *nīvāra*, *śyāmaka*, *sarsapa*, and *vrihirice*, scents like sandal, red sandal, *agaru*, *añjanam*, *uśiram*, *vaisnavi sahadevi*, and *Laksmāna*; metals of eight kinds: gold, *vidruma*, copper, bronze, *ārakūtaka*, silver, *puspam* and iron. Then the worship of the *Lokhapālas* with *Nyāsamantras*.

M. 266 9-29

Nyāsa—a *Saimhikeya*.

Vā. 68. 18

Nyāsi—see *Yati* and *Bhikṣu*.

Br. II. 7. 181; Vā. 106 18

Pa and Pha

Paksa (I)—a lunar period of 15 days, Śukla (white) and Kr̥ṣṇa (dark)

Br II 21 125 24 56, 28 33, III 1 59, Va 30 15, 49 130, 50 178, 56 3 and 30

Paksa (II)—a Manivara Yakṣa and son of Devajāni

Br III 7 12ḍ

Paksa (III)—of Bhārgava gotra

Va 65 97

Paksa (IV)—a son of Anu

Va 99 13

Paksaganta—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 4

Paksi—a species of birds vanquished by Rāvana, the name of a *mūrchana* after their name

Br III 7 256, 307 61 52, IV 4 2

Paksini—a sakti on the sodasa—patrābja

Br IV 32 11

Pankajavanam—the name of a sacred forest, here is Pāndusilā fit for the performance of srāddha, Yudhiṣṭhira performed srāddha at the place, pleased at it Pāndu blessed his son to rule the kingdom and go to heaven

Va 112 43 49

Pankti—a metre a Chandas

Bha XI 21 41, Br II 22 72 M 125 47 § Va 51 65 Vi 41 8 5

Panktipāvana—Persons eminently fit to eat with, learned in six *Angas*, given to *dhyāna* and *yoga*, learned in *tantras*, and *Yāyavarā*. Also *Sauparnas*, *Pañcāgneyas*, *Sāmagas*, *Trināciketas*, *Trayis*, learned in *Bārhaspatyaśāstra*,¹ unfit *Anaśrami*, *Ayati*, *Mokṣavādi*, *Citravādi*, heretics, atheists, *Sāṅkhyas*, *Munda*, *Jatila*, *Kāpālikas*, *Kārukas*, Songsters, sellers of *Veda* etc, persons not conforming to the rules of *varna* and *āśrama*²

¹ Br III 15 28 30 ² Ib III 15 39-55, 94, Va 79 53-59, 83 51-57

Pañcakas—a royal line established by *Viśvasphāni*

Va 99 378

Pañcakāmas—*Kāmarāja*, *Kandarpa*, *Manmatha*, *Makaradhvaja*, and *Manobhava*, all decked with *Kastūri tilaka* and pearls

Br IV 19 69

Pañcakūta—a Mt inside *Kailāsa*,¹ the residence of the *Dānavas*²

¹ Va 38 33 ² Ib 39 53, 42 32

Pañcagatayas—the *Yajña* leading to *Devas*, *Tapas* to *Vairāgya*, *Karmasannyāsa* to *Brāhmanya*, *Vairāgya* to *Laya*; *Jñāna* to *Kaivalya*.

Va 57 117-18

Pañcagavyam—a mixture of 5 secretions of the cow for purifying the body,¹ milk, curd, ghee, urine and dung of the cow, constituents;² a panacea for stealing eatables, fruits and flowers, vehicles and beds;³ ablution of image to be installed by⁴

¹ M. 56 6, 57, 5, 60 17, 62 8 ² Ib 266 6 267 5-6, Va 110 15
³ M 227 44 ⁴ Ib 265 8

Pañcagunās—these are *śabda*, *spṛśa*, *rūpa*, *rasa* and *gandha*

Vā 4 68

Pañcacuda—an Apsaras

Br III 7 14

Pañcajaṇa (I)—an asura in the form of a conch in the Prabhāsa Son of Samhrāda and Kṛti, and father of Asikni He seized the son of Sandipana (or Sāndipani) and devoured him Kṛṣṇa plunged into the sea and killing him removed the conch which covered his body¹ Killed in Pragjyotiṣa²

¹Bha III 3 2 VI 4 51 18 14 X 45 40-42 V₁ V 21 27-8

²Ib V 29 19

Pancajana (II)—a son of Sagara

Br III 63 147

Pancajana (III)—the father of Amsumān and father-in-law of Yasodhā

M 15 18

Pancajani—the daughter of Viśvarupa and queen of Bharata

Bha V 7 1

Pancajanya—an Upadvīpa to Jambūdvīpa

Bha V 19 30

⁴ *Pancatīrtham*—the name of a tīrtha in Kancī

Br IV 40 60 71 115

Pancatīrtha—in Gayā

Va 111 1 21

Pancadasam—a svara variety of a sama

Br II 6 51 52 Va 9 40

Pancadasaḥ sarī—to be repeated 1008 times to get rid of sins, of the mantrasāstra, non-Vedic

Br IV 6 36 58

Pañcadaśī (1)—the fifteenth day of the Māgha month fit for performing *sādhārana śrāddha*,¹ of the Āsāda month for making gift of a cow.²

¹ M 17. 2, 4 ² Ib 53 24

Pañcadaśī (11)—the day when the Pitrs drink the rays of the moon.

Va 52 69, 56. 59

Pañcadhārāsikṣas—the five modes of training horses for war

Br IV 16 20

Pañcanada—the sacred place for the performance of *śrāddha*, at the confluence of the Sindhu and the ocean,¹ Arjuna halted here on his way to Indraprastha from Dvārakā.²

¹ Br III 13 57, Va. 77 56 ² V₁ V 38-12

Pañcanadeśvara—stationed by Jarāsandha at the southern gate of Mathurā

Bhā X. 50 11 [4]

Pañcanudhanam—a *sūkta* of the Sāma Samhita to be recited when a tank is dug

M 58 36

Pañcapaṇcātma—a reference to 25 truths (*tatvas*) (in śloka 33) which arose out of the union of Devī with Puruṣa

Br IV 8 29

Pañcapadī—a R in Śākadvīpa

Bhā V 20 26

Pañcapāpīnas—the five great sinners

Vā 108 84, III 54

Pañcabana—a name of the God of love

M 20 29

Pañcabrahmasvarūpinī—is Lalitā

Br IV 15 9

Pañcama (I)—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51

Pañcama (II)—outside the pale of the four *asramas*, a mixed caste

Br III 15 37

Pancama (III)—the twenty-first Kalpa, consisting of *Prana*, *apana*, *śamana*, *udana*, and *vyana*, mind-born sons of Brahmā

Va 21 47

Pañcama (IV)—the fifth note in music

Va 21 49 86 37

Pañcama (V)—a pupil of Hiraṇyanābha's son, a Sāmaga

Va 61 44

Pañcamī—a name of Lalitā, a sakti

Br IV 17 18, 36 25

Pañcamukha—a name of Brahmā for saying that, he saw the beginning of an effulgence of light in the form of a sthambha, which Mahesvara assumed, for not seeing it Siva—Bhairava removed one of Brahmā's faces, hence Caturmukha from that day onwards

Br IV 40 48 56

Pañcayāma—a son of Ātapa and grandson of the Vasu Vibhāvasu, it is on account of him that all creatures perform their functions

Bha VI 6 16

Pañcaratha (I)—a monkey chief

Br III 7 239

Pañcaratha (II)—a monkey chief

Br III 7 235

Pañcaratha (II)—a title conferred on able warriors as Surasena and others

Br III 46 17

Pañcalakṣanam (I)—of a *Purana* Sarga Pratisarga Manvantara, Vamsa and Vamsānucarita

M. 53 65 70 Va. 4 11

Pañcalakṣanam (II)—sabda rūpa rasa gandha and sparsa, incidents relating to

Va. 8 45

Pañcalangalakam—a gift of five ploughs and cattle both in wood and gold as well as 100 nivartanas (or 50 or even a small area enough for a house to stand on) of land on an auspicious day leads one to heaven rules relating to the performance of

M. 274 9 ch. 283 (whole)

Pañcatanam—(Kausiki tank) here is the tirtha of Pānduvisāla

Va 77 99 101

Pañcatana—one of Sagara's sons who survived Kapila's tejas

Va. 88 149

Pañcavarnā—a R of the Bhadra country

Va 43 27

Pañcavindhyas—Saptavindhyas excepting *Hrinkāra* and *Pranava*

Br II 33 39

Pañcavimsaka Purusa—the Lord made of 25 truths (tatvas)

M 274 62

Pañcavīrās—the sons of Sāmba and Kāśyā

M 47 24

Pañcasara—an epithet of the God of love, his dart is the twig of the mango, and his standard, the fish, his wife Ratī and his friend, Madhu or the spring, also *Pañcabāna* and *Madana*

M 154 207 9 212

Pañcasikha (I)—a Brahmarshi¹ of the eighth dvāpara²

¹M 102 18 ²Va 23 141

Pañcasikha (II)—a son of Brahmā

Va 101 338

Pañcaśikhara—a mountain peak in Sālmādvīpa

Br III 7 454

Pañcasira—a Siddha

Bhā VI 15 14

Pañcaśaila—a Mt south of the Meru

Va 36 24

Pañcahasta—a son of Dakṣasāvarṇī

V₁ III, 2 24

Pañcāksarīmantra—sacred to Śivā

Br IV 36 18

Pañcāgni—five fires eligible for Pārvana śrāddha,¹ performance of penance by Yayāti for a year in the midst of five fires,² created by Agniśarman from his face. These are Dakṣināgni, Gārhapatya, Āhavanīya, Sabhya, and Āvasathya³

¹ Vā 83 53, M 16 7 ² Ib 35 16 ³ Vā 106 41 2

Pañcāgnīpadam—in Gayā

Va 109 19

Pañcāgnīmadhyastha—a kind of austerity performed by Parasurāma standing in the midst of five fires

Br III 22 72

Pañcāgneyas—fit for śrāddha

Br III 15 30

Pañcāpsaras—sacred to Hari, visited by Balarāma

Bhā X. 79 18

Pañcābdās—Pitrs and sons of Brahmā¹ limbs of the five year yuga;² known as Kāvyas³

¹ Br II 28 17, 21, M 141 15 19 ² Ib 141 57 ³ Vā 52 68

Pañcāyatanam—a sacred place on the Narmadā

M 191 6

Pañcāla (1)—(c) on the way from Dvārakā to Hastināpura,¹ migration of the Yadus to,² the territory divided among the five sons of Bheda³

¹ Bha IV 25 50, 27 8, X 71 22 ² Ib X 2 3 ³ Va 99 192

Pañcāla (11)—a Yakṣa sent by Brahmā with the Goddess of Night to the Vindhyaś to serve her as servant

M 157 18

Pañcālas—the 25 kings who were contemporaries of the ten Śiśunāgas

Br III 74 136

Pañcāśatpīṭham—see Bindupīṭha

Br IV 37 47

Pāñcāśvamedhika—a tīrtha fit for performing śrāddha

Va 77 45

Pata—the painting canvas frame on which portraits were drawn Citralekhā drew a good number of portraits for Uśa's choice of a husband

V₁ V 32 22-5

Pata(ha)—a musical instrument

Va 40 24 M 261 55

Paṭaccaras—(c) a kingdom of Madhyadeśa, name of a tribe

Br II 16 41 M 114 35

Paṭaha—a var musical instrument

11 137 29 138 3

Patuma—a king of the Śātakarni line, ruled for twenty-four years

Br III 74 164

Patuman—the son of Meghasvāti and father of Arisṭa-
harman

V₁ IV 24 45 6

Patumitras—an Andhra line of rulers

V₁ IV 24 58

Patuśrava—a son of Damaghosa and Srutasravā

Va. 96 159

Pattam—a plate or cloth or other substance to be presented with prescribed *mantras* as gift during an eclipse

M 67 21

Pattamutrās—a Māhisi line of 13 kings

Va 99 374

Pattavardhanam—mode of wearing the tilaka on the forehead Other modes are Ūrdhva pundra, Tripundra and Agastyapatrākāra

Br IV 38 22

Pattasena—a commander of Bhanda,¹ a son of Bhanda²

¹Br IV 21 83 ²Ib IV 26 49

Pattīśa—one of the weapons of Śiva

Va 55 45, 101 270

Pana—a coin

M 227 14

Panava (I)—a son of Bāhyaka

Va 96 4

Panava (II)—a musical instrument

Va 45 40, Bha V 9 15

Panārdhardha—the smallest coin

V₁ VI 1 22

Paru (I)—a priest in a Kālī temple, the reference is to the Paru of the Vrsala chief.

Bha V 9 15-16

Paru (II)—a Dānava group of Rasātala

Bha V 24 30

Paris—of Galava gotra

Br III 66 71

Pandarakavanam—in the Pāndukula and near the sea, a place fit for śrāddha

Va 77 37

Patanga (I)—a Mt on the base of Meru,¹ on the south² of the Mānasa²

¹Bha V 16 26 V₁ II 2 28 ²Va 36 22, 38 2

Patanga (II)—a class of people in Plaksadvipa

Bha V 20 4

Patanga (III)—a son of Devakī killed by Kamsa, taken to Dvārakā from Sutala by Kṛṣṇa, and after having been seen by his parents, went to Heaven

Bhā X 85 51-6

Patanga (iv)—the helpmate of the *Vālakhilyas*,¹ the Sun God²

¹ Va 28 32 ² Br II 21 67 Va 52 48, 54 8

Patangī—the wife of *Tārksya* and mother of birds
Bha VI 6 21

Patañjali (I)—a *Siddha*
Bhā VI 15 14, M 196 25

Patanjali (II)—a pupil of *Parāsarya Kauthuma*
Br II 35 46, Vā 61 41

Patākā—a R of the *Bhadra* continent
Vā 43 30

Patākini—a *Śakti* of the *Vāyudik*, her riding animal
mrga
M 286 9

Patita—a fallen person from the path of righteousness, pinda to be given in the evening and no pollution, whoever he be, even the guru, he must be abandoned, but the fallen mother must not be abandoned

M 227 59, 150

Pativrata—conjugal fidelity, the greatness of, illustrated by the story of *Sāvitri* and *Satyavān*, husband is the lord, God, partner and not others

M. 210 16ff

Pattallaka—ruled after the *Andhra* king *Hāla*, for five years

Br III 74, 106
P 26

Patram—(likhitam) written message sent by Rukmini to Kṛṣṇā, text of the letter

Bha X 52 36 [1 and 2] 37-43

Patraṇ—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 2

Patrikā—a medicinal plant

M 218 31

Pathya (I)—learnt the Atharva Samhitā from a pupil of Sumantu, Kumuda and others were his disciples

Bha XII 7 1 and 2

Pathya (II)—a disciple of Kabandha, he had three disciples, Jāyali (Jābālī-V₁ P), Kumulādi and Śaunaka

Br II 35 56 59 Va 61 50 V₁ III 6 9 11

Pathya (III)—of Bhārgava gotra

Va 65 96

Pathya—a daughter of Maru and wife of Atharva Angiras, father of 101 sons of whom were Ayāsyā, Vāmadevā² Utathya, Uśiti, and Dhṛṣṇi

Br III 1 103 5, Va 65 98

Padgamās—a tribe of the Vindhya region

M 114 53

Padma (1)—a Yakṣa, a son of Punyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 124, Va 69 155

Padma (II)—the name of the 7th kalpa

Va 21 12

Padma (III)—a son of Bhadra gave birth to eight kinds of elephants,¹ vehicle of Ailavila²

¹ Va. 69 213 217 ² Br III 7 329 331.

Padma (IV)—the forest of *Padma* between the Lauhitya and the Sindhu

Br III 7 308

Padma (v)—a Naga (serpent) chief

Br IV 20 53

Padmakā—a palace with three *bhumikas* and sixteen sides,¹ also Śrīvṛksaka, the torana is of 20 hastas²

¹ M. 269 39 43 ² Ib 269 49

Padmakara—a goddess following Revati

M 179 73

Padmagulma—a son of Mrga elephant

Br III 7 332

Padmacitra—a Nāga

Va 69 73

Padmadala—the vessel of the lotus leaf wherein the Gandharvas milked the cow-earth

M 10 24

Padmadrayam—a snake used as balabandham for Tripurari's chariot.

M. 133 33.



Paṣmanābha (I)—also Janārdana; the God who pervades all the worlds; lustrous as the sun and with bow as weapon.

Br. II. 19. 177-80; III. 33. 17, IV. 34 81.

Padmanābha (II)—a Yakṣa; a son of Devajāni and Manivara.

Br. III 7. 130, Vā. 69. 161.

Padmapātras—the Gandharvas and the Apsarasas milked the earth making Citraratha the calf; milkman Śuci Viśvasvasu.

Vā. 62. 187.

Padma (*bhūh*)—Brahmā; a thousand leafed lotus came out of the navel of the Lord on the eve of the creation of the universe; it resembled the earth in form; in it were found all the countries, mountains, peoples, etc.

M. 4 1, 168. 15, 169 3 to 18.

Padmam (1)—1000 billions; ten times the śanku.

M 23. 39, Vā 101. 101.

Padmam (II)—one of the eight Kubera.

Vā. 41. 10.

Padmaavidhī—in the *yajñas* after the world lotus of the Lord

M 169 16 and 18

Padmā (I)—a name of Sri

Bha X 47 13, V₁ I 8 24

Padmā (II)—one of the ten *pithas* for images, with sixteen corners, a little short at the bottom, gives one good luck (*saubhāgya*)

M 262 7, 16, 16

Padmavatī (I)—the city of Puranjaya the capital of the Nāgas

Bha XII 1 37 V₁ IV 24 63

Padmalatā (II)—a daughter of Bhangakāra, who was given in marriage to Kṛṣṇa

M 45 21

Padmasana—a kind of *āsana* in yoga, once practised by Paraśurāma, of Kapila

Br III 24 16, 53 17

Padmottama—a son of Mrga elephant

Br III 7 332

Pana—a Devagandharva

Va 68 39

Panasa—A Vānara, whose daughter was Rumā,¹ followed Rāma in his expedition to Lankā²

¹ Br III 7 221, 231 ² Bha IX 10 19

Padmanābha (I)—also Janārdana, the God who pervades all the worlds, lustrous as the sun and with bow as weapon

Br II 19 177 80 III 33 17, IV 34 81

Padmanabha (II)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajāni and Manivara

Br III 7 130 Va 69 161

Padmapatras—the Gandharvas and the Apsarasas milked the earth making Citraratha the calf, milkman Śuci Viśvavasū

Va 62 187

Padma (*bhūh*)—Brahmā, a thousand leafed lotus came out of the navel of the Lord on the eve of the creation of the universe, it resembled the earth in form, in it were found all the countries mountains, peoples, etc

M 4 1 168 15 169 3 to 18

Padmam (I)—1000 billions, ten times the sanku

M 23 39, Va 101 101

Padmam (II)—one of the eight *nidhis* of Kubera

Va 41 10

Padmayoni—see Brahmā

Br II 25 62 V₁ VI 4 9

Padmavarna—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajāni and Manivara

Br III 7 129 Va 61 190

Padmavidhū—in the *yajñas* after the world lotus of the Lord

M 169 16 and 18

Padma (I)—a name of Śrī

Bha X. 47 13, V₁ I 8 24

Padmā (II)—one of the ten *pūthas* for images, with sixteen corners, a little short at the bottom, gives one good luck (*saubhāgya*)

M 262 7, 16, 18

Padmāvatī (I)—the city of Puranjaya the capital of the Nāgas

Bha XII 1 37 V₁ IV 24 63

Padmāvatī (II)—a daughter of Bhangakāra, who was given in marriage to Kṛṣṇa

M 45 21

Padmāsana—a kind of *asana* in yoga, once practised by Paraśurāma, of Kapila

Br III 24 16, 53 17

Padmottama—a son of Mrga elephant

Br III 7 332

Pana—a Devagandharva

Va 68 39

Parasa—A Vānara, whose daughter was Rumā,¹ followed Rāma in his expedition to Lankā²

¹ Br III 7. 221, 231 ² Bha IX. 10 19

Pannaga—a Śrutarṣi

Br II 33 4

Pannagas—semi-divine beings, see *Śarpas*

Br II 32 1 2

Pannagari—a sage one of the three disciples of Rathī tara

M 200 12 Va 61 3

Paplavas—a tribe who were defeated by Sagara and deprived of their Kṣatriya right of Vedic study and sacrifice, became Mlecchas and were allowed to have long hair

V₁ IV 3 42 47 8

Pampa (I)—a R sacred to Hari visited by Balarama

Bha VII 14 31 X 79 12

Pampa (II)—a R of the Bhadra country

Va 43 27

Pampatīrtham—sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 50

Pampavati—a R of the Bhadra country

Va 43 27

Paya—(Gavya) cow's milk for srāddha,¹ not to be taken during nights

¹M 17 34 ²M 131 43

Payasvini—a R flowing in Dravida in the Bharata varsa

Bha V 19 18 XI 5 39

Para (I)—that which is Pūrva in the Parārdha becomes Para in Aparārdha,¹ ety the best ²

¹ Vā 7 13 ² Ib 5 37

Para (II)—one of the three sons of Samara of Kampilī
Va 99 177

Paraksaras—a tribe living in the Narmadā region
Va 45 129

Paraksudra—of the Taittirīyas
Va 61 66

Paradevatā—is Lahtā
Br IV 10 89

Paranya—a Trayārseya
M 196 43

Parapaksa—a son of Anu
Va 99 13

Parapurusa—the best of Purusas, worshipped by one who has no desires and by one who desires everything including moksa

Bhā II 3 9, 10 and 12

Parabrahmasvarūpinī— is Lahtā
Br IV 10 90

Para(m) (I)—twice the number of Parārdha,¹ it is Brahmā, knowledge, wealth and everything desirable;²

according to one mode of computation Para is itself Parārdha which means anything above *Parārdha*, and is incalculable³

¹Br IV 2 90, Vā 101 92 and 99

²Br IV 2 99

³Ib IV 2 105-7, 143

Param (II)—*Brahmā*

Va 101 105-7

Paramarsī—etymology of

M 145 82

Parama—sages.

M 200 17

Paramānuḥa—(*Paramānu*) 1/10 more than *Bhūtādi*, is *sūksma* and cannot be ascertained by *bhāva*, that which could not be consolidated, the first *Paramānu* of *Pramānas* is the particle of dust seen through the inner window by the sun's rays

Bhā. III 11 1, XII 4 1, Va 101 116-18 Br IV 2 117 227 9

Paramārtha—illustrated by the life of *Nidāgha*, a pupil of *Rohu*

Vā II 14 16 and 31, chh. 15 and 16

Paramāśrama—the fourth *āśrama* or *sannyāsa*, to be with guru for a year and then to go about the country, leaving off congregation, subduing anger, eating light food, controlling the senses, and living in deserted places, forests, caves and banks of rivers

Va 17 1-8

Paramesvara—is Śivā¹ also an epithet of Viṣṇu² .

¹Br III 41 50 44 30 IV 10 28, M 12 9 ²V₁ Y 1 60
18 52

Paramesvari—the chief Śakti, Lalitā,¹ enshrined in Pātāla²

¹Br IV 6 65 16 1 18 15, 19 60, 22 5 ²M 13 39

Paramesu—a son of Anu

M 48 10 V₁ IV 18 1

Paramesthi (I)—an attribute of Brahmā worshipped for overlordship

Bhā II 1 30 2 22 3 6 Br IV 9 27

Paramesthi (II)—a son of Devadyumna, his queen Suvarcalā, father of Pratiha

Bha V 15 3

Paramesthi (III)—a son of Indradyumna

Br II 14 65 V₁ II 1 36 V_a 33 55

Paramesthi (IV)—married the daughter of Dakṣa and became the father of Nārada

Br III 2 13 18

Paramtapa—a son of Tāmasa Manu

M 9 17

Paravrt—a son of Rukmakavaca and father of five sons

V₁ IV 12 10 11

Parasavas—a tribe

V_a 99 268

Paraśu (I)—a son of Uttamā¹ Manu

Br II 36 39, Vi III 1 15

Paraśu (II)—also Parasvadhā axe, the weapon presented to Rāma by Śiva to put down the Asuras

Br III 24 74, 81, 32 58, 39 21, 31, 40 13, IV 19 84

Paraśu (III)—a son of Rukmīni and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 16

Paraśunābhā—a Rākṣasa

Va 69 166

Paraśurāma (I)—a Siddha the 16th *avatār* of Viṣṇu;¹ a foe of the Haihayas, rid the world of the Kṣatriyas twenty one times, and made three pools of blood at Syamanta-pancaka,¹ defeated by Rama² spoke highly of the valour of Bhīṣma,³ while in *tapas* was met by Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma on their way to Gomanta, he asked them to kill the king of Karavīrapura at its foot and thus clear the way uphill,⁴ was met by Balarāma,⁵ son of Jamadagni with an *amsa* of Nārāyaṇa, a Bhargava,⁶ killed Kārtavīrya Arjuna⁷

¹Bha I 3 20, II 7 22, VI 15 13, X 40 20, 82 3, XI 4 21 ²Ib IX 10 7, chh 15 and 16 (whole) ³Ib IX 22 20 ⁴Ib X [52 (V) 18-30] ⁵Ib X 79-12, Vi IV 4 94 ⁶Va 94 38, Va IV 7 36 ⁷Vi IV 11 20

Paraśurāma (II)—a Purohita of Kṛṣṇa in his *Yajñas* at Kuruksetra

Bha. X. 90 46 [2]

Parā (I)—a gana

Br IV 1 55

Parā or *Pāra* (II)—a Sāvarna Manu, with a gana of 12, of which six names are mentioned

Br IV 1 55, 57

Parā (III)—a Śakti

†
↓

Bi IV 35 99

Parā (IV)—the fourth stage of Kāmāksī, of four arms with Pāśa Ankuśa, Ikṣukodanda, and Pañcabāna, in this form Lalitā got established at Kāñci

Br IV 39 13, 44 141

Para (v)—a R rising from the Ṛkṣa hill of the Bhāratavarsa

Va 45 98

Parāksa—a son of Anu

Br III 74 13

Parācaka—a Janapada of the Bhadra

Va 43 20

Parātparā—is Lalitā

Br IV 13 1 and 5

Parāparā—the third stage of Kāmāksī, the second being Suddhaparā

Br IV 39 11

Parāmkuśā—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 18 14

Parāmbikā—a Śakti

Br IV 6 15 36 22

Parārdhakalpa—the preceding kalpa as opposed to Aparārdhakalpa of which the first one is the present Varāhakalpa

Vā 7 11

Parārdham—measurement of ten *antas*, (Vedic) two *Parārdhams* constitute *Ābrahmā's* life (first *Prajāpati*),¹ The present *Varāhakalpa* is the second *Parārdha*,² of *Ābrahmā*,³ a crore of 1000 crores⁴

¹ Va 100 240 ² V₁ I 3 5 ³ Ib 1 3 27-8 ⁴ VI 3 4 ⁵ Br I 4-31 ⁶ Va 101 92, 99

Parāvasu (I)—the Gandharva who sang the glory of *Indra* for defeating *Namuci* with the sarat sun

Bha. VIII 11 41, Br II 23 13, Va 79 13

Parāvasu (II)—an asura who entered the ocean

M 61 4

Parāvaha—one of the seven Maruts

M 163 32

Paraśakti—is *Māyā*,¹ worship of to get rid of *Raurava* hell and of other sins²

¹ Va 104 33 ² Br IV 7-75, 8 57-8, 10 90, 12 41 66, 14 22, 15 46

Parasara (I)—the son of *Śakti* and *Adṛśyanti*, wife *Kālyā* (*Satyavati*, *Acchoda* *Matsya* *Gandhi*) and son *Kṛsnadvaipāyana*,¹ a *Ṛṣika* became sage by *satya*,² a pupil of *Yājñavalkya*,³ of *Bāskala*, a *Vāsistha*,⁴ a *Srutarsi*,⁵ a *Veda-vyāsa*⁶ of the 26th *dvāpara*, heard the *Br Purāna* (*Vāyu P*) from *Śakti* when in embryo and narrated it to *Jātu*—*karni*,⁷ praised *Śiva*, out to destroy *Tripura*,⁸ invited for the *Rājasūya* of *Yudhisthira*,⁹ came to see *Parikṣit* preaching *prāyopatesa*,¹⁰ questioned by *Maitreya* on the origin of the world etc narrated the *Bhāgavata* to the sage,¹¹ recollected *Vasistha's* narration to him of his father's death at the hands of a *Rākṣasa* set up by *Viśvāmitra* his anger and the sacrifice he performed for the extinction of the *Rākṣasas*,¹² The advice of *Vasistha*, his grand-father, to abate his anger

because fate must run its course and anger was unworthy of the wise his compliance,¹³ the arrival of Pulastya the son of Brahmā, who granted P boons comprising knowledge of the sāstras, authorship of *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* and correct knowledge of the truth about Gods and Karma the confirmation of the boons by Vasiṣṭha states that the Universe is born of Viṣṇu depends on him and is Saṁviṣṇu *avatār* of the Lord,¹⁴ praise of Hari having realised the Yoga power of Hari¹⁵

¹ Bha I 3 21 4 14, VI 15 (14), IX. 22 21, XII 6 49 50
 Br I 1 9 2 12, III 8 91 M 14 15, 47 246, 201 31, Va 70 83
² Br II 32 102 ³ Ib II 35 29 Va 77 74, V₁ III 4 18 ⁴ Br
 II 32 115 ⁵ Ib II 33 3 M 145 96 109 ⁶ Br II 35 124 Va
 23 212 ⁷ Br IV 4 65 6 Va 61 47, 103 65, 106 35 ⁸ M 133 67
⁹ Bha X 74 8 ¹⁰ Ib I 19 9, Vā 1 138 2 12 ¹¹ Bha III
 8 8 V₁ I 1 1-10 ¹² Ib I 1 11-14 ¹³ Ib I 1 15 21 ¹⁴ Va
 23 212 V₁ I 1 22-31 ¹⁵ Bha II 7 45, V₁ II 2 7

Parasara (II)—the son and pupil of Kusumī

Br II 35 42

Parasara (III)—a son of Ṛsabha *avatar* of the Lord

Va 23 144

Parāsara (IV)—a Mantra-brāhmaṇa-kāraka and resident of Brahmakṣetra

Va 59 105

Parasrutī—the great Vedic dictum

Va 18 3

Parāsikas—people constituting the cavalry forces of Lalitā

Br IV 16 16

Parahata—from the region of planets to that of ṛsis or sages, the sixth skandha

Va 67 119

Parikāmpinī—a mind-born mother
M. 179, 24

Parikūta—a Trayārseya
M. 198 10

Parikṛsta—a pupil of Kṛta
Br II 35 52

Parikṣudrā—of the Taittirīya of the Yajur Veda
Br II 35 75

Parikseptāpakañcuḷa—a commander of Bhanda
Br IV 21 86

Parigha—a son of Rukmakavaca, appointed over Videha region with his brother Hari
M. 44 28 29, Va 95 28 Br III 70 29

Paricārayajñā—service being the sacrifice for Śūdras
Va. 57 50

Pariccheda—Prthvi, Ap, and Tejas, are Paricchinna—
that could be distinguished, this is generally because of *amūrtatvam*, while Vāyu and Ākāśa are Aparicchinna on account of *amūrtatvam* or *sūkṣma*, the characteristic of being everywhere

Va 49 175

Parjanya—a Mauneya Gandharva
Br III 7 3

Paridṛdham—100 Parārōhas
Va 101 100

Paripadmaka—a thousand *Paṭārdhās*.

Vā 101 100

Pariplava—the son of Sukhinala and father of Suhaya

Bha IX 22 42

Paripluta—the son of Sukhibala

Va 99 275

Parimati—a Bhavya God

Br II 36 72

Parivan—one of the seven seers of the Svārocisa epoch

V₁ III 1 11

Parivatsara (I)—the sun god,¹ lord among the *varsas*²

¹ Br II 21 131 IV 32 15 Va 31 38, 56 20 ² M 141 18
167 52

Parivatsara (II)—the second year of the five year *yuga*,¹ *yuga* of five years Samvatsara, Parivatsara, Idvatsara, Anuvatsara, and Vatsara,² Agni, Surya Soma, Vayu and Rudra respectively of the five years

¹ Va 31 27 50 183 Br II 13 114 117, 126 7 V₁ II 8 72
² Bha III 11 14 V 22 7 M 141 18 19

Parivaha (I)—a variety of wind controlling the Parjanya clouds

Va 51 45

Parivaha (II)—the sixth of the seven Maruts helping the Parjanya and Diggajaś to rain dew,¹ the chief of the seventh *Vatas* and *andha* situated between the planets and Druva.²

¹ Br II 22 50 M 163 33, Va, 67 120 ² Br III 5 89 Va
67 120

Parivāyā—a Jāṇapāda of the Bhadra country.

Vā. 43. 20.

Parivṛtti—an unmarried man, when his younger brother is married; ineligible for Śrāddha.

M. 16 15.

Paṇivṛttā—a daughter of Rṣā brought forth oyster, conch, aineya, śambūka and different kinds of poison like ālakūta.

Br. III. 7. 414, 419-20, Vā 69. 291, 296.

Pariveṣa—the circle round the sun and moon indicates danger to the Kingdom.

M. 233. 8.

Paṇṣadpavamāna—an Agni.

Br. II. 12. 22.

Parisnava (Pariplava ?)—a son of Sukhībala.

M 50. 83.

Parisvanga—a son of Devakī killed by Kamsa; taken to Dvārakā from Sutala by Kṛṣṇa, and after having been seen by his parents, went to heaven.

Bhā. X. 85 51-6.

Parīksit (1)—a son of Uttarā and Abhimanyu; birth of; *Jātakarma* by Yudhisthira by gifts of cows, gold and lands; named Visnurata as was born of Viṣṇu's grace; blessed by Brahmanas to be like Ikṣvāku, Rāma, Śibi, Arjuna, and so on,¹ a great conqueror,² with his capital at Hastināpura was a *sārvabhauma*, a *saṃrāt*, and the foremost of the *Bhāgayatas*,³ ruled the earth guided by Brahmanas; married Irāvātī, daughter of Uttara and had four sons Janamejaya and others; performed three *aśvamedhas* with Kṛpa as preceptor, conquered Bhadrāśva, Ketumālā, and other coun-

tries and took tributes from them, heard stories of Kṛṣṇa's heroic deeds in those places, overheard conversation between Dharma moving on one leg and the weeping Goddess of Earth on the advent of Kālī and at the depārtūrē of Kṛṣṇa to Heaven, reached Sarasvatī where it flows towards the east, saw a Vṛsala in royal robes beating a white bull tottering on one foot and a cow bereft of calf shedding tears promised security of life to them, appreciation by Dharma and Parīkṣit's answer, Kālī in Vṛsala's garb fell at his feet and was asked to leave Brahmāvarta. But on request the King permitted him to live in five unrighteous regions, dice wine, women, slaughter-house, and gold,⁴ once when he went ahunting he felt thirsty and hungry and entered the hermitage of a sage in meditation, As he was not welcomed he threw a dead serpent on his neck and returned home, the sage's boy got offended and cursed that the King be dead by the bite of Taksaka in a week, the sage who came to know of it regretted his son's conduct as it was a great punishment for a small offence,⁵ the King regretted his deed, knew that the Brahmana's curse would come true and was in a state of *Prayopavesa*, when he was visited by sages and kings to whom he bowed, thither came Suka whom the king enquired as to the beneficial course to seek *mokṣa*, requested Śuka to narrate the stories of Kṛṣṇa,⁶ heard the whole of *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* from Suka and thanked him for enlightening him on *nirvāṇa*,⁷ knew of his coming death at the hands of Taksaka and prepared calmly to cast off his body into Gangā to attain Hari's feet, sat in contemplation, in a detached spirit, bitten by Taksaka, his body was reduced to ashes by the poison, universal surprise and benediction at the occurrence,⁸ from P to Nanda's accession was a period of 1500 years (1050 years V: P 1015 Wilson) Father of Janamejaya and three other sons⁹

¹ Bhā I 4 9 10, 7 12, 12 7 30 Br III 68 21, Va 99 249
² M 50 57 ³ Bhā I chh 16 and 17 (whole) ⁴ Ib ch 18 whole
⁵ Ib ch 19 1-16 32 38, II 8 1-26, VIII 1 33, ⁶ Ib XII 6 1-7
⁷ Ib II 4 2, XII 6 9 15, 12 5-6 ⁸ Br, III 74 227, 230, M 273
⁹ 36, V: IV 19 78, 20 1 ⁹ Va. 99, 229, 423, V: IV, 19 78 20 1

Parikṣit (II)—a son of Kuru, childless

Bha IX. 22 4, 9, M 50 23, Vā. 99 218

Parikṣit (III)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49

Parūsaka—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 84

Parusakasthali—between the hills Samku, Kūta and Vrsabha, Kinnaras, Caranas etc live there

Vā 38 63-5

Parokṣa—a son of Anu

Bha IX. 23 1

Parjanya(m) (I)—a name of Indra God of rain (or simply rain), created by Vāmadeva¹ to be worshipped in house building²

¹Bhā. I 10 4, II 6 7, IV 14 26 VI 14 35, X. 20 5 XII 4 7, M 4 29 ²Ib 253 24

Parjanya (II)—An Āditya and Lokapāla, the name of the sun in the month of Tapasya (Phālguna) father of Hiranyaroma

Bhā XII 11 40 Br II 21 157, 23 12 30 40 III 3 68, 8 20, Vā 50 206 66 66 Vā. II 10 12

Parjanya (III)—one of the important clouds raining dew for the growth of corns,¹ overlords of seas, rivers, clouds, rains besides Āditya;² they are under the control of wind Parivaha, they also carry the heavenly Gangā³

¹Br II 22 49 ²Ib III. 8 14 Vā 70 13 ³Ib 51. 43-6

Parjanya (iv)—a Parivaha and sage of the Rāivata epoch,¹ attained heaven by *tapas* ²

¹Br II 36 62 M 9 19, V₁ III 1 22 ²M 143 39

Parjanya (v)—same as Hiranyaroma

M 124 95

Parjanya (iv)—a son of Agni and Samhūti, his wife Mānu and son Hiranyaroma ²

¹Va 28 16 ²Br II 11 19

Parjanya (vii)—a deity with the sun in the sarat season

Va 52 12

Parjanya (viii)—a Rājarsi

Va 57 122

Parjanya (ix)—a Mauneya

Va 69 3

Parnacira—leaves as dress of mountain residents

V₁ IV 24 96

Parnamala—a Mt in the Sālmālidvīpa one of the haunts of the Garuda family

Br III 7 453

Parnavi—a Trayārseya Pravara

M 197 6

Parnaśa—a R from Rsyavān,¹ got transformed into a girl and became the wife of Devavrddha ²

¹M 114 23 ²Br III 71 7, 12

Parninī—an apsaras coupled with Puñjikasthalā

Br III 7 14, Va. 69 4, 49

Paryanka—1000 hooded serpent shedding golden lustre as bed of the Lord

Vā 24 11, 17

Paryāvartana—one of 28 hells for house-holders who do not properly receive guests

Bhā V 26 7, 35

Paryāsa—earth, equal to *dyaus* in size

Va 50 74-75

Parvakāri—one who performs ceremonials intended for festivals on ordinary days for gain

Va 83 64

Parvata (I)—called on Bhīma lying on his death-bed

Bhā I 9 6

Parvata (II)—a son of Kaśyapa, brother of Nārada and a devarsi,¹ a sage born in Nārada hill in Plaksa²

¹Br II 19 9, Va. 61 85, 70 79 ²Br II 35 95, III 7 27, 8 86, Vā 30 86, 49 8

Parvata (III)—a god of the Haritā gana

Br IV. 1 84

Parvata (IV)—a son of Prajāpati

Va 69 64.

Parvata (v)—the son of Paurṇamāsa

V₁ I 10 6

Parvatas—hills sprang out of the scatterings of the Pralayāgni after the earth was rescued by the Varāha, for having sat firm (acalās), Parvatas with slopes (Parvas) swallowed in and hence giri, stony and hence śila

Vā 6 30-32

Parvatānucara—one of the ten branches of the Haritā group of devas

Vā 100 89

Parvatāstram—used by the Matsya King against Paraśurāma

Br III 38 44

Parvateśvara—a shrine near Benares

M 183 62

Parvaśa—a son of Pūrṇamāsa and Sarasvatī, the lord of all ganas, his wife, Parvaśā, had Punyā and Sumatī as daughters-in-law,¹ father of Yajurdhāma and Stambha Kāśyapa²

¹ Va 28 10 12, 33 ² Br II 11 13

Parvaśā—the wife of Parvaśa,¹ mother of Yajurdhāma and Stambha Kāśyapa

Br II 11 15 Va 28 13

Parīasandhi—the last day of the Kṛṣṇa and Sukla Pakṣas,¹ fit for the rituals of agniādhāna²

¹ M 141 28 32 ² Va 56 34

**Palam*—a measurement thirteen palas make one Māgadha measure, (jalaprashta- *Vā P*) [*N B* 40 palas make at present one Madras measure]

Br IV 1 217, Va 100 219, Vi VI 3 8

Palalaka—a son of Hālāhala and father of Pulindasena, a King

Vi IV 24 47

Palāndu—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 6

Palāśā—a R of the Ketumālā country.

Va 44 18

Palāśinī—a R of the Śuktimat

Br II 16 38, Va 45 107

Pallavas—a southern tribe

M 114 40, Br II 16 47

*Palhavas (Pahlavas)*¹—defeated by Sagara, allowed to escape with moustaches²

¹ Va 88, 122, 136, 45 118, 58 82, 93, 107 ² Br III 48 26, 19, 44

Pavana (I)—a Mt on the west of Meru

Bhā V 16 27

Pavana (II)—a name of Vāyu,¹ in Indraś host, with Ankuśa for his weapon²

¹ Bhā VI 3 14, Vi. V 21 16 ² M 148 83

Pavana (iii)—a son of Uttama Manu

Bha VIII 1 23

Pavana (iv)—a son of Vasistha and Ūrjā

Br II 11 41

Pavana (v)—the Pārthiva Agni

Br II 24 10

Pavanapuram—description of, here are Dvādaśārkaṣ Vālukesvara, eleven Rudras, Hanumān and four Kundas, a *tīrtha*, bath in which rids one of *Brahmahatti dosa*

Va 59 110-30 60 68

Pavanam vratam—the performer of it becomes a Rāja

M 101 78

Pavanās—a tribe

Br III 73 108

Pavanātmaja—Hanuman Vāyuputra

Va 60 69 72

Pavamāna (*Pāvamāna*)—a son of Svāhā and a Laukikāgni, thought of as *nirmanthya* by poets, it is the *gārhapatya*

Bhā IV 1 60 Br II 24 15 Va 29 2, 10 V 1 10 15

Patamāna (ii)—a son of Viṣṭāśva and an Agni in previous birth born thus because of Vasistha's curse

Bhā IV 24 4

Patamāna (iii)—a son of Medhātithi of Śāradvapa

Bl 4 V 20 25

Paṭarga (I)—Jayinī a Śakti on Śarvārōhaharacakra
Br IV 37 6

Paṭarga (II)—the right feet of the Veda
Va 104 72

Pavitratātī—a R in Krauñcadvīpa
Bha. V 20 21

Pavitrās (I)—Gods of the epoch of 14th Manu
Bha VIII 13 34 V₁ III 2 43

Pavitrās (II) (*Paritrās*)—one of the five devaganas of the 14th Bhautā Manu are the seven worlds
Br IV 1 106 198 Va 100 111 2

Pavitra (I)—a R in Kusadvīpa
Br II 19 62 M 122 72

Paṭitrā (II)—a main stream of Kusadvīpa
V₁ I 4 43

Paśu—born of Savitā grāmya and ūranya killing of except in *Yajñas* considered as himsā, sacrifice of for preta *Jihūtī* and *ganas* irregular and sinful, the sages finding many heads of cattle for sacrificial purposes by Indra complained about the himsā and said that himsā must be removed from the sacrifices and that they could be performed only with seeds and corns, there was a difference of opinion and the sages referred the question to King Vasu, he called it himsā and was punished, final conclusion that in killing *Paśu* in a *Yajña* there was no himsā² fourteen kinds distinguished³

¹ Bhā. VI 18 1 VII 15 7-10 XI 10 28 21 29-30, V₁ I 5 51 2
² Va 57 92 114 ³ Br IV 6 54 II 32 11 2 16
P 39

Paśuganās—attacked by Rudra.

Vā. 88. 135.

Paśupati (I)—fourth name of Śiva; the fifth *tanu* of Agni; has *pacikaśakti*; wife Svāhā and son Skanda;¹ hence fire to be kept clean.²

¹ Br. II. 10. 80, Vā. 27. 11, 53; 30. 89. ² Br. II. 10. 13 and 45

Paśupati (II)—see Rudra;¹ the presiding deity of fire²

¹ M. 154. 485. Vā. I. 8. 6; V. 18. 56 ² M. 162. 9, 265. 40.

Paśupāla—a name of Kārtavīrya.

M. 43. 27; Vā. 94. 24.

Paśubandham—Vedic sacrifices;¹ in the chest of the personified Veda.²

¹ M. 246. 64. ² Vā. 104. 83.

Paśubhartā—is Paśupati.

Vā. 30. 104, 108.

Paśuyaṇṇa—sacrifice incumbent on householders

Br. IV. 6. 73

Paśurūpi—Agni.

Vā. 23. 94.

Paśusamsthā—a Yāga.

Bhā. X. 23. 8

Paśusoma—a sacrifice performed by Bharata.

Bhā. V. 7. 5.

Paśuhā—a son of Vr̥ṣa (Viśa Vā. P.)

Br. III. 6. 34, 68. 33.

Paśuhimsā—in *Yajña* condemned by sages but justified by Indra

Br II 30 17 18

Pasyaśva—a mantrakṛt

Va. 59 97

Paśūosadhī—Prajāpati after creating the eight devayonis with four kinds of serpents and of spirits, proceeded to create birds and beasts, sheep from face, crows from breast, cows from belly, and sides, from feet, horses, elephants, sarabha, gavaya deer, camel, etc., from hairs vegetables, fruits and roots

Va 9 41 5

Pahlavās—defeated by Parasurāma,¹ attacked by Bāhu and defeated by Sagara,² punished with wearing moustaches,³ kingdom of ⁴

¹ Br II 31. 83, III 41. 39 ² Ib III 63 120, 134 ³ Ib III 73 108 ⁴ M. 121 45 144 57 Va 45 118 58 82

Paḥa—an Asura, resisted Indra and Mātali in Devasurā war and was slain

Bha. VII. 2 4, VIII. 11 19 22 and 28

Pakayajña—Vidhāna of to be observed by the husband in his fire offerings in the Pumsavana (s v) vratam,¹ prescribed for sūdras²

¹ Bha VI 19 22 Va. 29 38 ² Vi. III 8 34, VI 2 23

Pākaśāsana—Indra, the lord of rains,¹ fought with the Asuras and got the full share of *Yajñas* for devas and deprived them of their place²

¹ Br III. 63 99, 66 35. M. 7 51 Va 88 85 ² Ib 97 93

Pākhaṇḍas (also *Pākḥaṇḍins*)—deities of kites, vultures, cranes, and banyan trees, not accepted by Ārya religion,¹ Shīne in Kali and oppose Vedic religion,² created by Indrā, followers of Śiva according to the curse of Bhrgu. Two kinds, one naked and the other wearing red clothes,³ Vṛddhasrāvaka, Nirgrantha, Śākya, Ajīvaka and Kārpata are some sects vanquished by Pramati in a Devāsura war.⁴

¹ Bhā V 14 29 ² V 20 8 and 23 ³ IV, 2 28 and 30, 19 24 25, 35 36 ⁴ B₁ II 31 53, 66 and 80, III 14 39, 74 207

Pāct—a son of Nahuṣa

M 24 50

Pāñcajanī—one of the wives of Dakṣa who bore him 1000 sons Haiyasvas (s v).

M 5 4

Pāñcajanya—the conch of Kṛṣṇa, blown by him at the siege of Mathurā by Jarāsandha

V₁ V 21 30, Bhā VIII 4 19, X 50 24 [1-2], 51 (v) 27, 59 6 XI 27 27

Pāñcāla (I)—(c) a kingdom of the north

Bhā I 10 34 Br II 16 46 M 121 50

Pāñcāla (II)—a common name for the five sons of Bharmyāśva (Haryaśva V₁ P) and who were capable of ruling five kingdoms

Bhā IX 21 32 33, 22 3, V₁ IV 19 59

Pāñcālas—their king was Drupada,¹ enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus, placed on the south by Jarāsandha in his siege of Gomanta,² *svayamvara* of Draupadī at their capital,³ Kṛṣṇa met the Pāṇḍavas in disguise at their capital,⁴ heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā and met him with presents⁵

¹ Bhā X 52 11[8] ² Ib X [50(v)2], 52 11[8] ³ Ib X 57 10[1-2] ⁴ Ib X. 58 9 [1 and 2] ⁵ Ib X 86 20

Pāñcālādhipati—married Kṛtvi daughter of Śuka,¹ Nila subdued by Ugrāyudha²

¹M 15 9 ²Ib 49 79 78

Pāñcālānvayam—the Pāñcāla line of kings, 27, in number.

M 20 20, 272 15, 273 73

Pātālā (I)—the goddess enshrined at Pundravardhana.

M 13 35

Pātālā (II)—a tirtha sacred to Pitrs

M 22 33

Pāñgraha—the chief function in a marriage, Devayāni claims that this happened to her by Yayāti when he rescued her from the well,¹ reference to the marriage between Siva and Umā,² according to fire rite,³ of Siva at Kāñci.⁴

¹M 30, 21 ²Ib 60 15 ³Ib 154 484 ⁴Br IV 39 61

Pāñina (I)—a 1000 hooded snake

M 6 41

Pāñina (II)—of the Kauśika gotra

Vā 91 99

Pāñini—a Trayārseya

M 198 10

Pāñipātra (1)—a class of Piśācas eating bali with heads of the elephants, camels and raised napes.

Br III 7 379, 383 394, Vā 69 264

Pāṇḍa—of the Bhārgavagotra

Va 65 96

Pāṇḍara—a hill west of the Śītoda

Va 36 28, 38 49

Pāṇḍavas (*Pāṇḍus*)—The five sons of Pāṇḍu (sv), rumour that they were burnt in the house of lac built by Duryodhana, their escape in the disguise of Brahmanas, met by Kṛṣṇa in a Potter's hall in Pāñcālā city,¹ married Draupadī,² Kṛṣṇa sent Akrūra to Hastināpura to find out their position, seen by Akrūra, Akrūra pleaded their cause with Dhṛtarāṣṭra and reported his designs to Kṛṣṇa and Rāma,³ praised the heroic exploits of Kṛṣṇa,⁴ Kṛṣṇa who heard them burnt down, performed obseques to⁵

¹ Bha X 57 1 10[2 4] Br III 71 65 ² Va 99 240 246

³ Ib X 48 32-25 49 2 19 and 31 ⁴ Ib IX 24 63, Va 77 48.

⁵ Ib 96 63

Pāṇḍavesam—a tirtham on the Narmadā

M 191 61-2

Pāṇḍu (I)—a Rājarsi one of the three sons of Vicitra virya, (Kṛṣṇadvaipāyana—*Vā P*) born to Vyāsa, married two wives, Kuntī alias Prthā, sister of Vasudeva and Mādri, father of the five Pāṇḍavas, who were born to Kuntī by favour of Gods, himself being prevented by a curse from having sexual intercourse, on his death Prthā with the young children underwent a lot of difficulties

Bhā I 4 7, IX 22 25 27 24 36 I 9 13 M 46 8, 50 47 9
Va 96 150, 99 242 3, 112 45, V₁ IV 14 34 20 38-42

Pāṇḍu (II)—an Ārṣeya Piavaia (Ānguas)

M 196 9

Pāṇḍu (III)—a son of Vīdhāta and Āyatī, married Pundarikā and had a son Dyutimān

Vā 28 5, 35

Pāndukūpam—in the Pindārakatata noted for śrāddha offerings

Br III 13 37

Pāndubhūmi—the earth in the second talam

Br II 20 14, 25

Pāndura—a Mt in the Bhāratavarsa,¹ residence of the Vidyādhara²

¹Br II 16 21, Va 45 91 ²Ib 39 60

Panduraka—a Nāga having his city in the third talam

Br II 20 29 Va 50 28

Pānduroci—a Bhārgava gotrakāya

M 195 22

Pānduvisāla—a tirtha in the Pañcavanam

Va 77 99

Pānduśīlā—on the slope of the Himālayas, sporting ground of Skanda

Va 41 42, 112 44

Pāndya (i)—a son of Āndura and chief of the Pāndya-deśa

Br III 74 6, M 48 5

Pāndya (ii)—one of the four sons of Janāpīda, his state, Pāndyadeśa

Va 99 6

Pāndyas—a southern tribe, Kingdom of²

¹Br II 16 56 M 114 46, Va 45 124 ²M 163 72

Pāṇḍyaja—a Rājarsi who attained heaven by *tāpas*
Br II 30 40

Pātakam—to kill one to advance one's own interest is sin, but not so, if done for the sake of many

Va 62 161-2

Pātālasthas—the Asuras whom Kārtavīrya defeated by crossing the ocean, seeing him the great Urugas stood dumb-founded like the plantain stem tossed about by the winds

Va 94 30-4

Pātāla—(Sutalam) the nether-world where live the Lords of Nāgaloka with their hoods of jewels, at the bottom of this region lives Śesa,¹ of golden colour, residence of Bali having been given by Vāmana as also of Mucukunda Daityas and Asuras, women of,² sacred to Parameśvarī,³ when Śukra wanted to go to the camp of the Devas the Asuras threatened to leave for P,⁴ of seven regions below the earth,⁵ destroyed by Rudra's flame in the dissolution⁶

¹Bhā II 1 26, 5 41, V 24 7 and 31, 25 1, M 154 197, 163 91, 249 16, Vā 49 164, 97 18, 98 80 and 86, 100 157, V₁ II 5 13 VI 8 48 ²Br II 19 172, 20 13-15, 42 5, III 36 4, 53 11 54 12, 69 30, IV 1 153, 38 35 M 43 33, 246 69 Va 50 12 41 ff ³M 13 39 ⁴Ib 47 68 V₁ I 9 111 IV 4 19 ⁵V₁ II 5 1-12, IV 4 19, V 1 72, ⁶V₁ VI 3 24-5

Pātālānta—abode of Śesa

Va 50 45

Pātundhama—a Mt of the Bhāratavarsa

Vā 45 91

Pāṭhinam—a kind of fish used in the Śrāddhas

M 15 34

Pādapodyāpanam—(Vrksotsāva) dedication of trees and shrubs, same as tadāgavidhi, further oblations to Lokapālas and Vanaspati, decoration of trees with golden fruits, etc., to be given away to Brahmanas at the end, a festival in honour of trees and plants, lasts four days, he who does it attains heaven and is rarely returned to earth¹ If trees laugh or weep or flower in a wrong season they should be propitiated²

¹ M 59 1-18 ² Ib ch 232 (whole)

Pādīkas—the time of the night, calculated from the moment of the moon

Va 66 45

Pādukam—sandals to be given in vrksotsavam, to be given as gift along with light, umbrella, seat, etc

M 59 14, 70 48, 275 25

Pādma—a name of Brahmā

Bhā I 18 19

Pādma kalpa—succeeds Brāhma kalpa, then the lotus comes out of Hari's navel

Bha II 10 47, III 11 35, V₁ I 3 27-8

Pādmapurāna—(Pādmam) one of the 18 Purānas and comprising 55000 ślokas,¹ he who copies and presents it with a golden lotus in the month of Jyestha (Ādi) attains the fruit of an aśvamedha sacrifice;² contains a description of Narasimha in 18000 slokas,³ to be read every parva⁴

¹ Bha XII 7 23, 13 4, Vā 104 9 V₁ III 6 21 ² M 53 14 15 ³ Ib 53 60 ⁴ Ib 290 17

Pādmam—a mahākalpa

M 164 4

Panam—the region of *adharmā* and of *Kālī*, drinking liquor by a king is to be avoided.²

¹ Bhā I 17 38 ² M 220 8

Pānam—the hamlet next in rank above *kheta*

Br II 7 110

Panī—a R of the *Sālmādvīpa*

Va 49 42

Pānnagarī—a pupil of *Bāskālī*

Br II 35 6

Pāpa—a son of *Brahmadhana*

Va 69 132

Pāpās—kinds of sins, *Niryāsam* (drinking of the milk of trees) *Kalamjam* (taking opium), *Kalingam*, *Grmyjanam* (eating garlic), *Chatrākam* (eating of mushroom ?), *Mahā-kośātakī*, *Mallika* (dealing in jasmine), use of the nut of the tree *Katakam*, and *Umbaram* (felling of fig trees), *Kayakam* ? *Vārtākam* (eating brinjal), taking of pot-herbs, of *bimbī* fruits, of *lambika*, misappropriation of public funds (*puragrāmanga*), misuse of the special *Vaiśya* funds, residence in a *kugrāma*, profession of a physician, trafficking in women, living by arms, sale of oily foods, eating food from cowherds,¹ and eating without guest,² brahmicide and teaching of *Vedas* for money,³ threefold, arising from speech, mind and body⁴

¹ Br IV 8 41-49 ² Ib IV 2 161 ³ Vi II 6 6 29 ⁴ Br III 14 43 15 48 ⁵ Vā. 18 2

Pāmarācāra—the customs of barbarians, *Asura Viśukra* spoke of *Deva's ācāras*

Br IV 21 32

Pāmsāla (*Pāmsūs*)—a clan of Piśācas having hands above, as also hairs, and throwing out dust from their body

Br III 7 379, 383 39 Va 69 272

Pāmsūmatī—a class of Piśācas

Br III 7 379

Pāra (I)—a son of Rucirāśva and father of Nīpa and Prthusena

Bha IX. 21 24-25

Pāra (II)—one of the three sons of Samara

M 49 54 Vā 99 177 V₁ IV 19 41

Para (III)—a son of Prthusena and father of Nilā

Va 99 174 V₁ IV 19 37-8

Pāras—Gods of the ninth Manvantara

Bha VIII 19 19 V₁ III 2 21

Pāranas—Trayārseyas no marriage alliances with Paurṇamāsa and Agastya

ML 202 4

Pāradas (I)—a tribe of a northern kingdom

Br II. 16 48 M. 114 41 Va 47 47, 58 82, 88 122, 98 107

Pāradas (II)—a kingdom of the east watered by the Ganges;¹ noted for horses;² defeated by Sagara;³ attacked by Bāhu,⁴ punished with shaving of hairs⁵ and allowed to have their beards, deprived of their Kṣatriya rights of Vedic study and sacrifice, became Mlecchas⁶

¹Br II. 18 50, M. 121 45, 144 57 ²Br II 31 83, III 48 26, 29 ³Ib III 73 108 IV 16 16 V₁ IV 3 42 ⁴Br III 63 120 ⁵Ib III 63 134 139 ⁶V₁ IV 3-47-8

Pārāśarya—Kauthuma—composed of six saṃhitas.
Vā. 61. 41.

Pārāsavas—kings among the Mlecchas.
M. 50 75.

Pārasīka—the kingdom of.
V. II. 3. 18.

Pārā—a R. from Ṛsyavān.
M. 114. 24.

Pārāvata (i)—also *Parāvatās*: a deva gana of Manu
Śvārocisa; 12 in number, Praceta, Viśvadeva, Samanja,
Ajihma, Arimardana, Āyurdāna, Mahāmanā, Divyamāna,
Ajeya, Yaviyam, Hotā and Yajva; these are all Vāsiṣṭhas
and drinkers of the soma juice.

Br. II. 36 8, 14.

Pārāvata (ii)—pigeons born of Grdhri.
M. 6 32.

Pārāvārataṭa—sacred to Matā.
M. 13. 44.

Pārāśara(i)—a disciple of Bhāṣkali who gave him the
third śākhā of the Ṛg Veda.

Br II 34 27. Vā 60 26

Pārāśarya—a pupil of Kṛta.
Br II 33 54

Pārijāta (I)—a heavenly plant, Satyabhāmā saw it in Indra's Nandana and asked Kṛṣṇa to take it home, Kṛṣṇa refused as it was once taken from the milk-ocean and by the consent of the gods given to Indra and to remove it was to face a war with him, still Satyabhāmā persisted and Kṛṣṇa yielding to her placed it on the Garuda, took it to the earth against Indra's will and placed it in Satybhāmā's garden, the watchmen objected and reported to Indra, war about the *Pārijāta* between the Gods and Kṛṣṇa, a compromise to be returned after Kṛṣṇa's decease,¹ rejoiced by Dvārakā citizens² The tree in Śivaloka, that came out of the churning of the ocean³

¹ Bhā III 15 19, IV 6 14, 30 32, VIII 11 10 X 37 16, 68 35, 59 39 40, [65(v) 21-36], [37 51], 66(v), [67(v) 1-16, 26], [34,] [45,], Ib X 68 35 V₁ V 30 32, 80, 38 7 ² Ib V 31 1-11, 35 25 ³ Br III 32 6, IV 9 70, Va 106 74, V₁ I 9 95

Pārijāta (II)—a monkey chief and son of Śveta

Br III 7 181 236

Pārijāta (III)—(*Parīyatra*) a Mt west of the Śītoda

Va 36 29, 42 54

Pārijātavanam—of Mahendra, in Śītānta Mt, description of

Va 39 10 26

Pārijātāpahāraka—Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 30

Pārīpātra—a son of Ahinaga

Va 88 204

Pārīplava—the son of Śukhībālā and father of Sunaya

V₁ IV 21-12

Pāribhadra—a territorial division of Śālmalidvīpa.

Bhā V 20. 9.

Pāriyātra (I)—Mt. a hill in Bhāratavarṣa and on the west of the Meru, a Kulaparvata;¹ the place where Tāraka performed penance;² gives rise to many rivers.³

¹Bhā. V 16 27; 19. 16; Br. II. 16 19 M. 114 18, 148. 7-10, Vā. 45. 89, V₁ II 2 43, 3 3 ²M. 162. 6, 163. 80. ³Vā. 45 98.

Pāriyātra (II)—son of Anīha and father of Balasthala (Bala Bhā. P.).

Bhā IX. 12 2

Pāriyātra (III)—a monkey chief.

Br III 7 233.

Pāriyātra (IV)—the son of Ahinaga and father of Dalā

Br III. 63. 204

Pāriyātras—the kingdom of.

V₁. II 3 17

Pāriyātraka—the son of Rūru and father of Devala.

V₁ IV. 4 106.

Pārtha—Arjuna;¹ married Subhadrā and got by her Abhimanyu.²

¹Br III 71 178, M 50 56; 246 93, V₁ V. 12 19 etc ²V₁ 96 176, 99 249

Pārthasārathi—is Kṛṣṇa.

Br III 36 38

Pārthiva (I)—an Ārṣeyā Pravara.

M 196 9

Pārthiva (11)—one of the three fires; it was so called when $\frac{1}{4}$ of the night of *Brahmā* was remaining.

Vā. 53. 5-7.

Pārthivacchāyā—the shadow of the earth.

Vā. 53. 63.

Pārthivam—also *Pavana*; a kind of fire.

Br. II. 24. 6.

Pārthivam vratam—vow of kings to support all kinds of their people.

M. 226. 8.

Pārthivas—of *Kauśika* gotra.

Vā. 91. 98.

Pārvaṇam (*śrāddham*)—done in *Parvas* without the invocation of deities; three fold; those eligible and those ineligible to be fed on the occasion; of the eligibles the family and gotra must have been known; they must be well behaved and going in the path of virtue; friends and preceptors, grandsons, sons-in-law, uncles and other relations, somayājins, vaiyākaraṇas, mīmāṃsakas, sāmaga Brahmacāris are eligible; the ineligible include the unrighteous, the diseased, bastards, aśvapālas, the mad, the self-conceited, the deceitful, the hypocritical, temple priests, etc., also Mlecchas, Lingins, Triśaṅkus, Barbaras, Drāviḍas, etc. They must be informed a day previous to the *śrāddha*; other details;¹ a dead person is entitled for share in the *Pārvaṇa* after *sapindīkaraṇam*.²

¹ M. 16. 5-51. ² Ib. 18. 16.

Pārvatikā—a R. sacred to *Pitṛs*.

M. 22. 56. .

Pārvatī (I)—Umā, wife of Śiva, attained half body of Śiva by virtue of the 108 names of the Devī,¹ (Ambā), the family deity of the Vīdarbhas, present when Śivā gave his missile to Ajuna,² conceived true love even as a girl,³ went with Śiva to have a look at the Mohinī form of Viṣṇu,⁴ once when she was sitting unclad on the lap of Śiva there came some sages to see the Lord, ashamed she got herself clothed, to please her Śiva said that any male who entered that place thereafter would become a female,⁵ presented Prthu with a sword Śatacandīa,⁶ prayed to by Rukminī to get Kṛṣṇa for her husband, to her shrine Rukminī went by foot and offered worship for the hand of Kṛṣṇa,⁷ Vrka's aim to take her after killing Śiva,⁸ prevented the enraged Śiva from killing Bhṛgu,⁹ saw Mārkaṇḍeya engaged in *tapas*,¹⁰ A. Śakti, felt for Vināyaka losing his teeth through Paraśurāma and appealed to Śiva who remembered Kṛṣṇa. The latter came with Rādhā and consoled her by addressing on Gaṇeśa's greatness

¹ M 12 9, 13 51 and 60, 85 6, 183 14, 187 44, Va 54 20, 108 51, 112 35, V₁ V 32 11-15 ² Bhā I 15 12, X 52 42
³ Ib. X 60 47 ⁴ Ib VIII 12 2 and 25 ⁵ Ib IX 1 29 32
⁶ Ib IV 15 17, VI 17 11-12 ⁷ Ib X 53 25, 39-40 and 44-49
⁸ Ib X 88 23 ⁹ Ib X 89 7 ¹⁰ Ib XII 10 3 and 35 ¹¹ Br II 25-23, III 41 38, 50, 42 7, 17, 44 28, IV 6 8, 30, 38, 10 41 42

Pārvatī (II)—a name of the R Nandā

Va 49 92

Pārvatī (III)—(alias *Vijayā*), wife of Sahādeva and mother of Suhotra

Bha IX 22 31

Pārvatījānī—is Śiva

Br IV. 10 29

Pārvatīprajā—is Śiva, with Rudra ganas.

Br IV 2 258, Va 101 321

Pārvatīmāya—applied by Maya who noticed the showers of snow and waters by moon and Varuna in the Tārakāmāya; warded off by Gadādhara; to the solace of all *dēvas*.

M. 176. 25, 34.

Pārvateyas—a tribe; enlisted by Jarāsandha against the *Yadus*.

Bhā. X. [50 (v) 4]. Vā. 58 81.

Pārsvanandi—a son of Sārana.

Vā. 96. 164.

Pārśvamardi—a son of Balarāma.

Br III. 71 166.

Pārśvi (I)—a son of Balarāma.

Br III. 71. 166

Pārśvi (II)—a son of Sārana.

Vā. 96. 164.

Pārsadas—Śivaganas with awkward forms; fought with Tāraka and Māya in the battle of Trīpuram.

M. 135. 51, 73.

Pārśnigrāha—the neighbour in the rear of the king's enemy; attacking him gives a good occasion to the king to start aggression; a king whose rear is not clear is not to engage in an aggressive expedition;¹ Śiva was to Brhaspati during the Tārakā war;² Viśanga in Bhandā's war;³ Uśana acted to Soma, as in the Tārakāmāya war.⁴

¹ M. 240. 2, 4. ² Br. III 65 32. ³ Ib. IV. 25. 14. ⁴ Vl. IV. 6 12.

Pālaka (I)—the son of Pradyota and father of Viśākha-yupa

: Bhā XII 1 3

Pālaka (II)—a son of Bālaka, ruled for 28 years (24 Vā. P.)

Br III 74 125, M 272 3 Va 99 312

Pālankāyana—a sage

M 200 12

Pālapanjara—Mt where there is a place of pilgrimage known as Kumāra Kośala

Va 77 37

Pālamanjara—Mt the hill with Sampāraka *tīrtha*

Br III 13 37

Palāsapātram—the vessel of palāśa wood used by the trees for milking the cow-earth

M 10 27

Pālin—a son of Prthu

Vā 63 22

Pālīśayas—Ekārseyas

M 200 4

Pāvaka (I)—(Agni) a son of Svāhā,¹ as husband of Gangā,² Lord of Vasus;³ also known as Vaidyuta⁴

¹Bhā IV I 60, Br III 8 5, Va 53 97, 30, V₁ I 9, 63, 10, 15 ²Va 2 17 ³Ib 70 5, V₁ I 22 3 ⁴Br I 2 17, II 12 2 and 33

Pāvaka (II)—a son of Viṣṭāśva and an Agni in previous birth born thus through Vasisthā's curse

Bhā IV 24 4

Pātaka (III)—an elephant

Br III 7, 332, Vā 69 216

Pāvana (I)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mitravindā

Bhā. X. 61, 16

Pāyana (II)—a son of Dyutimān and king of Pāyana
desa

Br II. 14. 22 25

Pāranaḥa—a Mt of the Krauñcadvīpa

M. 122 81. 85

Pārānī—Nandā, one of the three branches of the
Gangā going to the east;¹ wife of Havyavāhana²

¹Br II. 12 16, 18 40, 56-7, M. 121 40, 122 31, Vā 47 38
and 53 ²Ib 29 14

Pāramāna—a son of Svāhā

Br II 12 2

Pāramānam—the mantra of the Ṛg Vedins, to be
recited in tank ritual relating to the digging of tanks

M. 58 34

Pārinī—Lalitā

Br IV 13 17

Pāśa—noose peculiar to Varuna

M. 135 77, 150 128, 152 2, 153 211, 162 31, 173 12, 174 13

Pāśā—a R from the Pārvātra

Br II. 16 28

Pāśinī—a R from Śuktimanta

M 114 32

Pāśupatam (I)—the *astram* of Śiva

Br III 31 39, 32 57, 34 34, 40 65 IV 29 140

Pāśupatam (II)—a *tīrtha* on the *Pārvatikā*, sacred to Pītrs.

M 22 56

Pāśupatayoga—the earliest form of yoga established, even Gods like Indra practised this and got wealth constituting *anima*, *mahima*, *laghimā*, *prāpti*, *garimā*, *prākānujam*, *īśitvam*, *vāśitvam*, and *amaratvam*,¹ one who practises it at Benares is rid of the cycle of births and deaths²

¹Br II 27 116, 128, Va 1 195 ²M 182 12

Pāśupatavrata (*Paśupāśāvimocana*)—ordained for all āśramas

Vā 30 295

Pāśupatās—followers of the *Pāśupata* yogam

Br III 32 5

Pāśupālyam—cattle raising and tending not in *Puskadvīpa*,¹ duty of the *Vaiśyas*²

¹Br II 19 121, Va 49 117 ²Br II 7 162, V₁ III 8 30

Pāsandas—heretics in Kali,¹ came out of the *Devāsura* war—*Nirgranthas*, *Kārpatas* and *Nagnas*,² not fit for ritual purposes,³ one connected with temple worship must not be a member of the *Pāsanda* family,⁴ their deities not to be honoured,⁵ quelled by *Pramati*, God incarnate,⁶ put down

by Kalki,⁷ sell Vedas and tīrthas,⁸ should be given up by a tīrthayātri⁹

¹B₁ IV 33 60, M 99 14, 144 40, V₁ III 18 22 ²Va
78, 30 ³M 57 6, 69 34, V₁ III 18 70-103, VI 1 37 etc ⁴M
265 3 ⁵Ib 267 34 ⁶Ib 144 54 ⁷Ib 47 249, 273 27 ⁸Va
58 40, 52, 65 ⁹Ib 99 396, 105 42

Pīṅga (I)—a madhyamādhvaryu

Br II. 33 16

Pīṅga (II)—Tripravara

M 196 33

Pīṅgala (I)—one of the eleven Rūdras

M 153 19, 171 39

Pīṅgala (II)—a door-keeper of the Sun God

M 261 5

Pīṅgala (III)—a Mt west of the Śītoda

Vā 36 27

Pīṅgalā (I)—an aged prostitute of the Videha city, her story as narrated by Avadhūta to Yādu is as follows, she spent her life as a public woman living by earning money every day from one paramour or other, one night she did not get a paramour though she waited to the middle of the night, she then grew disgusted with her life and turned her thought on Hari which resulted in her restful sleep,¹ her view of life cited by the Gopis to Uddhava²

¹Bhā XI 8 22-44 ²Ib X 47 47

Pīṅgalā (II)—an elephant (nāga).

Br III 7 346

Pingalā (III)—a śakti of Śrī Mārutesvara

Br IV 33 70

Pingalā (IV)—a mind-born mother

M 179 23

Pingalā (v)—gave birth to Mahāpadma and Ūrmimālī, husband, candra or moon, these families were fond of elephant fighting, some of them were used in the war between the Devas and Asuras

Va 69 229 and 231

Pingalākṣa—a follower of Śiva

Br III 41 27

Pingaleśvaram—a tīrtham of the Narmadā, good to give away a cow or to die there

M 191 32-36

Pingaleśvarī—a Goddess enshrined at Payosnī

M 13 44

Pingālaka (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Punyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 123

Pingālaka (II)—a son of Lāngali, an avatār of the Lord

Va 23 200

Picchālā—a mind-born mother

M 179 11

Piṇḍara—a Kādraveya nāga

Br III 7 33

Pindaḥhvā—a mother Goddess

M 179 32

Pindanirṇapana (*Pindadāna*)—a ceremonial of the *srāddha*, the mode of offering three to Pitrs, Pitāmahas and Prapitāmahas with the respective *mantras* to be uttered at that time,¹ *Pindam* may also be offered to fire, cows, crows, fowls, with their respective effects to the giver²

¹Br III 11 19 58, 97, Va 74 17, 75 41, 76 31-5, Vl III 15 34 ²Va 120 31-41

Pindās—rice balls given on ceremonial occasions to Pitrs three to be given, like the calf in search of the cow lost in the stall, *mantra* takes them to the Pitrs, to be given in the name of the gotra of the person,¹ can be given to cows, Brahmanas, females, crows, hen or thrown into fire or water, the middle *Pinda* can be eaten by the wife which leads to increase of *santānam*,² *Pindadānam* on the 12th day after death is supposed to be the *Pātheyam* or food for the way to heaven,³ seven *Pindas* for seven generations,⁴ giving of, in the *tīrthas* of the *Narmadā*,⁵ at *Gayā* with *tila*⁶

¹Br III 20 10-16 ²M 16 21, 35, 53-54, Va 71. 10, 75 25, 36 ³M 17 46 55 ⁴Ib 18 5 and 29 ⁵Ib 186 15 39, 239 34 ⁶Va 105, 12, 33, 108 15, 21, 110 23-59

Pindāraka (I)—a son of Vasudeva and Rohini

Br III 71 165, M 46 12, Va 96 163

Pindāraka (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Dhṛti,¹ sacred to Pitrs,² Here the sages cursed the extinction of the Yadu family, when the Yādava youths played a joke on them by dressing up Sāmba as a woman and asking them to say what child he would bring forth³

¹M 13 48 ²Ib 22 69 ³Vl V 37 6-10

Pindārka—city of its sages visited Dvārakā,¹ the sages who knew of Kṛṣṇa's advent to Vaikuntha left for this place;² noted for Pāndukūpatīrtha³

. ¹Bhā X 90 28 [3] ²Ib XI 1 11 ³Br III 13 37

Pindikā—of an image, to be purified with Pañcagavya
M 266 6

Pinyākam—the fruit of ingudi tree offered with ghee as Pinda (see Rāmā Ayo 102 29 105 35)

Va 16 14

Pitā—a son of Brahmadhāna

Va 69 132

Pitamaha—Brahmā for all the world

Br IV 6 66, 7 45, 9 46, M 1 14 Vā 21 45 46, 22 13 and 26, 23 61, 97, 109 24, 111 43

Pituramsa—the portion of the body, a man gets from his father, this part of Vena's body yielded Prthu, a virtuous King armed with bow, arrow, mace, shield and armour

M 10 8-9

Pitrs (I)—a class of celestials belonging to the group of sacred fires,¹ worshipped for continuity of family line,² married jointly a daughter of Dakṣa,³ blessed Jyāmagha with a son,⁴ drink the svadhā of the moon and worship him on the new moon day groups of—Saumya, Kāvya Agniś vātta and Bārhisada,⁵ their role in the universe⁶

¹Bhā I 2 27 IV 1 63 Va 65 49 52 ²Bhā II 3 8
Va 75 7-35 81 8-20 ³Bhā IV 1 49 ⁴Ib IX 23 39 ⁵Br
II 23 39 58, 71, 13 6, 31, 8 14 15 ⁶Vā 71 15 34, 45 67

Pitrs (II)—sons of Angiras and Svadhā

Bhā VI 6 19, 10 17

Pitrs (III)—*Pūrvadevatas*, are of three categories, *Pitrs*, *Pitāmahas* and *Prapitāmahas* of the forms of *Vasus*, *Rudras* and *Ādityas* according to sacred tradition,¹ milked the cow-earth in a silver vessel, *Antaka* acted as milk-man and *Yama*, the calf, the essence was *svadhā*,² *Yama* king of their loka³

¹ M 17 36, 19 3 ² Ib 10 18-19 ³ Ib 11 20

Pitrs (IV)—general account of,¹ created out of the *satva* element and their active time was *sandhyā* married *svadhā* drink the last *kalā* of the moon of three classes—*Saumyas*, *Barhisadas* and *Agnisvāttas*,² from *Viṣṇu*,³ their relations with gods and sages⁴

¹ Vā ch 56 ² Va 56 8 V₁ I 5 35-6, 7 27 II 12 and 13
³ Ib V 1 17 ⁴ Va 62 21

Pitrkalpa—same as *Kuhū*, the 30th and last *Kalpa*

M 290 11

Pitrkaryam—more important than *Devakāryam*

Va 73 55-73

Pitrkṛt—a son of *Arkāgni*

Va 29 40

Pitrḡanas (*Pitrs*, *Pūrvadevatas*)—seven, in heaven, three without form and four with form, the formless are *Vairājas*, their mind-born daughter is the wife of *Himavān* whose sons are *Krauñca* and *Maināka*,¹ two classes of *Devas* and *Laukikas*, to them one full day is equal to our one month, our dark half being their day and bright half their night, our 100 years their 3 years,² the places prescribed for *srāddha* offerings are said to be fire, the hand of a *Brahmana*, water, cattle-shed, and ears of goat or horse, always southern direction preferred,³ to be worshipped in house building⁴

¹ M 13 1-7, 15 42, Va 72 1-5 ² M 132 3, 141 57, 60, 142 6-8 ³ Ib 15 32-33 ⁴ Ib 253 25
P 42

Pitṛgāthas—fit to be remembered on the days of ceremony.

M 201 3-18

Pitṛtarpanam—ceremonial for Pitṛs whose overlord is Yama, list of offerings particularly pleasing to the Pitṛs

M 1 17, 8 5, 15 34-5

Pitṛdattā—one of the four forms of marriage, this is the wedded wife

Br IV 15 4

Pitṛmāsa—thirty months of human reckoning, samvatsara is 360 months of human reckoning; varsāni = three or four months of Pitṛs equal to 100 years of human reckoning

Va 57 9

Pitṛya—an afternoon *muhūrta*

Br III 3 39

Pitṛyajñam (Pinda)—done chiefly in the dark half of the month (Induksaya).

M 16 21, 17 4

Pitṛyāna—north of Agastya and south of Ajavithi and outside Vaiśvānarapatha, residence of Agnihotṛins, Vedic Karmins and Pitṛs, attained through Ida passage (on the left side of the body)² in all four doors with a common doorway in candra or moon³

¹Br II 21 159 35 111, M 124 97, Vā 50 208, 61 100, V
II 8 85-7 ²Bha II 2 24 ³Va 8 198

Pitṛrāja—see Yama

M 174 19

Pitrlokam—reached by the southern part of Aryaman, Āgnīdhra wanted to attain this, a bath in the Manoharam Tīrtham of the Narmadā leads one to

¹Bhā III 32 20, V 2 1-2 and 22 ²M 194 7

Pitrīartī—one of the seven sons of Kauśika, suggested that the cow of their guru be offered in a śrāddha and then shared by his brothers, accordingly two of the brothers were made Devas, three Pitr̥s and one atithī in the śrāddha, cakravāka in mānasa became desirous of being a king, seeing the Pāñcāla King in a pleasure garden, became son of Vibhrāja by name Brahmadata and his wife Sanniti was the cow of Garga offered in śrāddha, born as a daughter of Devala

M 20 3-26

Pitr̥vrataṁ—performed in honour of Pitr̥s and includes gifts of milch cows, the performer becomes a Rājarāja

ML 101 29 30

Pitr̥sarga—once the whole world was covered with darkness, there were no air, no earth, no planets, no directions, no sun, no moon, no days or nights, the single Brahmā out of tapoyoga created worlds of Vedas and other devas, there were seven classes of which three had no form and four had forms Devas and earth and rains, then śrāddhas

Vā. 71 37, 57 and 65

Pitr̥sthānam—ākāśa and southern directions

Vā. 76 34

Pitr̥hū—the southern entrance of the city of Purāṇjuna who reached Dakṣinapāñcāla through it with Śrūtadhara, allegorically the right ear

Bhā. IV 25 50, 29 12

Pittalas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 15

Pittavarga—the category of bile, the place in the body round the region of the navel in the bowels, Pitta is agni and śonitam belongs to this category.

Br III 72 47f Vā 97 48

Pithara—an asura in the sabhā of Hiranyakaśipu

M 161 80

Pināka—the bow of Śiva, hence Śiva is Pināki

Va 25 2, 54 108, 101 317

Pinākadhṛk—see Śiva vanquished Pūsan

¹Br III 23 56, 24 49, M 180 23, 281 14 ²V₁ I 9 69
V 16 7

Pināki (*Pinākapāni*)—one of the eleven Rudras, an epithet of Maheśvara,¹ married Satī, has the bull for the riding animal and is the guardian deity for the NE²

¹M 5 30, 6 13, 12 8, 23 36, 41, 95 38, 154 118, 194, 395 410
²Ib 60 11, 67 16

Pipīlkā—the love quarrels between two ants, husband and wife, the husband having given pieces of *modaka* to some other she ant, the wife ant resented, the husband repented and promised to behave better in future,¹ marching north they forebode evil²

¹M 20 39 ²Ib 238 7

Pippala—a son of Mitra and Revatī

Bha VI 18 6

Pippalā—a R of the Bhāratavarsā from the R̥ksa hill

Br II. 16 30 Vā. 45 100

Pippalāda (I)—a pupil of Devadarśa, the sage who communicated the *Angāravratam* to Yudhisthira, narrating an old *saṁvāda* between Sukra and Virocana;² came to see Parikṣit practising *Prāyopaleśa*, knew the Yoga power of Viṣṇu³

¹Br II 35 57, VI. III 6 10 ²M. 72 1, 5-6 45 ³Bha I 19 10, II 7 45

Pippalāda (II)—a disciple of Vedasparśa.

Vā. 61 51

Pippalāyana—a son of Rsabha, a sage and a Bhāgavata called the attention of Nimi to Nārāyaṇa as Brahman.

Bha. V 4 11, XI 2 21, 3 35-40

Pippalāyani—a pupil of Vedādarśa

Bhā. XII 7 2

Pippalya—a Pravara sage

M. 199 15

Pipplesam—a *tīrtham* on the Narmadā

M. 190 13-4.

Pīlaka—the son of Lambodara and father of Meghasvāti.

Vi. IV 24 45

†

Pīlapicchikā—a mind-born mother

M. 179 13

Pīṭi—an Ārseya Pravara (*Bhārgavas*)

M 195 37

Pīśāṅga (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajāni

Br III 7 128

Pīśāṅga (II)—a Mt to the south-west of the Kailāsa Mountain

Va 47 9

Pīśāṅga Manu—from the Aikāra, of the ash colour

Va 26 44

Pīśāṅgavarṇa—the colour of the 11th Manu

Va 26 43

Pīśāṅgābha—the son of Manivara

Va 69 159

Pīśāca—a son of Jāmbavān

Br III 7 303

Pīśācās—a kind of semi-divine beings governed by Śiva,¹ three steps inferior to the Rākṣasas;² born of Kapiśa, descendants of Krodhavaśā, sixteen kinds of, two distinguished among them, their forms and features, harassing children seeing their awkward forms the creator blessed them with the powers of assuming any form and hiding themselves moving about at both the sandhya times, frequenting deserted houses and waters, men devoid of ācāra and saṃskāra, royal roads, termini of roads, doors and doorways, trees on roads deities for those professionalists who earn their livelihood by unrighteous means, bali offerings at the termini of the *Paras* to them with liquor, flesh, sesamum, incense, black cloth

etc.,³ ruin the śrāddha,⁴ vanquished by Rāvana;⁵ people in Kali look like them,⁶ create trouble to disputants in religion⁷

¹Br II. 32 1-2, 35, 191, M 8 5, Vā. 9 55, 30 90, 31 12
²Br III. 3 97, 7. 168. ³Ib III. 7 376-411 8. 71, Bha. I. 15 43,
 II. 6 43, 10 38, VI. 8 25, X. 6 27, 45 23, 63 11, 85 41. ⁴Br III.
 11. 81. ⁵Ib III. 7 256 ⁶Bha. XII 3 40 ⁷Va. 66 118

Piśācala—a Mt. south of the Mānasa;¹ abode of Kubera²

¹Vā. 36 24 ²Ib 39 57, 42 31

Piśācānām ganas—sixteen in number, Brahmā took pity on them and granted them a boon—to be invisible to men and to be able to take desirable forms, to wander at will at nightfall, to resort to deserted places and those frequented by few men, unclean residences, etc., royal roads, highways, doors, bolts, *firthas*, rivers, caitya trees, residences of Ajīvas of mixed castes, artisans, the dishonest and ungrateful, money earned unworthily, here they live, to get rid of them balī is to be offered on the Parvas with honey, flesh, curds, tīla, wine, black cloths, incense, etc.

Vā. 69 262-64, 286-88, 100 159, 101. 28

Piśācika—a R. of the Bhāratavarsa, from the R̥kṣa hill.

Br II 16 30 Va. 45 100

Piśācī—a mind-born mother

M. 179 16

Piśitadas—aerial beings with hands and feet on the back, live on the blood, shed in the field of battle

Vā. 69 278

Piśuna—one of the seven sons of Kauśika

M. 20 3

Piṭha—the commander of Mura's forces, killed by Kṛṣṇa

Bha X 59 12-14 ,

Piṭhikā—a pedestal (base) on which the image is installed, here must be provided a *Pranālaka* to let water flow, ten kinds of *Piṭhikas* distinguished, *Śthanḍita*, *Vāpi*, *Yaksī*, *Vedī*, *Maṇḍalā*, *Pūrnacandrā*, *Vajrā*, *Padmā*, *Ardhaśāsī*, and *Trikoṇa*,¹ these may be made of stone, earth or wood according to the *Linga*²

¹ M 262 1-7 ² Ib 262 19-20, 269 8

Pidāpara—a son of Khaśa and a Rākṣasa

Br III 7 135

Pitabhauma—the earth of the fourth *talam*, *atalam*

Br II 20 14

Pitavāsās—the 31st *Kalpa*, *Brahmā* attained *pita* colour, a son of that colour came out of his contemplation, even the *Yajñopavita* was of that colour, from his meditation of *Maheśvarī*, *Brahmā* saw *Gāand* *Virūpa* dropping out of the mouth of *Maheśvara* with four feet, four faces, four hands, four breasts, four eyes, etc. She was *Rudrānī* surrounded by sons who lived for 1000 years for the welfare of the *Brahmanas* and attained *Rudra*hood

Va 23 1-21

Pītas—the *Vaiśya* caste of *Śālmalīdvīpa*

V₁ II 4 30

Pitāmbaram—yellow cloth worn by *Budha* at birth

M 24 1, Va 104 47

Pitāyuta—a son of *Manasyu*

M 49 2

Pippalī—a R from Rsyavān

M 114 25

Pivara (I)—A Vāsistha and one of the seven sages of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 48, V₁ III 1 18

Pivara (II)—a son of Dyutimān, after his name a Janapada Pīvaram in the Krauñcadvīpa

Vā 33 21, 22, V₁ II 4 48

Pīvaraka—a region of Krauñcadvīpa (also Pāvana)

Br II 19 72

Pīvarī (I)—a daughter of Pulaha and Ksamā

Br II 11 31, Vā 28 26

Pīvarī (II)—the mind-born daughter of Agnisvātapitr, becomes the wife of Śuka in the 28th dvāpara

Br III 10 77-78

Pīvarī (III)—a mind-born daughter of Barhisad manes who performed severe austerities and earned the title of Yogamātā. The Lord blessed her to be the wife of Śuka, the son of Vyāsa and after giving birth to four sons and a daughter she would attain salvation,¹ wife of Śuka²

¹ M 15 5-11 ² Br III 8 93

Pīvarī (IV)—the wife of Vedasiras,¹ sons, Mārkan-
deyas²

¹ Vā 28 6 ² Br II 11 8

Pīvarī (V)—a R of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 22³

Pīvaṇī (vi)—the mind-born daughter of Pitr Dharma-mūrtidharas, becomes the wife of Śuka and mother of Kīrtimati

Vā 73 26

Puñjī (a) *lasthali* (ā)—a distinguished Apsaras engaged in playing with balls and presiding over the months of Madhu and Mādhava, was sent to disturb Mārkaṇḍeya's penance, but only in vain

Bhā XII 8 26, 11 34 Br II 23 4, III 7 14, IV 33 19, Va. 52 4, 69 49, V₁ II 10 5

Pundarīka (I)—the son of Nabha and father of Kse-madhanvan

Bhā IX 12 1, Br III 63 202, Vā 88 202, V₁ IV 4, 106 M 12 53

Pundarīka (II)—a Mt in Krauñcadvīpa

Br II 19 68, M 122 82 Va 49 63

Pundarīka (III)—an elephant born of Rathanthara

Br III 7 335, Va 69 219

Pundarīka (IV)—a sacred tirtha fit for srāddha

Br III 13 56, Va 77 55

Pundarīka (v)—the name of a Yājña or sacrifice

M 53 27, Va 71 77

Pundarīka (vi)—a Nāga

Vā 69 72

Pundarīka (vii)—(also Pundarikākṣa) Viṣnu

Va 106 55, 108 89, 109 24 and 34

Pundarikapuram—a *tirtham*, sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 77

Pundarikavān—Mt a chief hill of Krauñcadvīpa

V₁ II 4 51

Pundarikā (I)—the eldest daughter of Vasistha and Ūrjā, wife of Prāna (Pāndu, son of Vīdhāta and Āyati-Vā P) and mother of Dyutimān

Br II 11 9 40, Vā 28 7, 34-5

Pundarikā (II)—a R from the lake Payodā

Br II 18 70

Pundarikā (III)—a R in Krauñcadvīpā

Br II 19 75, M 122 88, Vā 49 69, V₁ II 4 55

Pundarikā (IV)—an Apsaras

Br III 7 8, Vā 69 7

Pundarikā (V)—a R rising on the western side of the Meru Mountain

Vā. 47 67

Pundarikākṣa—the brother of Śrīdevī,¹ Lord of all sacrifices,² an attribute of Viṣṇu.³

¹Br IV 39 48 ²M 239 38 ³V₁ I 9 68

Pundra (I)—a Ksetraja son of Balī, born of Dirghatamas and Balī's wife, a Bāleyaksatra

Bha. IX. 23 5, M 48 25, Vā. 99 28, 85

Pundra (II)—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 29

Pundra (III)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 237

Pundra (iv)—a son of Sugandhī and Vasudeva, became king

Br III 71 186, Va 96 182

Pundra (v)—a son of Vasudeva, became Jarā, a hunter,¹ became king²

¹M 46 21-22 ²Va 96 182

Pundraketu—a commander of Bhanda to aid Visanga killed by Tvaritā

Br IV 21 79, 25 28, 97

Pundram—a city between Hemakūta and Himālaya which is snowed,¹ under Devarakṣita²

¹Br II 22 53 Va 51 48 ²V₁ IV 24 64

Pundravardhana—sacred to Pātalā

M 13 35

Pundra—a R of the Kuśadvīpa

M 122 73

Pundras (i)—a tribe, a Janapada of the East

M 114 45

Pundrās (ii) (c)—an eastern country named after Balī's son, Pundra

3 16 Br II 16 54 III 73 109, 74 33, 87 197, IV 29 131, V. II

Punya—a king (see Punyavān)

M. 50 30

Punyajanas—(Yaksas) sons and grandsons of Punyajani who married Manibhadra,¹ worshipped for protection² Sacked Kuśasthalī during the absence of Kakudmi in Brahmaloṅka³

¹Vā 69 157, 88 1 ²Bhā II 3 8, Br III 7 162, ³Ib III 68 1, V₁ IV 2 1

Punyajani—the wife of Manibhadra, gave birth to 24 sons, who in their turn gave birth to a number of sons and grandsons

Br III 7 121, 126, Va 69 153

Punyavān—a son of Vrsabha

M 50 29

Punyaśloka—a name of Yudhishthira

Bhā I 8 32

Punyā—a daughter of Kratu and Sannati and daughter-in-law of Parvaśa

Br II 11 38, Va 28 33

Punyāhavācanam—preliminary to religious observances; (see Brāhmanavācanam).

M 275 3

Punyeyu—a son of Bhadrāśva

M 49 6

Punyodā (1)—a R aerial river, springing from the moon, circumambulates Meru and flows in four directions, one goes round the Mandara and the Caitraratha hills and enters the Arunoda lake

Vā. 42 3, 8, 15

Punyodā (II)—a R of the Ketumālā

Va 44' 19

Put—a hell

Br II 36 151 V₁ I 13 42

Putra (I)—one of the seven sons of Vasistha

Va 28 36

Putra (II)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu

Va. 31 18

Putra (III)—a son of Priyavrata given to yoga had no inclination for ruling the kingdom

V₁ II 1 7 9

Putraka—a son of Kuru

Va 99 218

Putradharma—a son of Svarbhānu

Va 92 2

Putrava—a Trayārseya

M 196 39

Putrikasena — another reading (Purikasena) an Andhra king, ruled for 21 years

Va 99 352

Putrikā—an Apsaras

Va 69 5

Putrika dharma—a son-less father generally gives his daughter in marriage and takes a promise from the son-in-law that the son of them would be counted as his own

Though Svāyambhuva Manu had a son, he adopted Ākūti's son

Bhā IV 1 2 and 5

Putrikāpati—the son-in-law by *Putrikā*,¹ unfit for *śrāddha*²

¹Va 79 78 ²Br III 15 52

Putrestih—a sacrifice performed by Diti when Āpastamba acted as priest,¹ performed by Vairavasvata Manu who got Ila²

¹M 7 33-34 ²Ib 11 40

Punarvasu (I)—a Nakshatra Importance of *Śrāddha* on

Bhā V 23 6, Vā 66 48, 82 4 Br III 18 4

Punarvasu (II)—a son of Daridyota.

Bhā IX 24 20-1

Punarvasu (III)—the son of Abhijit, performed *Aśva-medha* for the birth of a son, born in the middle of the *Yajña*, *atirātra* portion, he had twins *Āhuka* and *Āhuki*

Br III 71 119 Vā 96 118 Vā IV 14 14 5

Punarvasu (IV)—a son of Nala

M 44 64-6

Pumān—the 21st Kalpa

M 290 8

Pumsalanam (I)—a *vrata* of a year's duration imposed on Diti by Kāśyapa for the birth of a son capable of

Bhogavati on the southern side of the Himālayās. By accident he met a charming lady protected by a serpent and followed by a number of ladies and men; moved by her charms he requested her to be his wife and she agreed. For a hundred years they continued to enjoy pleasures, Purañjana used to visit the kingdoms, Vibhrajita, Saurabha, Dakṣiṇa and Uttara Pāñcālas, Grāmaka, Vaisasa and others through the different entrances of the city guarded by the Superintendent, influenced by her charms he came completely under her control, mad with desire for hunting once he left his queen and went to the forest and after killing many a game, he returned home and desired to meet the queen whom he found lying on the bare ground in misery, he consoled her and once more yielded to her love and influence at the cost of his youth, he had 1100 sons and 110 daughters for whom he found worthy wives and suitable bridegrooms, he was then engaged in animal sacrifices, when the followers of Candavega a Gandharva attacked the city of Purañjana and the Superintendent defended it single-handed for 100 years. This placed the citizens and the kinsmen in misery.

A daughter of Kāla, once in the company of Pūru went to Bhaya, the Lord of the Yavanas to marry him, he adopted her as his sister, with her and his brother Prajāra he set out to wander in the world, in his tour the Yavanas attacked the city of Purañjana, Prajāra burnt it down, Purañjana was seized and taken to the Yavana camp, the sacrificial animals tore him to pieces, was born as the daughter of Vidarbha Rājasimha, married by Malayadhvaja Pāndya and gave birth to a daughter and seven sons, all kings of the Drāvīda country. When the Pāndya left for penance she went with him and served him, she wailed at his death, and when about to give up her own life, a Brahmana who called himself her friend consoled her by saying that he and she were once the two Hamsas of Mānasa and that she took to a household life and underwent all miseries, instructed thus she recollected her old status and remained calm, an allegory.

for *Jivā* and *Paramātmān*, Pāñcālas are the five senses while the nine entrances to the city refer to the nine *dvāras* of the body, sometimes the *Jiva* is a male sometimes a female, and sometimes God, and sometimes man or beast in accordance with Karma ²

¹Bhā IV chh 25 28 (whole) ²Ib IV 29 29 29

Purañjana (II)—an Asura having his city in the third *śalam*

Br II 20 27

Purañjanī—the wife of *Purañjana*, a charming woman protected by a serpent with five hoods and followed by ten servants each in turn followed by a hundred, married *Purañjana* at his request and lived with him for years together, felt annoyed at his going for hunting and was consoled by him on his return after which he completely surrendered himself to her, ² mother of 1100 sons and 110 daughters, allegorically she is the *buddhi* or intellect ⁴ (See *Purañjana*)

¹Bha IV 25 20 24, 43-44 ²Ib IV 26 4 and 13 26 ³Ib IV 27 6-7 ⁴Ib IV 29 5

Purañjaya (I)—alias *Indravāha*, also *Kakustha* son of *Vikuksi* father of *Anenas*, in a *Devāsura* war he became *Pārṣṇigrāha* to the *Devas* when *Indra* assumed the form of a bull over which he rode and discomfited the *Asuras* by his *bhalla* weapons, hence known as *Kakustha*, a *Rājārṣi*

Bhā IX 6 12 20, Vi IV 2 20 32

Purañjaya (II)—a King of the *Māgadhas* including *Pulindas* *Yadus* and *Madrakas* among the castes will establish anti-Brahmana subjects, will exterminate the *Ksatriyas* and rule from *Padmīvatī*, the country along the *Gangā* as far as *Prayāgā*

Bhā XII 1 36-37

Purañjaya (III)—the last of the Bārhadṛatha line, was killed by his minister Śunaka who placed his own son on the throne.

Bhā. XII 1. 2-3.

Purañjaya (IV)—the son of Srñjaya, (Sanjaya-M.P.) a hero equal to Indra, and whose glory was sung in heaven, father of Janamejaya.²

¹ Br III. 74 14-15, M. 48 12, Va. 99 14 ² Vl. IV 18. 4-5

Purañjaya (v)—a son of Medhāvi

M. 50 84

Purañjaya (VI)—the son of Susānti and father of Rkṣa

Vl. IV 19 57

Purañjaya (VII)—the son of Vindhyaśakti and father of Ramacandra

Vl. IV 24 56

Purandara (I)—Indra of the Vaivasvata epoch, 1000 eyed

Bhā VIII 13 4 IX 8 8 X 77 36-7, XII 8 15 Br II 36 205 Vā 34 75, 62 178 64 7, 67 102 Vl. III 1 31 and 43 V 21. 16

Purandara (II)—Indra observed *Ādityaśayanam*,¹ one of the authors on architecture;² the abode of³

¹ M. 55 32, 178 65, 246 69, 248 14 ² Ib 252 2 ³ Ib 274 78

Purandhrās—a Northern tribe.

M. 114 40.

Puram—city, began with Prthu,¹ its evacuation by the people for the woods during periods of anarchy.²

Br II 36 197, III 50 9, 56 24; 63. 165, 69 40, IV 38 44, Vl. I. 6. 18-19, V. 36 6, Vā. 34 10, 48 7 ² M. 6 13 10³ 32, 47 257, 143 3

Puravasta—a son of Madhu and father of Purudvān
M 44 44

Purasatam—in Śataśṛṅga hill of the Yaksas
Va 39 54

Purakalpa—(ety) one of the ten laksanas of the
Brahmana

Va 59 137

Purājit—a son of Bhaṇḍa
Br IV 26 49

Purāna—on measurement of time
Br II 21 137

Purāṇas—Persons well-versed in the Purāṇas speak of eight-fold characteristics of Karmayoga,¹ speak of the vow *Adityasayanam*,² and the time between Parikṣit and Mahāpadma is 1050 and that between Mahapadma and Andhrapulomā is 836³

¹ Br I 2 45 Va 1 30 2 45 70 77, 88 69 96 13 99 417 101
70 M 44 57 52 11 ² Ib 55 3 ³ Ib 273 38

Puranapurusa—the Supreme Being or Visvātma revealed the Puranas,¹ is Nāīāyana,² is Kumāra³

¹ M 53 2, 61 ² Vā 21 81, 22 13 ³ Ib 22 13

Puranas—originally one 100 crores of verses reduced to four lakhs by Vyāsa,¹ eighteen in number, Brāhma Pādma Vaiṣṇava, Śaiva, Liṅga, Gāruda, Skānda, Nāradya Bhāgavata Āgneya Bhaviṣya, Brahmavaivārtha, Mārkaṇḍeya, Vāmana, Vāraha, Mātsya Kūrma and Brahmāṇḍa total content of these 400,000 verses,² known to Sūta,³ speak of places where Hari worship is offered,⁴ the essence of the Purāṇas in the Śrutigita,⁵ Interpreters of the Purāṇas,⁶ of four pādas,⁷

from *Brahmā* to *Vyāsa* and then to *Sūta*,⁸ *Purāṇakāthas*, the first of all *Śāstras* remembered by *Brahmā*, and afterwards the *Vedas* issued from his faces⁹ originally one and 100 crore ślokas; treatise on *Trivarga*, during the disaster of the world by fire God *Hayagrīva* saved the *Purāṇas* among other sciences, again as *Matsya*janārdana, in every *dvāpara* *Vyāsa* gives 18 versions of 4 lacs in verses, a summary account of the original now preserved in heaven, the names of 18 as given by *Brahmā* to *Marīci* in olden days,¹⁰ five limbs, *sarga*, *pratisarga*, *vamśa*, *manvantara* and *vamsyānu-carita*, description of deities and gods, of *caturvarga*, to be divided into *sātvika* where *Viṣṇu* is much extolled, *rājasa* where *Brahmā* is much extolled and *tāmasa* where *Agni* and *Śiva* are much extolled, in others *Śarasvatī* and *Pitrs* are given (*sankīrṇa*),¹¹ hearing of,¹² *Bhaviṣya* the most ancient of the *Purāṇas*,¹³ the *Purāṇa* version of *Varāha Avatāra* attributed to *Brahmā*,¹⁴ the *Purāṇa* in general partakes the character of the epoch in which it is composed,¹⁵ recital of, during *śrāddha*¹⁶

¹Br I 1 39-40, 173, II 21 9, 37, 28, 96, 35 63, 88 III 19 23 42 31; M 3 3, 53 3-4, 9, Vā 1 11, 60 9 69 ²M 53 64-72 Vā 95 22, 104 2, 11, 85, 108, V₁ III 6 20-25 Bha XII 7 22-4 13 9 ³Ib I 1 6, III 12 39 ⁴Ib VII 14 29 X 69 28 ⁵Ib X 87 43 ⁶V₁ V 20 49 ⁷Vā 10 70, 21 3, 31 30 32 67 103 44-5 ⁸Br IV 2 19, 4 43-4, 58-67 ⁹M 1 5, 2 13 17 37 Vā 56 7, 61 55, 78, 83 53, 100 33 ff ¹⁰M 53 3-12 and 13 ¹¹Ib 53 65-69 ¹²Ib 75 6, 93 3 and 7, 274 38 280 12 ¹³Ib 58-4, 50, 69 18 ¹⁴Ib 247 1, 5 ¹⁵Ib 290 15 ¹⁶Ib 17 37

Purāṇalaksanam—the ten characteristics of a *Purāṇa*, some speak of five characteristics only, the ten characteristics described.

Bhā XII 7 8-21; Br I 1 38

Purāṇavettā—eligible for *Pārvana śrāddha*, also *Purā-najña*, *Purānavid*

M 16 9, 44 22 57, 2, 60 1 289 9

Purāṇasamlhitā—a reference to the Matsyapurāṇa, superior to all the Śāstras, a road to Dharmā, Artha and Kāma,¹ the last chapter is an appendix dealing with rules as to how the Purāṇa must be worshipped, read or heard. If they disregard the rules they would not only not get the fruits there of, but will be born as dogs, pigs, crows, etc. The *vācaka* must be honoured as Vyāsa and Angirāś,² consists of *ākhyāna*, *upākhyāna*, *gathas* and *kalpaja* (Br P) (Kulakarmas-Va P),³ Reference to Parāśara and Viṣṇu Purāṇa,⁴ follows Vedic tradition.⁵

¹M 290 20, 25, 291 1, 36 ²Ib Ch 292 (whole) ³Br II/34 21, Va 60 21 Vi III 6 16-17 ⁴Ib I 1 26, VI 8 2-3 ⁵Ib VI 8 12

Purāṇasamlhitās—personified came up to see [†]Trivikrama Hari

Bha VIII 21 2

Puranakhyāna—ety of Purāṇa, 'पुराहिअनतीद' this lived before

Br I 1 7, Va 1 8 203

Puras—towns, triangular, round, short or long, condensed, but a square type is celebrated, the chief house (Palace) measuring 800 Kṛṣku

Br I 5 99 7 93 and 105, Va 8 99, 113ff

Purāṇitvam—an incarnation of Śiva

M 1 8, 23 37

Purīṇas (Purāṇas)—a Piśāca gana, big faces, hanging brows, abnormal noses, residents of deserted places

Vā 69 263, 276

Purīndrasena—a son of Mandulaka (Āndhra)

M 273 10

Purimān—a King and son of Gomatīputra and father of Medaśīras

Bhā XII 1 26 7

Purīśabhīru—ā king and son of Talaka and father of Sunandana ruled for 21 years

Bhā XII 1 25 Br III 74 166

Purīsam—faeces, to be discharged at a distance from the house in the S W direction, without touching the head with the hand, other details connected with cleansing follow, he who discards these rules becomes a *mleccha*, *saucā* leads by itself to *mokṣa*

Vā 78 59-67 and 74-5

Purīṣi—produced by Brahmā

Bhā III 12 40

Purīṣyās—Agni's born of Kṛyā and Samanantara

Bhā VI 18 4

Puru (I)—a son of Cāksusa Manu, his race was known as Pauravas, a son of Manu (also Maru) and Naḍvalā

Bhā IV 13 16 III 1 2, 3 17 V 1 13 5

Puru (II)—a son of Vasudeva and Sahadevā

Bhā IX 24 52 53

Puru (III)—a son of Yayāti and Śarmisthā, his anointment by Yayāti on account of his faithfulness to his parents

Br III 6 25, Vā 68 24 93 17, 55-58

Puru (IV)—married Brhatī

Br III 71 255

Purukutsa—a *Ājarsī* and a son of *Māndhātā* and *Bindumati*, An *Angīrasa* and *Mantrakṛt*, married *Narmadā*, father of *Trasadasyu*, went to *Rasātala* where he killed undesirable *Mauneya Gandharvas* on behalf of the *Nagas*, a *Ksetropeta-dviṇa*,² not to marry with the *Angīras* and *Sādasyus*,³ Heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from *Bhṛgu* and the other sages on the banks of the *Narmadā* and narrated it to *Sārasvatā*⁴

¹ Bha IX 6 38, 7 2-3, Br II 32 108, III 10 98, M 12 35 145 102, V₁ IV 2 67, 3 6-16, Vā 93 49, 91 116 ² Br III 63 72, 66, 87 ³ M 196 37 ⁴ V₁ I 2 9, VI 8 45

Puruṇa—the son of *Susānti* and father of *Arka*
Bhā IX 21 31

Puruṇānu—a son of *Susānti*
M 50 3, Vā 99 195

Puruṇit (i)—(*Purajit Br P*) the son of *Aja* and father of *Aristanemi*
Bhā IX 13 22-23

Puruṇit (ii)—a son of *Rucaka*
Bha IX 23 35

Puruṇit (iii)—a son of *Ānaka* and *Kankā*
Bhā IX 24 41

Puruṇit (iv)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Jāmbavatī*
Bhā X 61 11

Puruṇit (v)—a vassal of *Yudhiṣṭhira* who went to *Syamantapañcaka* for the solar eclipse
Bhā X 82 25

Purunda—a *Dānava*
Br III 6 6

Purudvān—the son of Puruvasu (Puruvaśa- Vā P), the best among men, his wife was Bhadrāvati and son Purūdvaḥa,¹ (Father of Janhu by Bhadrāsēnī, the Vīdarbha princess-M P.).

¹Br III 70 47, Vā 95 46 ²M 44 44-5

Purumitra—the son of Anu and father of Amśu, a king.
V₁ IV 12 42-3

Purumīdha—a son of Hasti, childless

Bhā IX 21 21, 30, M 49 43, V₁ IV 19 29

Puruvaśa—a son of Madhu

Va 95 46

Puruvasu—a son of Madhu and father of Purudvān

Br III 70 46

Puruviśruta—a son of Vasudeva and Sahadevā

Bhā IX. 24 53

Purusa (I)—as Virāt, subject of meditation, ety of,¹ the invisible principle,² as dwelling in Hrdākāśa,³ as issuing from the primordial anda (egg),⁴ as yajña,⁵ course of further cosmic evolution from Puruṣa,⁶ first avatār of Para Īśvara and Prakṛti,⁷ avatārs of Purusa,⁸ as Varāha,⁹ His energy,¹⁰ identified with Suparna,¹¹ invoked by cowherds,¹² personated as Kṛṣṇa and Rāma,¹³ celebrated by Akṛūra¹⁴ Śiva according to the Sāṅkhyas,¹⁵ primaeval male from whom the universe was evolved, supposed to be the 25th tatva according to one school and the 26th including Īśvara according to the other,¹⁶ constitutes twenty-five truths,¹⁷ description of,¹⁸

¹Bhā I 3 1, II 1 25 39 Vā 59 76 ²Bhā XI 16 37 22
14 24 4-5 ³Ib II 2 8-13, V₃ 4 44 ⁴Bhā II 5 35-42
⁵Ib II 6 1-27 ⁶Ib II 6 28-31, V₁ I 2 14-15, 60-65 VI 4 16
P 45

⁷Bhā II 6 41 Va 5 20, 29, 32 ⁸Bhā II 6 41-5 ⁹Ib II 7 1, 10 10, Ib III 26 21-22, VI 13 18 ¹⁰Ib XII 4 22
¹¹Ib XII 11 19 ¹²Ib X 6 23 ¹³Ib X 38 15 and 32
¹⁴Ib X 40 (whole) ¹⁵Br II 9 36, 39 ¹⁶M 3 27 8 ¹⁷Ib 60 3, 266 52, 274 62 ¹⁸Va 7 62-7

Purusa (II)—one of the names in the fifth Marut gana

Br III 5 97 Vā 59 76, 67 128, 102 117

Purusa (III)—a dānava, killed by Sampadīśa

Br III 6 16, IV 28 38 and 101

Purusa (IV)—a son of Añjanāvati an elephant

Br III 7 343

Purusapaśu—sacrificed to Bhadrakālī for the sake of children

Bhā V 9 12

Purusamedha—an offence leading to Raksoganabhojana hell, of Hariścandra with Śunaśśepa as *pasu*

Bhā V 26 31 IX 7 21

Purusasūkta—Brahmā praised Hari by this, to be uttered while installing a new image

¹Bhā X 1 20, Br IV 43 12 ²M 265 26

Purusas (I)—a class of people in Krauñcadvīpa

Bhā V 20 22

Purusas (II)—minor officials to be appointed in places according to qualifications

M 215 45

Puruṣārthas—four in number,¹ realised by the study of *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* ²

¹Vi I 18 21 ²Ib VI 8 3

Purusena—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 84

Purusottama (I)—a name of Bhāgavata, of Kṛṣṇa²

¹ Bha VII 4 2 ² Ib X 58 1, V₁ VI 4 42 and 45

Purusottama (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Vimalā and the Pitr̥s,¹ temple of, Kandu offered prayers and got rid of the sin of living with the Apsaras, Pramlocā by the Japa, Brahmapāra

M 13 35, 22 38, V₁ I 15 52, V 17 6 and 33 38 45 78 82

Puruhūta—see Indra

Br III 72 23, M 55 3 3 69 60, 174 3, Va 97 24

Puruhūtā—a Goddess enshrined at Puskara

M 13 30

Puruhotra—a son of Anu and father of Āyu

Bha IX 24 6

Purū—a son of Cāksusa Manu

Br II 36 79 106

Purūḍaha—a son of Purudvān and Bhadravati, married Aiksvākī (a daughter of Ikṣvāku) and had a son, Satva

Br III 70 47, Vā 95 47

Purūmidha—one of the three sons of Hasti

Va 99 166

Purūrata (I)—(Aila) son of Budha and (Sudyumna in female form) Ilā, anointed king of Pratiṣṭhāna (Prayāgā) by Sudyumna when he retired to forest,¹ eager for territory,² having heard of his beauty from Nārada, Ūrasī

desired to marry him, she met the king and offered to be with him under two conditions, that he would undertake to protect the two sheep in her custody, and never to show himself naked except at their sexual-intercourse, agreeing to the conditions he enjoyed her company, going round the earth, and frequenting Caitraratha and other gardens, missing Ūrvasī, Indra asked his Gandharvas to fetch her back, at midnight they stole the sheep, and hearing their noise she induced Purūravas to recover them, the king who was then naked, went as he was and fetched them back, but Ūrvasī seeing him naked left him, mad in love with her he followed her naked begging her to stay on, he found her playing in the Sarasvatī waters with five friends, on an appeal from him she agreed to sleep with him one day every year, but he was all anxious to have her for ever, on her advice he prayed to the Gandharvas who gave him accommodation and an Agnīsthālī, he left it on the way in a forest and went home, meanwhile Tretāyuga had commenced, he went to see his sthālī but found an aśvattha instead, there in order to get at Ūrvasī he cut off a couple of branches (*aranī*) and churned them, fire, Jātavedas came with the three Vedas who all became his sons, by this one Veda became three,³ had six sons Āyu and others by Ūrvasī,⁴ finding she had gone once for all, he repented his action got ashamed of his position as king and devoted himself to Hari, worshipped the Fire which was his son and reached the Gandharva world, the story given as an example of the evils of bad association,⁵ meets Pitrs every New Moon day, a Kṣatriya mantravādīn, ūcārya of Sāmāgas, originator of three sacred fires⁶ of the Ikṣvāku line but originator of the lunar race and a Rājarsi, the Ailas came into prominence in the Tretāyuga and declined in the Kali.⁷ By meditating on the 108 names of the Devī scored success over his enemies,⁸ as a result of *tapas* at the Himālayas in honour of Janārdana, became the lord of the seven Dvīpas, slew Keśī and other Asuras, was offered *ardhūsanam* by Indra going to see him every day, paid more attention to Dharma

and incurred the displeasure of Artha and Kāma, Initiated in *Bharatanāṭya Sāstra*⁹ in Dvijagrāma, became the king of Madradeśa in the Cāksusa Manvantara,¹⁰ served Kūhu and Sinvāli to obtain nectar from the moon for performing rituals to the Pitrs, gained his wish by the blessings of Atri¹¹ and by *tapas* in the Himālayas¹²

¹ Bha IX 1 35, 42, Br III 65 45 6, 66 1 2, 19 22, M 12 15
 Va 1 106, V₁ IV 1 12 and 16 ² Bha XII 3 9 ³ Ib IX
 14 15-49, Va 91 1-52, V₁ IV 6 34-93 ⁴ Bha IX 15 1, 17 1,
 Vā 91 48, Br I 1 89, 2 14 ⁵ Bha XI 26 3 35 ⁶ Br II 28
 1-9, 97, 32 120, 33 9, M 145 115, Va 56 1 22, 91 48 ⁷ M 12
 15, 13 62, 273 52-3, 65 ⁸ Ib 13 62 ⁹ Ib 24 10-33 ¹⁰ Ib
 115 4 7-8, 10-18 ¹¹ Ib 141, 1, 8 20 ¹² Ib chh 116-17, 119,
 120 48

Purūravas (II)—a Visvedeva

Br III 3 31

Purūhūta—a name of Indra, his city is said to have
 a 1000 gates

M 38 15

Purojava (I)—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa

Bha V 20 25

Purojava (II)—a son of Prāna

Bha VI 6 12

Purojava (III)—a son of Anila, a Vasava

M 203 7

.

Purodāśa—the sacrificial offerings to Devas,¹ made of
 burnt flour,² symbol of Trayambaka Rudra³

¹ Br III 67 97, Vā 31 48, 92 92, V₁ IV 9 18 ² M 239
 32 ³ Br II 9 6, 13 146

Purodās—see Purohita¹ Khāndikya's Purodās followed the banished king to the forest²

¹Br III 10 101, IV 9 11, Va 99 37 111 81 ²V₁ VI 6 11

Purodhyānam—sacred to Lalitāpītham

Br IV 44 100

Purovaha—a son of the third Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 80

Purohita—of the Asuras,¹ versed in the Atharvan rites, performed *homa* prior to Rukmini's marriage,² of the king,³ does expiatory ceremonies to ward off evils to the state⁴

¹Bha VII 5 1 ²Ib X 53, 12 ³Br II 29 76, III 26 22, 27 30, Vā 57 70 90 72, 101 81, V₁ V 34 29, VI 6 26 ⁴M 229 12, 230 9-11, 231 9

Pulaka—killed the king Brhadratha and installed his son, Bālaka on the throne

M 271 30, 272 1

Pulastya—a mind-born son of Brahmā born of his ears in Vāruni *yajna*, married Kardama's daughter Havirbhū, father of Agastya (Dhrāgnī in another birth) and Viśravas,¹ a Maharṣi, sage presiding over the month of Madhu,² āsrama of, near Pulaha's,³ requested Parāśara to impart Bhāgavata to Maitreya,⁴ not seen the Supreme Being,⁵ came to Syamantapañcaka to see Kṛṣṇa,⁶ a Devaṛṣi of Dāruvana,⁷ married the twelve daughters of Krodha, whose sons were *Uragas* and *Nagas*,⁸ father of Kubera and Rāvana and appealed to Kārtavīrya Arjuna to release Rāvana,⁹ his sons are the groups of Yakṣas, Rākṣasas, etc. who worship the Barhiṣad manes,¹⁰ praised Śiva, out to destroy Tripuram,¹¹ from the Kṛśa of fire to which Brahmā's śukram was offered,¹² gave Vāmana white cloths¹³

¹Bhā III 12 22 and 24, 24 22, IV 1 36 Br II 32 96 III 1 21 and 45 M 3 6 Vā 25 82, 61 82, 65 42, 94 36, 101 35

49 ²Bhā XII 11 33, M 145 90, Vā 52 2, V₁ II 10 3
³Bhā V 8 30 ⁴Ib III 8 9 ⁵Ib IV 29 43 ⁶Ib X 84 4
⁷Br II 35 92, 27 104, III 1 21, 45 ⁸Ib III 7 171, 8 70, II 35
 92 ⁹Ib III 69 36, M 43 38 ¹⁰Ib 15 1-4 ¹¹Ib 102 19, 126
 3, 133 67. ¹²Ib 171 27, 195 10 ¹³Ib 245 87

Pulastya (II)—created from Udāna,¹ a son of Brahmā and the elder brother of Pulaha;² of the Svāyambhuva epoch,³ married Priti, daughter of Dakṣa,⁴ father of three sons, of whom Dattāli was one,⁵ married to Bhūti,⁶ by his gift Parāśara remembered the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* ⁷

¹Br I 1 117, 5 70, Vā I 138, 3 3 ²Ib 25 82, 36 48
 V₁ I 1 22-3 ³Vā 9 102, 28 22 ⁴Br II 9 18, 24, 55 ⁵Ib
 II 11 26, 13 53, Vā 31 16 ⁶V₁ I 7 5 and 7 ⁷Ib VI 8 50

Pulaha (I)—one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmā, born of his navel, married Kardama's daughter, Gatī and had three sons, born from the Keśa of fire to which Brahmā's śukram was offered, presiding over the month of Mādhava,¹ a Maharsi, his hermitage, sacred to Hari, visited by Balarāma, Bharata spent his last days in it,² had not realised the Supreme Being,³ his descendants became Ājyapa manes,⁴ praised Śiva out to destroy Tripura,⁵ gave aksasūtra to Vāmana,⁶ younger brother of Pulastya, married Sambhūti,⁷ King Ṛsabha spent his last days in his hermitage ⁸

¹Bhā III 12 22, 24, 24 23, IV 1 38, XII 11 34, M 3 7
 171 27, 195 10, 202 7 and 9 ²Bhā VII 14 30 X 79 10, V 7
 8, 8 30, M 145 90, Vā 52 2, V₁ II 10 5 ³Bhā IV 29 43
⁴M 15 21 ⁵Ib 102 19, 126 3 133 67 ⁶Ib 245 87 ⁷V₁ I
 1 23, 7 5 and 7 ⁸Ib II 1 29

Pulaha (II)—created from *vyāna* of Brahmā, out of the Vārūṇi *yajña* with hairs hanging from his body,¹ son of Brahmā;² Prajāpati of the Svāyambhuva period;³ son-in-law of Dakṣa,⁴ wife Ksamā;⁵ father of four sons and a daughter, Pivari ⁶

¹Br I 5 70, II 9 18 and 24, Vā 3 3, 9 102, 61 82 and 84
²Br II 9 55 13 53, Vā 25 82 ³Ib 28 25, 101 35 and 49
⁴Ib 30 48 ⁵Ib 31 16 ⁶Br II 11 30

Pulika—a kingdom on the Himālayas

M 121 44

Pulinda—the son of Bhadraka and father of Ghoṣa of the Śunga dynasty

Bhā XII 1 17

Pulindas—a tribe of Dakṣinapatha formed into a caste by Purañjaya, purified of sin by the worship of Hari,¹ kings of the,² kingdom of the, established by Viśvaphāni;³ elevated to royalty by Viśvasphatika⁴

Bhā XII 1 36, II 4 18, Vā 45 126, 47 48, 98 108, 99 263
and 378 ⁴M 50 76 ³Br II 16 58, III 73 108, 74 191, M
114 48, 121 49 ⁴V₁ IV 24 62

Pulindaka (I)—a son of Antaka, ruled for three years

Br III 74 153 M 272 29

Pulindaka (II)—son of Udanka and father of Ghosavasu

V₁ IV 24 35

Pulindasena—the son of Palelaka and father of Sundara

V₁ IV 24 47

Pulindyas—women of Pulindas

Bhā X 21 17, 83 43

Puleyas—a tribe of the southern country

Va 45 129

Pulomakanyā—at first a Vaiśya by caste, became the queen of Puruhūta by observing the *Kalyāṇavratam*

M 69 60

Puloma (I)—An Asura, a son of Danu,¹ followed Vṛtra in his battle with Indra, fought with Anila or Agni in the Devāsura war,² residing in Rasātalam,³ father of Śaci⁴

¹Bha VI 6 31 VII 2 5 Va 68 7, V₁ I 21 5 ²Bha VI 10 20 and 31, VIII 10 31 ³Br II 20 49, III 6 7 and 24, Vā 50 37 ⁴M 6 20-1

Puloma (II)—a son of Prahatī, the Rākṣasa

Br III 7 91, Va 69 129

Puloma (III)—a son of Gautamīputra, ruled for 28 years

M 273 13

Puloma (IV)—an Andhra King, who ruled for seven years, The period from Mahāpadma to Puloma is 836 years

M 273 15 37

Puloma (V)—name of the lord of the Vidyādharas

Va 38 16

Puloma (VI)—a Mauneya

Va 69 2

Puloma—a daughter of Vaisvānara and a wife of Kaśyapa (Marica), after her, were called Pauloma;

89 Bha VI 6 33 4 Br III 6 25, VI 6 22, Vā 68 23, V₁ I 21

Pulomapiṭṭ—the son of Candrabīri, the last of the Andhras, who ruled for 486 years (456 years Br P)

V₁ IV 24 49 50
P 46

Pulomāri—an Andhra King, who ruled for 7 years

Br III 74 169

Pulomni—the father of Pulomi and father-in-law of Bhrgu, the sage.

Br III 1 75

Pulova—ruled for 7 years, with him are 30 Kings of the Andhra line who ruled for 411 years in all, twelve branches are distinguished among them

Vā 99 357-9

Pulkasa—a commander of Bhanḍa

Br IV 21 79

Pulkasas—are purified of sin by the worship of Hari got released from bondage by hearing the name of Hari once,¹ Rantideva gave the drink which he had for himself, to a certain Pulkasa²

¹ Bha II 4 18, VI 16 44 ² Ib IX 21 10 and 14, XI 29 14

Puskara (I)—see Puskaradvīpa

Bhā V 1 32

Puskara (II)—the son of Sunaksatra and father of Antarikṣa

Bhā IX. 12 12

Puṣkara (III)—a son of Durvārksī and Vṛka

Bhā IX 24 43

Puṣkara (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā. X. 90 34

Puṣkara (v)—a son of Bharata founded Puskarāvati as his capital in Gāndhāra

Br III 63 190, Vā 29 8, 88 189

Puskara (vi)—Kṛṣṇa (black) Parāśara

M 201. 35

Puskara (vii)—a Kingdom watered by the Sitā, fit for śrāddha²

¹Br II 18 45 Vā 33 14, 42 69, 50 119 ²Br III 13 40

Puskaras (i)—clouds of the Paksaja variety

Br II 22 40

Puskaras (ii)—the Brahmana caste of the Krauñcad-vīpa

Vi. II 4 53

Puskaracūda—an elephant at one of the four cardinal points to maintain the balance of the worlds

Bhā V 20 39

Puskarami—a son of Viśālā

Vā. 99. 163

Puskaradīpa—the island twice the Dadhimandoda in size, and surrounded by sea of fresh water named after a huge lotus with golden petal intended to be Brahmā's throne called after the King Puspavāhana of Rathantarakalpa, here is the hill Citrasānu There is only one mountain Mānasottara in the middle of this dvīpa, dividing it into portions East and West On it in the four directions are the cities of gods like Indra On its top rotates the wheel of the Sun's chariot which makes the year of men and the day of gods Vīṭhotra, a son of Priyavrata was the ruler who divided it among his two sons Brahmā is worshipped

here,¹ here people live for 10000 years No caste or Vedas worship banyan tree Kaśyapa performed his Aśvamedha and Vālī defeated Rāvana,² visited by Paraśurāma;³ one of the seven continents of which Savana was the first King His sons Mahāvira and Dhātukī divided it between them⁴

¹Bhā V 1 32, 20 29-33, M 100 4, 123 13, 248 13, Va. 49 101-141 ²Br II 14 14, 19 108-26, 140-1, III 5 7, 7 267 ³Ib III 32 60, 44 22, V₁ II 4 72-86, 92 ⁴Ib II 1 15, 2 5

Puskaraparvata—a hill in Bhāratavarsa felt the influence of Hiranyakaśipu

M 163 88

Puskaram—a place sacred to Hari Sages of Puskara visited Dvārakā,¹ sacred to Indra and Pitrs in the Tretā yuga,² a *tīrtha*, here was Adhisāmakṛṣṇa's sacrifice for three years,³ here Kaśyapa performed the Aśvamedha,⁴ fit for śrāddha⁵

¹Bhā VII 14 30, X 90 28[3], XII 12 60 ²M 13 30 22 62, 106 57, 109 3, 110 1, 180 55, 184 16, 192 11 ³Ib 50 67 ⁴Va 67 53, V₁ VI 8 29 ⁵Vā 77 40, 106 69

Puskaramandiram—abode of Puskara, a wonderful lotus moving at will, gained by Puspavāhana's self denial in his previous birth

M 100 30

Puśkarasvana—a son of Viśvaśā

M 171 49

Puskarākṣa—the son of Srcandra, an able charioteer, used *vāyavyāstram* against Paraśurāma who attacked him with *brahmāstram* and cut him into two with the Paraśu

Br III 40 1

Puślarāruni—a son of Duritaksaya

Bhā IX 21 20

Puskarālatī (I)—the capital of Puskara, son of Bharata

Br III 63 191, Vā 88 190

Puskarālatī (II)—a Goddess enshrined at Prabhāsa

M. 13 43

Puskarārtakas—a group of rain-bearing clouds, born of the wings of the mountains shorn by Indra, description of, rain at the commencement of Pralaya and are instrumental in putting an end to them also

M 125 11-15, Vā 51 37-40

Puskari—the son of Urukṣava and Viśālā, became a Brahmana, and one of the three best maharsis among the Kāvyas

M 49 39

Puskarina—a son of Duruksaya

Vi. IV 19 25

Puskarinī (I)—the queen of Vyusta, and mother of Caksus

Bhā IV 13 14

Puskarinī (II)—the queen of Ulmuka

Bha. IV 13 17

Puskarinī (III)—see Vārūni—daughter of progenitor Virana, wife of Cāksusa

Br II 36 102 Vi. I 13 3

Puskarinī (IV)—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā

M. 190 16

Puskala—a son of Bharata.

Bhā IX 11 12, V₁ IV 4 104

Puskalās (I)—a group of clouds

Br IV 28 63

Puskalas (II)—the Ksatriya caste of Krauñcadvīpa

V₁ II 4 53

Puskalā—R of the Ketumālā continent.

Vā 44 20

Pustī (I)—a daughter of Daksa, and a wife of Dharma gave birth to Smaya (Lābha- Vā P)

Bhā IV 1 49 and 51, Vā 9 49, 59, 10 25, 35, V₁ I 7 23 and 28

Pustī (II)—one of the nine devīs attending on Soma

Br II 26 45, III 65 26, Vā 90 25

Pustī (III)—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 52

Puṣṭi (IV)—a son of Vasudeva and Madirā

Br III 71 172, Vā 96 170

Puṣṭi (V) *Angīras*—a sage of the epoch of the third Sāvāna Manu

Br IV 1 79

Pustī (VI)—a God of the Rohita gana

Br IV 1 86

Puṣṭi (VII)—a Brahmana kalā

Br. IV 35 94

Pusti (VIII)—a Sakti

Br IV 44 71

Pusti (IX)—a Goddess enshrined at Devadāru forest

M 13 47

Pusti (x)—a son of Dhruva

Vā. 62 82

Puspa—the son of Hiranyanābha and father of Dhruva-sandhi

Br III 63 209

Puspaḥa (I)—the aerial car in which Rama flew to Ayodhyā,¹ of Kubera;² constructed by Siva³

¹Bha IX 10 45 ²M. 174 1 7, 191 88 193 10 Va. 41 6-7
³M 130 12

Puspaḥa (II)—the mantapa with 64 pillars

M 270 3, 7

Puspaḥa (III)—a Mt north of the Mahābhadrā;¹ the residence of sages²

¹Va. 36 32, 38 71 ²Ib 39 62

Puspagiri—a Mt in Bhāratavarsa

Br II 16 22, Va 45 92

Puspajā—a R from the Malaya hill

M. 114 30

Puspajāti—a R originating from the Malaya hills

Br II 16 36, Va. 45 105

Puspadanta (I)—attached the Asura followers of Bali

Bha VIII 21 17

Puspadanta (ii)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajani

Br III 7 128

Puspadanta (iii)—the elephant of the *sāma* fold (Brhatsāma) with six tusks, his sons are Tāmraparna and others roaming in groups.

Br III 7 337, Vā 69 221

Puspadanta (iv)—a Kādraveya nāga, a serpent

Vā 69 71

Puspadanta (v)—to be worshipped before the commencement of house and palace building operations

M 253 26, 255 9, 268 15

Puspadantaka—Gayā-silā known as

Va 108 48

Puspadamstra (i)—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 35

Puspadamstra (ii)—a thousand-hooded snake

M 6 40

Puspadvamsa—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 243

Puspabana—the God of love, see Madana

M 154 245

Puspabhadra—a mantapa with 62 pillars

M 270 3, 7

Puspabhadra—a pleasure garden to which went Kardama and Devahūti

Bhā III 23 40

Puspabhadra—R (also *Puspavahā*)—on its banks in the Himālayas Mārkaṇḍeya performed *tapas*

Bhā XII 8 17, 9 10 and 30

Puspamitra (I)—the commander-in-chief of the Mauryan King Bṛhadratha, did away with his master and became King, ruled for six (sixty *Vā P*) years, had eight sons, of whom the first ruled for seven years

Br III 74 150, *Vā* 99 337-8

Puspamitra (II)—a King of the Mahīśas, ruled for six years

Br III 74 187, *Vā* 99 374

Puspamitras—a royal dynasty after the Bāhlikas in the Kingdom of Magadha

Vā IV 24 58

Puspamita—(*Puspamitra*- *Br P*) a Kṣatriya King after the Bāhlikas

Bhā XII 1 34

Pusparanta—a son of Manivara

Vā 69 159

Puspavarsa—Mt in Śālmāhadvīpa

Bhā V 20 10

Puspavahā—a R see *Puspabhadra*

Bhā XII 9 30

Puspavān (I)—the son of Satyahita, and father of Jahu.

Bhā IX 22 7

Puspavān (II)—a Mt in Kuśadvīpa.

Br II 19 55, Vā 49 50 V₁ II 4 41.

Puspavān (III)—same as Drona

M 122 57

Puspavān (IV)—the righteous son of Ṛsabha (Vrsabha-V₁ P) Father of Satyahita

Vā 99 224, V₁ IV 19 82

Puspavāhana—a King of Rathantara Kalpa, Brahmā was pleased at his *tapas* and gave him a golden lotus, after him came the 7th dvīpa, Puskaradvīpa (s v), he got a vehicle of *Puspavāhana* which took him to any place, his wife was Lāvanyavatī, once he met the sage Prācetas and asked him the reason for his wealth etc. He said that in the previous birth he was a hunter and owing to a distressing famine, he could not get anything to eat, so he plucked some lotus flowers and went to the Vaidīśa city for selling them, none offered to buy, soon he heard a musical sound near by, going in that direction he saw a courtesan engaged in *vibhūtidvādasī vratam*, there, he gave all flowers needed for the performance of the vow and did not take gold or food offered in return, he felt no thirst or hunger, and became changed at that sight, for that service he became King and the courtesan Prīti, wife of the Lord of love

M 100 1-32

Puspavāhinī—a R in Bhāratavarṣa felt the prowess of Hiranyakaśipu

M. 163 64

Puspāntesi—a Pravara (Āngiras)

M. 196 14

Puspāyudha—Viṣṇu's wedding present to Kāmeśvara

Br IV 15 19

Puspārṇa—a son of Vatsara, had two queens Prabhā and Doṣā Each of them had three sons

Bha. IV 13 12-13

Puspotkatā—a daughter of Mālyavān and one of the four wives of Viśravas, her sons, Mahodara, Mahāpārśva, (Mahāpāmsu- Va P) Prahasta, and Khara, daughter Kumbhinaśi

Br III 8 39 and 55, Vā. 70 34, 49

Pusya (I)—a nakṣatra in Airāvati vithi

Bha. V 23 6, Va 66 48

Pusya (II)—a son of Hiranvanābha and father of Dhruvasandhi

Bhā. IX. 12 5, Va 88 209, Vī IV 4 103

Pusya (III)—the month sacred to Bhaga, etc.

Bhā. XII. 11 42

Pusyam—a term for Kali-yuga, evils of

M 144 30-48

Pusyamitra—Commander-in-chief of Brhadratha, the Mauryan King, killed his own master and usurped the throne. He was a Sunga and his line was therefore called the Sungas. Father of Agnimitra,¹ ruled for 36 years.²

¹ Bhā XII 1 15 [1], 16 V₁ IV. 24 34 ² M 272 27

Pūtānā (I)—a demoness and a friend of Kamsa, was deputed by him to kill all infants. Once she came to Vraja and changing her form to that of a fascinating lady, entered Nanda's house and began to suckle the baby Kṛṣṇa. He understood the purpose and sucked her life out to the wonderment of the Gopīs and Gopas. Her body was cremated and she reached heaven,¹ to be propitiated at the commencement of building operations of palaces.²

¹ Bhā X 2 1, 6 2-17, 28 and 34-38, 14 35, 26 4, 43 25, Br IV 29 124, III 73 100, V_a 9 97, 98 100, V₁ V 4 1, 5 7-11, 23, 6 23, 15 2, 29 5 ² M 268 29

Pūtana (II)—a daughter of Bali,³ mother of the *bhūtas* and a *graha*.²

¹ Br III 5 43, V_a 67 81 ² Br. III 7. 158 and 161

Pūtānā (III)—a Varna śakti.

Br IV 11 59

Pūtānā (IV)—a Rākṣasī and wife of Bhadrā. Her sons are called Nairṛtas.

Br III 59 12-4

Pūtanās—a class of fearful Rāksasas.

Va 69 190

Pūtanājīvitahara—is Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 24

Pūtanānuga—a Marut gana

M 171 54

Pūtīcaksu—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 89

Pūtīdanta—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 89

Pūtīnasika—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 89

Pūtīmehana—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 89

Pūtyāśya—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 89

Pūyavaha—the name of a hell into which fall those who deal in milk, wine, meat, lākṣa, salt, scents, oils, rasa, sesamum, etc., as also those that fether or deal in hen, cats, pigs, birds, animals and vegetables, astrologers, etc

Br IV 2 148 164 165, Va 101 147, 162, 163, V₁ II 6 4, 18 9

Pūyoda—one of the twenty-eight hells Debauchees associating with unchaste women are subjected to torments here

Bhā V 26 7 and 23

Pūrana (I)—a Kauśika and a sage, a son of Viśvāmītra

Br II 32 118, III 66 69, M 198 115, Va 91 97

Pūrana (II)—a gana of the Pisācas, plumpy and lovers of deserted residences, eyes cast downwards, little in size

Br III 7 381, 397

Pūrikā—the capital of Sīsika

Br III 74 183

Pūru (I)—a son of Cāksusa Manu Loved and blessed by the daughter of Kāla

Bha VIII 5 7, IV 27 20, V₁ III 1 29 M 4 41, Va 62 67, 91

Pūru (II)—the son of Janhu and father of Balāka

Bha IX 15 3

Pūru (III)—a son of Yayāti and Śarmisthā, agreed to exchange his youth for his father's old age for a stipulated period of 1000 years, got back his youth and was anointed king, progenitor of the Paurava vamsa, father of Janamejaya, in his line were Brahmanas, Ksatriyas and the Bharatas, blessed by Yayāti to have good sons, a legal point was raised by the members of the Assembly as to the legality of his succession to the throne when there was the eldest, Yadu, the grandson of Śukra, Yayāti explained that mere birth was no qualification for it was character that counted, the conduct of the eldest son was unsatisfactory and hence the youngest was chosen, this was approved by the Paura

jānapadās,¹ as an obedient son his consecration was accepted by the people though he was young, his kingdom was the territory between the Ganges and the Yamunā; his brothers were the lords of the frontiers² His line ends with Bahratha³

¹Bha. IX 18 33-45, 19 21 and 33, 20 1-2, Vā 1 156, M. 24 54, 65-71, 32 10, 33 25-31, 34 9-13, 15-28, 31, V₁ IV 10 6, 15 6, 30, 18 30 ²M. 35 11, 36 4-5 ³V₁ IV 19 1, 55

Pūrusa—a son of Cāksusa Manu

Bha VIII 5 7

Pūrṇa—a son of Krodhā and a Deva-gandharva

Br III 6 38

Pūrnagiri—the Pītha in the face of the Veda personified

Va. 104 79

Pūrnacandrā—one of the ten Pīthas for images, with two Mekhalas in the middle, gives what he or she desires

M 262 7, 10, 17

Pūrnadarias—a tribe of the North

Vā 45 121

Pūrnabhadra (I)—the sage who blessed Campa with a son, Haryanga

M. 48 98, Vā 99 107

Pūrnabhadra (II)—the Yakṣa whose son was Harikeśa and who was a devotee of Śiva from boyhood, and who hated the cruel habits of the Yakṣas, hence banished the son who went to Benares for penance

M. 180 5-14

Pūrnabhādra (III)—a son of Maniyara

Vā 69 158

Pūrnabhādras—a class of Yaksas

Br III 7 162, IV 33 78

Pūrnāmāsa (I)—born of Dhātri and Anumatī

Bhā VI 18 3

Pūrnāmāsa (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kālindī

Bhā X 61 14

Pūrnāmāsa (III)—a son of Marīci and Sambhūtī
(Sambhūtī-Vā P), wife Sarasvatī

Br II 11 11 Vā 28 9

Pūrnāmāsa (IV)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajanī

Br III 7 130

Pūrnāmāsa (V)—a son of Maniyara

Vā 69 161

Pūrnāśaila—a hill sacred to Lalitā

Br IV 44 94

Pūrnā—a Kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92

Pūrnāmṛta—a Kalā of the moon

Br IV 35 92

Pūrnāmśa—a son of Krodhā and a Deva-gāndharva

Br III 6 38

Pūrṇiman—a son of Marici and Kalā, had two sons Viraja and Visvagā, and a daughter Devakulyā

Bhā IV 1 13-14

Pūrṇima (I)—a śakti on the sodaśa-patrābjā

Br IV 32 12

Pūrṇimā (II)—the meeting of the night at the Full Moon day, here both the Devas and Pitrs see it, ¹ *ety* *

¹ Va 56 39 43 ² M 141 39

Purnimāgatika—one of the Bhārgava gotrakāras

M 195 28

Pūrṇotsanga—the son of Śrī Mallakarni (Sāntakarni-V₁ P) who ruled for 18 years Father of Satakarni

M 273 3, V₁ IV 24 45

* *Pūrṇodarī*—a svara śakti

Br IV 44 55

Pūrya—a Pravara Ṛṣi

M 199 16

Pūrvacitti—a divine damsel sent by Brahmā to serve Agnidhra as his spouse After giving birth to nine sons she went back to Brahmā Apsaras presiding over the month of Pusa

* Bha. V 2 3 5 19-20, XI 16 33, XII 11 42, Br II 23 18, IV 33 19 V₁ II 10 14

Pūrvacī—an Apsaras

Va 69 49, Br III 7 15

Pūrvajau—the first two created, Ṛbhu and Sanat-kumāra, in the Vairāja Yāga they were engaged in yoga dharmas, they had twelve families, all with divine qualities

Va 9 106-10

Pūrvatīthi—a Mantrakāra and an Ātreya

Va 59 104

Pūrvadharmā—constitutes *satyam*, *japam*, *tapas* and *danam*

M 142 58

Pūrvamaraka—a commander of Bhanda,¹ a son of Bhanda²

¹Br IV 21 83 ²Ib IV 26 49

Pūrvasamhitās—Kasyapa, Sāvarṇi, Sāmsapāyana and Sāmkā, constitute the authors of Samhitās

Va 61 58

Pūrvasarasvatī—a R in Bhāratavarṣa, felt the prowess of Hiraṇyakaśipu

M 163 63

Pūrvasāhasam—a kind of punishment for one, who would not return at the promised time the loan taken (See the chapter for other details regarding administration)

M 227 4

Pūrvatīthi—an Ātreya and a sage,¹ a Mantrakṛt and a gotrakāra²

¹Br II 32 114 M 197 8 ²Ib 145 108

Pūrvāsādhā—a *nakṣatra*

Bha V 23 6 XII 2 32

Pusa (I)—the name of the god of a division of the day a *Vasu*

Va. 66 43 106 59 Br III 3 42

Pusa (II)—a son of Aditi, childless Laughed at Śiva enraged at Daksa and was deprived of his teeth

Bha VI 6 39 and 43

Pusa (III)—the name of the sun in the month of Tapas (Magha) ¹ an Āditya ²

¹Bha XII 11 39 Br II 23 12 24 33 ²Ib III 3 63

Pūsa (IV)—the god on the brows of the Vamana *avatār* of the Lord when He showed His true form to Bali,¹ all gods find their places in Him² Worshipped by Dandins³

¹M 246 58 ²Vi I 9 63 ³M 255 12

Pūsa (V)—an Āditya a son of Diti¹ legend says that, during Daksa's sacrifice in a rage Śiva gave a slap to the Sun God when all his teeth fell down² to be worshipped in house-building³ also *Pūsna*

¹Va 66 66 M 6 4 146 20 171 56 ²Ib 253 25 156 7
Vi I 15 30 V 16 7 ³M 268 13

Pusa (VI)—a deity with the sun in the Śarat season

Va. 52 12 Vi II 10 11

Pusana—a god who helped Daksa in his sacrifice was seized by Candisa His teeth were pulled out by Virabhadra for laughing at Śiva enraged at Daksa, when Śiva was reconciled he agreed to eat the offering with the teeth of the sacrificer

Bha. IV 5 17 and 21 6 51 7 4

Pusna—see *Pusa*

Vi. V 16 7

Pūsṇā—a Kalā of the moon *

Br IV 35 92

Prtha—a son of Raucya Manu

Va 100 109

Prthā—a Viramāta, surname of Kuntī (s v) A sister of Vasudeva Became the adopted daughter of the childless Kuntibhōja who was a friend of her father, Śūra She pleased Durvāsa by service and obtained some *mantras* just to test their efficacy, she invoked the Sun-God who was before her She requested him to return But he conferred on her a son, when she was yet a maiden, and went away Afraid of scandals, she abandoned the child in the river and later became the wife of Pāndu,¹ gave birth to three famous sons, all devaputras and equal to Indra Yudhishthira from Dharma, Bhīma from Māruta, and Arjuna from Indra²

¹ Bha I 8 3 17 44, 13 3, 15 33, III 1 39 40, IX 24 30 36, 49 1, 58 7, 71 39, Br III 71 150-51 V₁ IV 14 31-4 ² M 46 4 7 9, Vā 96 149 153, 99 243, V₁ IV 14 35 6

Prthvī (I)—adopted as daughter by the first king, Prthu, mother of all creatures, of different janapadas cities castes, mountains, rivers, etc,¹ 50 (100½ crores-M P) crores of yojanas in extent, its *bādhavistāra* begins with *yojanāgra* which is one crore in every direction from Meru in the middle, three crores of yojanas in all the four directions, the inside circumference of the earth, the Paryāsa equal to the extent of the *nakṣatra mandalam*,² comprising seven islands and being tributary to the sons of Svāyam-bhuva Manu³

¹ M 10 1 35 V₁ 42 78 81 50 2-4 63 3-4 74 30 ² Ib 124 ³ 12 Vā 50 68 75 ⁴ M 166 6 258 11 Vā 33 15

Prthvī (II)—various essences extracted from, by different classes of beings, following Prthu's example,¹ also

Dharā, first milked by Brahmā, in the Vaivasvata epoch, Prthu milked her²

¹Bhā IV 18 13-27 ²Br II 20 1-4, 21 12, 37 3, 12-20, III 3 34, 5 79, IV 2 11 and 18

Prthuvīpadma—otherwise known as Lokapadma of which Meru forms the tendril, from this lotus came the four-faced Brahmā, the earth, lotus shaped

Va 34 37, 44 41 86

Prthu (1)—(Vanya) the son got out of Vena by the churning of his right arm by the sages to save him from falling into hell is considered the ninth incarnation of Hari. The first king who introduced agriculture¹ Panegyrised by the Gandharvas, and Siddhas playing on different musical instruments. For his coronation, presents came from Indra, Brahmā, Yama, Rudra and other gods, praised by Sūta, Māgadha and Bandin. Though these were discouraged, yet they continued to praise him for his righteous administrative policy. His sway extended to the Udaya hills²

Due to scarcity of supply, people complained of hunger, when Prthu aimed his arrow and threatened to vanquish her. The earth let herself be milked. With Svāyambhuva Manu for the calf and his own palms as pail, he milked the essence of all plants. This was followed by the sages, gods, asuras and others. Hilly tracts were levelled, and different kinds of villages, cities and towns were organised for the first time³

Consecrated himself to perform one hundred aśvamedhas on the Sarasvatī. When 99 were over, jealous Indra ran away with the sacrificial horse. Advised by Atri, the king's son pursued him as the kite did Rāvana and recovering the animal, earned the title Vijitāsva. Again Indra stole the horse, and Vijitāsva pursued him and recovered it. Prthu saw marks of sin on the part of Indra behaving like

a miscreant and aimed his 'arrow at him Persuaded by Brahmā, he controlled his rage and became friendly to Indra On advice from Viṣṇu, he cast off his enmity to Indra and embraced him Asked of the Lord to be ever devoted to him⁴

On his return to the capital, the citizens accorded him a welcome Made the middle country between Gangā and Yamunā his home Advised his subjects, who praised him to conduct themselves righteously Was visited by Sanatkumāra with three other sages who taught him *ātmagānāna*⁵ His queen Arcis gave birth to five sons, all rising to his ideal He followed the path of the Lokapālas, and his fame as of Somarāja reached the ears of women as that of Rāma the ears of the virtuous⁶ Finding himself aged, he entrusted the kingdom to his sons and left with his queen to the forest Launched on a course of severe penance until his last breath went out of his body In the funeral pyre which the queen lighted for her husband's cremation, she threw herself and ascended to heaven, praised by the wives of the gods⁷ Thus Prthu, the lord of seven dvīpas, still thirsting to have more territory, renounced his kingdom and sought refuge with Hari⁸ A Mantrakṛt of the Cāksusa Manu line The first Kṣatriya to be a Rāja By him the earth became known as Prthivī⁹

His accession was the occasion of a *pratisarga* when rulers were appointed over several classes of beings, got the grace of Viṣṇu and milked the cow-earth, got grains and eatables and made the earth flow with milk and honey, there was no need for the application of the Arthasāstra maxims, he levelled the ground from Cape Comorin to the Himālayas and cleared the forests,¹⁰ made it safe and secure, made the 16 gifts¹¹

⁴ Bhā II 7 9, III 1 22 IV 13 20, I 3 14 M 4 44, 8 2 12
 VA. 62 126-182, ch 63, V I 13 39 ⁵ Bhā IV chh 15-16 (whole)
⁶ Ib IV, chh 17, 18 (whole) V I 13 9, 40-43 ⁷ Ib IV 19 (whole).
 20 1-31 ⁸ Ib IV 20 38, 21 (whole), 22 1-48 ⁹ Ib IV 22 53
 63 ¹⁰ Ib IV 23 (whole) ¹¹ Ib VIII 19 23, XII 3 9, X. 60 41
¹² Br., II 26 83 ¹³ M 10 10-35 ¹⁴ Ib 274 12

Prthu (II)—a son of Tāmasa Manu,¹ a Kasyapa and a Mantrakṛt²

Bhā VIII 1 27, Va 62 41-71, Vi III 1 18 ²Br II 36 47, M 9 15, 145 100, Va. 59 97

Prthu (III)—the son of Anenas and father of Viśva-randhī (Viśvagandhī ?) (Viśtarāśva-Vi P)

Bha IX. 6 20, Br III 63 26, Vi IV 2 35

Prthu (IV)—a son of Rucaka

Bha IX. 23 30

Prthu (v)—a son of Citraratha, of the Vṛṣṇu tribe stationed by Kṛṣṇa to defend the northern gate of Mathurā, was on the right detachment of Kṛṣṇa's army, got killed in the Yadava contest at Prabhāsa²

¹Bha IX 24 18 A 50 20 [3] [50 (v) 12] ²Vi V, 37 46

Prthu (VI)—the son of Aninas and father of Prsa dasva

Va 88 25

Prthu (VII)—the son of Vibhu

Br II 14 67 Va 33 57

Prthu (VIII)—a son of Supratika the elephant

Br III 7 341

Prthu (IX)—a son of Śivadatta

Br III 35 12

Prthu (x)—a son of Citraka

Br III 71 114, Vā 96 113, Vi IV 14 11

Prthu (XI)—a son of Suyodhana.

M. 12 29

Prthu (xii)—a son of Aśvinī and Akrūra

M 45 32

Prthu (xiii)—a son of Pāra

M 49 55

Prthu (xiv)—a son of Purujānu

M 50 2

Prthu (xv)—the Sūta sprang from the sacrifice of a Mantrakṛt²

¹Va 1 33-4 ²Ib 59 97

Prthu (xvi)—Father of Antardhī (Antardhāna) and Vādī

Va 70 21, V₁ I 13 93, 14 1 22 1

Prthu (xvii)—the son of Vībhu

V₁ II 1 38

Prthu (xviii)—a son of Parāvṛt

V₁ IV 12 11

Prthu (xix)—the son of Supāra and father of Sukṛti

V₁ IV 19 42

Prthuka (i)—fried grains taken by Kucela to Kṛṣṇa as present

Bha X 80 14, 81 5-9, 35

Prthuka (ii)—his father, Nīla of Pāñcala, was slain by Ugrāyudha

M. 49, 77

Prthukas—a group of gods in the Cāksusa epoch (6th epoch); eight in number: Ājista, Śākyana, Vānaprsta, Śānkara, Satyadhrisnu, Visnu, Vijaya and Ajita.

Br. II. 36 66, 74; Vā. 62. 57, 62. Vi III 1. 27.

Prthukarman—a son of Śaśabindu.

Br. III. 70. 22. Vi. IV. 12. 6.

Prthukīrti—a son of Śaśabindu (grandson ? M.P.).

Br. III. 70. 22; M 44. 21; Vā. 95. 22; Vi. IV 12. 6.

Prthujaya—a son of Śaśabindu.

Vi IV. 12. 6.

Prthutama—the son of Prthuśravas and father of Uśanas.

Vi VI. 12. 7-8.

Prthudarbha—a son of Śibi.

M 48. 19.

Prthudāna—a son of Śaśabindu.

Vi IV. 12. 6.

Prthudharma (I)—a son of Śaśabindu.

Vā 95. 21.

Prthudharma (II)—a grandson of Śaśabindu.

M. 44 21.

Prthumāna—a grandson of Śaśabindu.

M. 44. 21.

Prthumjaya—a son of Śaśabindu. (grandson ? M.P.).

Br. III. 70. 22; M. 44. 21; Vā. 95 21.

Prthumdātā—a son of Śasabindu

Va 95 22

Prthuyasas—a son of Sasabindu (grandson ? *MP*)

Br III 70 22 M 44 21 Va 95 21, V₁ IV 12 6

Prthurasmi—a son of Varatrīna (*Varūtrīna Va P*)

Br III 1 79 Va 65 79

Prthurukma—a son of Rukmakavaca followed his brother and King Rukmesu,¹ was dependent on the King who exiled Jyāmagha,² appointed to help his brother in his administration³

¹Br III 70 29 ²Va 95 28 ³M 44 28 9

Prthurdāna—a son of Śasabindu

Br III 70 22

Prthulākṣa—the son of Caturanga, and father of Brhadratha and two other sons (Read *tatsutas* with B)¹ father of Campa²

¹Bha IX 23 10 11, M 48 96 ²V₁ IV 18 19 20

Prthulāśva—a son of Caturanga

Va 99 105

Prthusravas (I)—a son of Śasabindu and father of Dharma (*Prthutama V₁ P*),¹ (grandson ? *MP*)²

¹Bha IX 23 33, Br III 70 22 Va 95 21, V₁ IV 12 6 7
²M 44 22

Prthuśravas (II)—a son of the first Sūvarṇa Manu (*Dakṣasāvarṇi V₁ P*)

Br IV. I 65, V₁ III 2 24

Prthusena (I)—a son of Vibhu and Ratī, married Ākūti, and had a son Nakta.

Bha. V. 15 6.

Prthusena (II)—a son of Pāra (Rucirāśva, *Bhā.* and *M.P.*),¹ According to *Viṣṇu Purāṇa*—son of Rucirāśva and father of Pāra.²

¹ *Bhā.* IX. 21 24, M. 49 51. ² *V.* IV. 19 37

Prthusābhvās—the six important sons of Saśabindu Prthuśravas, Prthuyaśas, Prthudharma, Prthumjaya, Prthukirti and Prthumdātā.

Vā 95. 21-2.

Prthusena—a son of Vrsasena.

M. 48 102.

Prtūdakam—a tirtha sacred to the Pitr̥s,¹ visited by Balarāma.²

¹ M. 22. 52. ² *Bhā.* X. 78. 19.

Prthvī (I)—first milked by Brahmā, Calf Vāyu, In Svāyambhuvamanvantara by Agnidhara—Calf Svāyambhuva. In Svārocisa by Cautra—Calf Svārocisa Manu. In Uttama by Devabhuja—Calf Uttama Manu. In Tāmasa by Bālabandhu—Calf Tāmasa Manu. In Cārisnava by Purāṇa—Calf Carisnava Manu. In Cāksusa by Purāṇa—Calf Cāksusa Manu. In Vaivasvata by Vainya—Calf Soma.

Vā. 63 12-19.

Prthvī (II)—the first seven *Vātashandas*, also known as *Āhava*

Vā 67 114

Prthvītalasambhūta—born of Arundhati and Dharma

M 5 19

Prthvīdhara—to be worshipped in house-building

M 253 30, 39, 268 23

Prsnī—the son of Mādhri's son, Yudhājit, had two sons Śvaphalka and Citraka

Va 96 101

Prsnigarbha—a manifestation of Hari born of Prsnī and Sutapas during the Svāyambhuva epoch

Bha X 3 41

Prśnijas—a class of gods doing śrāddha

Br III 10 109, Va 73 61

Prsnimedhas—a god of Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 59

Prsnī (I)—the wife of Savitā, and mother of Sāvitrī Vyāhrti and others

Bhā VI 18 1

Prsnī (II)—Devakī in the epoch of Svāyambhuva Manu Married Sutapas the progenitor was engaged in *tapas* with her husband for 12000 divine years To them was born Hari by name Prsnigarbha

Bha X 3 32-41, 6 25

Prṣa—Indra of the XI epoch of Manu

Vi III 2 50 1

Pr̥ṣata—the last son of Somaka Ajamidha and father of Drupada.

Bhā. IX. 22. 2; Vā. 99. 192; Vt. IV. 19. 73.

Pr̥ṣadarbha—a son of Śibi.

Vt. IV. 18. 10.

Pr̥ṣadaśva (I)—A son of Virūpa, and father of Rathitara;¹ a Mantrakṛt.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 6. 1; Br. III. 63. 6; Vā. 88. 6; Vt. IV. 2. 8-9. ² M. 145. 103.

Pr̥ṣadaśva (II)—the son of Pṛthu and father of Āndhra;¹ a Mantrakṛt and of the Angirasa branch.²

¹ Vā. 88. 26. ² Ib. 69. 100.

Pr̥ṣadaśva (III)—the son of Anarāya and father of Haryaśva.

Vt. IV. 3. 18.

Pr̥ṣadājya—a mixture of ghee and curds as a sacrificial offering.

Br. IV. 1. 98; Vā. 100. 103.

Pr̥ṣadhra (I)—a son of Vaivasvata Manu. Being appointed by his teacher to be in charge of cattle he attended to it zealously. During nights he kept awake in *vīrāsana* posture. On a dark rainy night a tiger entered the stall and caught hold of a cow, when the other cows ran pell-mell. At this the prince drew the sword, and in the darkness he cut off the head of a cow and the ear of the tiger. Next morning he reported the sad news to the preceptor, who cursed him to become a *śūdra*. He however continued to live a life of celibacy, and detachment to things mundane, ever contemplating on Hari. He reached *Brahmā* by entering the forest-fire in the course of his wanderings.

Bhā. VIII. 13. 3; IX. 1. 12; 2. 3-14; Br. III. 60. 3; M. 11. 41; 12. 25; Vā. 64. 30; 86. 1; Vt. III. 1. 34; IV. 1. 7, 17.

Prsadhra (११)—a son of Svāyambhuva Manu,¹ killed his preceptor Cyavana's cow and was cursed to become a Śūdra²

¹Br II 38 31, Va 85 4, 86 1 ²Br III 61 1

Prsabha—one of the seven seers of the Svārocisa epoch

V₁ III 1 11

Prsta—one of the ten branches of the Sukarmāna clan of Devas

Br IV 1 88 Va 100 92

Prsti—a daughter of Marici and Sambhūti

Va 28 9

Pesaskṛta—one of the two blind citizens of the city of Puranjana, aiding the Purusa in his work, allegorically feet

Bha IV 25 54, 29 15

Pesanam—Pindas or rice balls to be offered thrice for Pitrs and once for gods

Va 75 20

Pingalayani—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 25

Paṇḍa—a pupil of Jatūkarnya

Bhā XII 6 58

Pantamahatīrtha—in the Narmadā

M 194 45

Pantamaham cakram—a weapon of war.

¶1 162 20

Paṭṛitanu—of Prājāpati, gave rise to sages and men, the latter with *rajas*

Vā 9, 16

Paippala—a Pravara Ṛṣi

M 199 18, 200 15

Paula (I)—a pupil of Vyāsa, Parāśarya and in charge of the Ṛg Veda,¹ was taught *Bahvrca* (Ṛg Veda) He taught it to Indrapramati and to Bāskala;² was invited for the Rāja-sūya of Yudhisthira³ A Srutarsi⁴ He took the flating Ṛks and classified them into two parts each of which was given to two disciples, Indrapramati and Bāskala⁵

¹Bha I 4 21, Va 60 13 V₁ III 4 8 ²Bha XII 6 36, 52
and 54 V₁ III 4 16 ³Bha X 74 8 ⁴Br II 33 2, 34 13
⁵Va 60 19, 24-25

Paula (II)—a disciple of Parāśara

Bha IX. 22 22

Paula (III)—a pupil of Rathitara

Br II 35 4

Paula (IV)—a Bhārgava gotrakṛt

M 195 18, 196 18

Paulamaulī—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 6

Paulāṇa—one of the five pupils of Vyāsa

Va 108. 42

Paśāca-viāha—one of the eight forms of marriage

V₁ III 10 24

Potā—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for a *yajña*, created from the belly of Nārāyaṇa

M 167 9

Potrinī (I)—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 17 14 and 19

Potrinī (II)—(Dandanāyikā) on the first parva of the Kīrī cakraratha,¹ just in front of her lay the lion—Candoscanda with four hands and three eyes, wearing śūla, khadga and pāśa²

¹ Br IV 20 5 ² Ib IV 24 31 ff, 28 48

Potrimukhīdevī—a name of Lalitā, also Potrinī

Br IV 17 6 14

Potriyam—Agni, or Havyavāhana, known as

Vā 29 27

Posta—an Amitābha god

Br IV 1 17

Paudava—an Ekārseya

M 200 6

Paudras—a Janapada

Va 99 385

Paundarīka—a sacrifice whose fruits are attained by going round Amarakantaka

* M 188 93

Paundra (I)—the kingdom named after the people

M 163 73

Paundra (II)—a son of Bali, after whom came the name of the kingdom

V₁ IV 18 13-14

Paundraka (I)—(also Paundra) King of Kāśī, son of Vasudeva, and Sutanu, daughter of Kāśīrāja. When he became king, he asserted that he was the real Vāsudeva, and married Devakī the youngest sister of Kamsa. Besieged Dvārakā during Kṛṣṇa's absence at night, and being put to defeat by Balarāma and Sātyaki, went back to his capital. Sent a messenger to Kṛṣṇa saying that he was the real Vāsudeva and that Kṛṣṇa was either to give up the title or offer battle. Kṛṣṇa invaded Kāśī and killed him and his allies,¹ was stationed by Jarāsandha during the siege of Mathurā on its southern gate, and also during the siege of Gomanta on the southern gate. Arrived at Kundina.² Father of Sudakṣinā.³ Attained mokṣa by hatred of Hari.⁴

¹ Bhā X. 66 [1-12], 1-23 27 V₁ V 26 7, 34, 4-28 ² Ib X 50 11 [4] and [9], 53 17 ³ Ib X 78 5 ⁴ Ib II 7 34, X 37 19, XI 5 48, Br IV 29 122

Paundraka (II)—a son of third Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 81 Vā 100 84

Paundravardhana—a kṣetra sacred to Lalitā

Br IV 44 93 Vā 104 79

Pautri—a Putrikāputri of Atri

M 197 10

Paunikas—a Dakṣinātya deśa

Vā 45 127

Paura (I)—a son of Prthusena

M 49 52

Paura (II)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Paura (III)—a kingdom after Prthudarbha, son of Śibi

M 48 20

Paurakutsa—an Āngirasa and Mantrakṛt

Br II 32 102

Paura-Jānapadas—citizens and people of country parts agreed to Puru's coronation by Yayāti in preference to his elders on account of his discipline,¹ of Ayodhyā,² in the royal sabhā of Sagara;³ abandoned Lohagandhī Janamejaya for bad conduct⁴

¹ M 34 28 ² Br III 49 16 ³ Ib III 55 23 ⁴ Ib III 68 23 Vā 93 23

Pauras (I)—treated with respect by Prthu,¹ were provided with seats in Mallaranga,² also Paurajanas³

¹ Bhā IV 17 2, 21 6 ² Ib X 36 24 ³ Br III 51 34 and 36

Pauras (II)—a Parāśara clan

Br III 8 95

Paurava—a Rājarsi

Va 32 39

Pauravavamśa—the line beginning with Puru, son of Yayāti

M 24 70, 34 31, ch 49 (whole)

Pauravī—a queen of Yudhiṣṭhira, and mother of Devaka

Bhā IX 22 30

Pauravī (11)—one of Vasudeva's wives, and mother of Subhadrā and eleven sons¹ A daughter of Vālmiki and sister of Bāhlika²

¹Bha IX 24 45 and 47 ²Br III 71 161, 163, M 46 11, Vā 96 160-61, V₁ IV 15 18

Paurāṇika (*Purāṇajña*)—is Sūta, ancient Purāṇa-teller,¹ on Māndhātā and Hariścandra;² alias Vamśavittama³

¹Br III 8 83, M 114 3, Vā 45 71, 70 76, 88 67, 114, 168, 101 72 ²Br III 63 69, 113 ³Ib III 63 168

Paurikas—a southern country

Br II 16 58

Paurukutsa—a Mantrakṛt and of the Āngirasa branch

Vā 59 99

Paurukutsā(ī)—wife of Gādhi,¹ gave birth to Viśvā-mitra taking the caru of Ṛcika intended for her daughter Satyavati²

¹Vā 91 66-7 ²Br III 66 36

Paurusam—see Utthānam

M 221 2

Paurusamjñanam—the fourth Purusārtha, the other three being *Dharma*, *Artha* and *Kāma*

Vā 67 12

Paurusam sūktam—Purusa sūkta of the Ṛg Veda to be recited before digging a tank (See Purusa Sūkta, s v)

M 58 34 36

Paurusi—Sātviki.

Vā 66 104

Pauruseya (I)—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Śukra and Śuci¹ with the sun in the summer

¹ Bha XII 11 35, Br II 23 6 ² Vā 52 8, V₁ II 10 7

Pauruseya (II)—one of the sons of Yātudhāna, had five sons, all man-eating ones, Krūra, Vikṛta, etc

Br III 7 89, 93-4

Pauruseya (III)—a Piśāca.

Vā 69 127

Paurodhasam—‘not a profession to be coveted’, was the remark of Viśvarūpa to the gods, who requested him to be their ācārya, (see Purohita).

Bhā VI 7 35-36

Paurohityam—the office of Purohita, Brhaspati for the Devas and Sukra for the Asuras, the low status of, as viewed by Sarmisthā, the daughter of Vrsaparvana

M 25 9, 27 9-11

Paurṇamāsa (I)—son of Sṛiśāntakarna, and father of Lambodara

Bhā XII 1 23-24

Paurṇamāsa (II)—the Full Moon day (See also Paurṇamāsi)

¹ Br II 23 63, V₁ I 20 38

Paurṇamāsa (III)—a Jayadeva, a Mantraśarira and a son of Brahmā,¹ his amṛta was drunk by 33 crores of gods²

¹ Br II 23 66, Vā 66 6, 67 5 ² Br III 3 6

Paurṇamāsa (iv)—the son of Marīci and Sambhūti
Father of Virāja and Parvata.

V₁ I 10 6

Paurṇamāsās—Trayārseyaś, no marriage alliance with
Pārana an Agastya

M 202 4

Paurṇamāsī (i)—the Devī of the 27th Kalpa became a
twin

Va 21 62, 68

Paurṇamāsī (ii)—the Full Moon day, the Moon has a
full white mandala by the *apṛāyita* of the sun,¹ at the end
of the Kṛṣṇa and Sukla pakṣas²

¹ Va 50 200, 52 59, V₁ II 8 80 ² Va 56 30, 36

Paulastya (i)—a name of Rāvana

Br III 63 196, Va 88 195

Paulastya (ii)—a Ṛṣi

Va 61 84, 62 42, 53

Paulastya (iii)—a Deva in the 11th antaṁ

Vā 62 17

Paulastya (iv)—one of the seven sages

Vā 100 83, 97, 106, 116

Paulastyaś (i)—a Devagana, one of the Nisācara Rāk-
saśa clans,¹ of Agastya family.²

¹ Br III 1 50, 7 162, 8 57 and 62 ² M. 202 2

Paulastyas (॥)—a Rāksasa clan,¹ sons of Dānāgni and Sujamghī²

¹ Vā 69 195 ² Br II 11 29

Paulaha—a Prajāpati,¹ father of the Pitrs, Agnisvāttas¹

¹ Vā 62 17 and 42 ² Ib 70 64, 73 25

Paulaha-Agnitejas—one of the seven sages of the 11th antam,¹ a Taposayāna,² a Tatvadarsi³

¹ Vā 100 83 ² Ib 100 97 ³ Ib 100 107

Paulas—a hundred in number

Br III 74 268, Vā 99, 455

Pauli—an Ekārseya

M 200 6

Paulikāyani—an Ārseya Pravara (Angiras).

M 196 22

Pauleyas—a western country

Br II 16 60

Pauloma—an Asura, who got exhausted in Amṛta-mathana

Bha VIII 7 14

Paulomas—a class of Asuras, who took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra, and fought with Viśvedevās,¹ sons of Mārīca, a Dānava,² and of Pulomā

¹ Bha VIII 10 22 and 34 ² M 6 23 Vā I 21 9

Paulomā (ī)—a daughter of Puloma and wife of Bhrgu the sage,¹ mother of twelve sons, Bhrgus, Gods, their younger brothers Viprās,² son Prcetāscyavana or Cyavana having aborted in the eighth month attacked by a Rāksasa³

¹ Br III 1 75, Va 65 73 ² M 195 14 ³ Br III 1 91

Paulomī—a name of Indrāni

Bhā VI 18 6, V₁ V 30 49

Pausa—a month On the *Ekādaśī* day is to be performed Manvantarādī śrāddha, on the *astamī* Sambhu is to be worshipped

M 17 7, 56 2, 60 35

Pausājyūti—an Arseya Pravara (Angiras)

M 196 7

Pauskara—the blue colour, of Viṣṇu (*Prādurbhāva*)

M 171 64 and 70

Paustikam—the Mantras of the Atharvavedins recited in tank ritual

M 24 46, 58 37

Pausnyāyanas—Ārseya Pravaras (Bhārgavas)

M 195 38

Pausyañjī (I)—one of the two best Sāmagas

Va 61 48

Pausyañjī (II) — (*Pauspinjī-V₁ P*) a disciple of Sukarma among the disciples of the North given by Indra, taught the five hundred Samhitas, Langākṣi and Mangalī were some of his disciples,¹ a Srutarṣi and the chief among the Sāmagas,² his disciples,³ Udīcya Samagas

¹ Bhā XII 6 77 and 79, Vā 61 33 ² Br II 33 7, III 63
207 ³ Va 61 36, V₁ IV 6 4

Prakataśaktis—(see *Mudrā devīs*) a group of Saktis

Br IV 19 15

Prakāsaka—a son of Raivata Manu

M 9 21

Prakundakas—a Piśāca gana

Va 69 263

Prakṛti (I)—Matter as opposed to Purusa; could be conquered by one's *yogabala*,¹ has the three gunas—*sāta*, *rajas* and *tamas*² Eight kinds of,³ the seven principles leading to pralaya,⁴ also known as *pradhāna* and *avyakta*, makes and unmakes the universe, created by the unborn *Īśvara*,⁵ is *yoganidrā*⁶

¹Bhā I 8 18 III 5 46, Br II 19 173 195-7, III 42 47, 43 3

²Bhā VII 1 7 ³Ib VII 7 22, XI 22 18-24 ⁴Ib XII 4 5

Br IV 2 231, 6 6, 15 7, 43 76 ⁵M 3 14, 154 356, V 1 2 19

⁶Ib V 2 7, VI 4 34 5

Prakṛti (II)—the subjects of a king, Prthu treated them with respect,¹ acquiesced in selecting Pūru and also Dyumatsena²

¹Bhā IV 17 2, Br III 49 17, M 34 26, 226 6, 240 11

²Ib 36 5 214 16

Prakṛtis (I)—seven kinds, which support the monarch

Bhā VI 14 17-18

Prakṛtis (II)—usually eight, the eight places of gods from Brahmā to Piśāca, eight-fold *nīśvarya*, the eight *rūpas* etc¹ regarded as truth and their opposite as false²

¹Br IV 3 27 to 73 ²Ib IV 3 85

Prakṛtis (III)—seven *avyakta*, waters, *tejas*, *vāyu*, *ākāśa*, *bhūtādi* and *mahat* enter gradually and bring about *Pratyāhara*;¹ also eight kinds.²

¹ Vā. 102. 26; 49. 185. ² Ib. 102. 95.

Prakṛtiprasūti—Brahmam, the first *Pravṛtti* of *Īśvara*.

Vā. 3. 9; 61. III.

Prakriyārthapāda—(also *Prakriyāpāda*) the first part of the *Purāṇa*,¹ contains the contents of the *Purāṇa*;² is of 4000 ślokas and represents the *Kṛtayugam*.³

¹ Br. I. 1. 38; IV. 4. 43; Vā. 7. 1. ² Ib. 4. 13; 103. 44. ³ Ib. 32. 59.

Praghasa—an Asura follower of Bali.

M. 245. 32.

Praghāsa—a god of the *Lekha* group.

Br. II. 36. 75.

Praghosa—a son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Mādri* (*Lakṣmanā*).

Bhā. X. 61. 15.

Pracandā—a goddess enshrined at *Chāgalāṇḍa*.

M. 13. 43.

Pracinvān—the son of *Janamejaya* and father of *Pravira*.

Vl. IV. 19. 1.

Pracetas (I)—the son of *Durdama*; had a hundred sons who went to the North as lords of the *Mlecchas*.¹ Father of *Śatadharma*.²

¹ Bhā. IX. 23. 15-16; Br. III. 74. 11-12; Vā. 99. 11. ² Vl. IV. 17. 4-5.

Pracetas (II) (*Prasanti*) a name of Śanti Agni
Br II 12 29, Va 29 27

Pracetas (III)—a Mantrakṛt, see Cyavana
Br II 32 104 III 1 92, Va 65 54, 88

Pracetas (IV)—a Pārāvata god
Br II 36 13 Va 62 12

Pracetas (v)—a god of Prasūta group
Br II 36 70

Pracetas (vi)—a god of the Lekha group
Br II 36 75

Pracetas (vii)—one of the Mind-born sons of Brahmā
a Mantrakṛt

M 3 7, 102 19, 145 98 Va 59 96

Pracetas (viii)—the son of Vidusa, had 100 sons all
chieftains of the *Mleccha* countries of the northern regions

M 48 8-9

Pracetas (ix)—the father of the Yakṣas
Va. 69 11

Pracetasa—a Prajesvara
Br III 1 54

Pracetāsas (also *Pracetas*)—the collective name of the
ten sons of Prācinabarhiṣa and Sīmudrī, commanded by
their father they engaged themselves in penance in the

Paramampadam, Omkāram, Aksaram, Brahmā and three varnas,² Pranavātmaka is Brahmā,³ is Rudra⁴

¹M 85 6 Vā 20 38 ²Ib 32 1 ³Ib 24 51 ⁴Br II 13 137

Pranavāvastithas—Bhūha, Bhuva, and Sva

Va 61 108

Pranala (also *Pranālaka*)—the water-vent on the Pitha of an image, facing the North

M 262, 5 and 16

Pranīta—a Marīci god

Br IV 1 58

Pratakvānya—an Agni named Nabha

Br II 12 23

Pratapana—a hell

Br IV 33 61

Pratardana (I)—see Dyumat

Bhā IX 17 6

Pratardana (II)—a son of Divodāsa, father of Vatsa and Garga,¹ earned the title, Śatrujit by destroying the line of Bhadrāśrenīya, known as Vatsa, so called by his father out of love, and as Ṛtadhvaja by being truthful. For possessing a horse by name Kuvalāyaśva, he came to be known by that name. Alarka was the son of

Prajāpatigiri—a Mt. felt the prowess of Hiranyakaśipu's arms.

M. 163. 88.

Prajāsambhavana—Svāyambhuva came out of him
Vā. 21. 60.

Prajāhetava—the Saptarṣis as Dūrāgnihotras
Vā. 61. 100.

Prajeśvara—the son of Bhimaratha¹ was a Divodāsa. Lord of Vāranāsi; Kṣemaka ruined the city and Nikumbha cursed it to be desolate when the king established himself at Gomati; killed the 100 sons of Bhadrasena and took his kingdom leaving Durmada a son of Bhadrasena to escape as a baby;² father of Pratardhana by Dṛsadvatī, his wife Suyāśā had no son in spite of her worship at Nikumbha's temple²

¹ Br. III. 67. 26 ² Ib. III. 67. 47-67

Prajyoti—an Amitābha god of the Svārocīsa epoch
Br. II. 36. 53

Prajvāra—the brother of Bhaya. Lord of the Yavanas. consumed the city of Purañjana to flames, allegorically the 40 forms of fever.

Bhā. IV. 37. 30, 28. 11, 29. 23

Prajāti—a Yāmadeva

Va 31 6

Prajādarpa—a Madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 16

Prajāni—the father of Khanitra

Vā 86 4

Prajāpati (I)—a title of honour earned by Manu and the mind-born and other sons of Brahmā,¹ describes the creator,² anointment of the Dīkpālas by,³ Dakṣa a *Prajāpati*,⁴ Nine in number, worshipped for the sake of progeny⁵

¹M 1 33 ²Ib 4 8 ³Ib 8 9 ⁴Bhā II 6 7, IV 5 17 VII 12 26 V 23 5 X 54 49 ⁵Ib 1 3 27, II 3 2, VII 8 38

Prajāpati (II)—the lord of Vairājaka Kalpa, wife Gāyatrī, son Snigdhasvara

Vā 21 41-2

Prajāpati (III)—the Veda-Vyāsa of the second Dīṣpara.

V₁ III 3 11

Prajāpati (IV)—the son of Prāmsu and father of Khanitra

V₁ IV 1 23

Prajāpatīs—Prajeshvaras, they are Kardama Kaśyapa Śeṣa, Vikrānta, Suśrāva, Bahuputra, Kumāra, Vivasvān Śuciśravas, Pracetas, Aristanemi and Bahula

Vā 65 53-54

Prajāpatī setram—a tirtha between Prayāgā, Prasthānī and the Vāsukihṛadā

M 104 5.

Paramapadam Omkaram, Aksaram, Brahmā and three
varṇas;¹ *Paramātmaka* is Brahmā;² is Rudra³

¹M. 83. 6. Vā. 29. 28. ²Ib. 32. 1 ³Ib. 24. 51 ⁴Br. I.
13. 137.

Pranavīrasitihas—Bhūha, Bhuva, and Sva

Vā. 61. 108.

Pragāla (also *Prarālaka*)—the water-vent on the *Pitha*
of an image; facing the North.

M. 262. 5 and 16

Praxīta—a Marici god

Br. IV. 1. 58.

Pretekrāṇya—an Agni named Nabha

Br. II. 12. 23.

Pratapana—a hell

Br. IV. 33. 61

Pratardana (1)—see *Dyumat*

Bhā. IX. 17. 6

promised to give those worlds to which he was entitled to, went to heaven with the above²

¹ M 35 5 ² Ib 38 22, 41 13-14, 42 14, 26 and 28

Pratardanas—a group of gods, twelve in number, of the epoch of Uttama Manu.

Br II 36 27, 31 Vā 62 24, V₁ III 1 14

Pratāpa—a follower of Bali

M 245 32

Pratāvi—a son of Udgitha

Vā 33 56

Prati—the son of Kuśa and father of Sañjaya

Bha IX 17 16, Br III 3 35

Pratikā—the son of Manu and father of Krtaratha

V₁ IV 5 27

Pratikāśva—the son of Bhānumat and father of Supratika.

Bha IX 12 11

Pratikrt—one of the names of the fourth Marut gana

Vā 67. 127

Pratikṣatra (I)—the son of Śami and father of Svayambhoja

Br. III 71 139, M. 44 80, V₁ IV 14 23

Pratikṣatra (II)—a son of Kṣatravṛddha and father of Samjaya

V₁ IV 9 25-26

Paramampadam, Omkāram, Aksaram, Brahmā and three varnas,¹ Pranavātmaka is Brahmā;² is Rudra⁴

¹M 85 6, Vā 20 38 ²Ib 32 1 ³Ib 24 51 ⁴Br II 13 137

Pranavāvastithas—Bhūha, Bhuva, and Sva.

Vā 61 108

Pranāla (also *Pranālaka*)—the water-vent on the *Pitha* of an image, facing the North

M 262, 5 and 16

Pranīta—a Maīci god

Br IV 1 58

Pratakvānya—an *Agni* named Nabha

Br II 12 23

Pratapana—a hell

Br IV 33 61

Pratardana (I)—see *Dyumat*

Bhā IX 17 6

Pratardana (II)—a son of Divodāsa, father of Vatsa and Garga,¹ earned the title, Śatrujit by destroying the line of Bhadrāśrenīya, known as Vatsa, so called by his father out of love, and as Ṛtadhvaja by being truthful. For possessing a horse by name Kuvalāyaśva, he came to be known by that name. Alarka was the son of Vatsa²

¹Br III 67 67-9, Vā 92 64, 65 ²V₁ IV 8 11-16

Pratardana (III)—a grandson of Yayāti by his daughter who with Astaka, Śibi and Pratardana was engaged in a sacrifice,¹ discoursed with Yayāti on different worlds and

promised to give those worlds to which he was entitled to,
went to heaven with the above²

¹M 35 5 ²Ib 38 22, 41 13 14 42 14 26 and 28

Pratardanas—a group of gods, twelve in number, of
the epoch of Uttama Manu

B₁ II 36 27 31 V_a 62 24 V₁ III 1 14

Pratāpa—a follower of Bali

M 245 32

Pratavi—a son of Udgitha

V_a 33 56

Prati—the son of Kusa and father of Sañjaya

Bha IX 17 16 Br III 3 35

Pratika—the son of Manu and father of Krtaratha

V₁ IV 5 27

Pratikasva—the son of Bhānumat and father of
Supratika

Bha IX 12 11

Pratikrt—one of the names of the fourth Marut gana

V_a 67 127

Pratikṣatra (I)—the son of Śamī and father of Svayam-
bhoja

Br III 71 139, M 44 80 V₁ IV 14 23

Pratikṣatra (II)—a son of Ksatravṛddha and father of
Samjaya

V₁ IV 9 25-26

Pratikṣipta—a son of Śamī

Va 96 137

Pratīśetra—a son of Pratikṣatra and father of Bhoja

M 44 80

Pratīvaka—a son of Maru and father of Kṛtūratha

Va 89 11

Pratidrksa—one of the names of the Marut gana

Va 67 178

Pratīpa—a son of Dilīpa, and father of three sons
Devāpī, Śantanu and Bahlika

• Va 99 234

Pratīpakṣa—a son of Kṣatradharma and father of
Srnjaya (Sanjaya Va P)

Br III 68 7 Va 93 7

Pratīpat—the first among the *tithis*,¹ the first day after
the two *parvas* in the month fit for *Anvadhanakṛiya*²

¹ Br II 24 142 ² Ib II 28 37

Pratīprastara—one of the sixteen Ṛtviks for Yajña,
issued from the back of Nārāyana

M 167 8

Pratībahu (I)—a son of Svaphalka

Bha IX 24 17

Pratībahu (II)—the son of Vajra and father of Subahu
(Sucāru V₁ P and Va P)

Bha X 90 38 Va 96 251 V₁, IV 15 41 2

Pratirūpa—a daughter of Maru and wife of Kimpurusa
Bhā V 2 23

Pratīvāha (I)—a son of Gāndhinī
Vā 96 111 Br III 71 112

Pratīvāha (II)—a son of Upamadgu
V₁ IV 14 9

Pratīvindhya—a son of Yudhisthira and Draupadī
Bhā IX 22 29, M 50 51, Vā 99 246 V₁ IV 20 42

*Pratīvindhya*s—a 100 kings, ruled after the Bhojas
Br III 74 267, M 273 71 Vā 32 50 99 453

Prativyūha—the son of Vatsavyūha and father of
Divākara
Va 99 282

Prativyoma (I)—a son of Vatsavṛddha and father of
Bhānu
Bhā IX 12 10

Prativyoma (II)—a son of Vatsadroha
M 271 5

Prativyoma (III)—the son of Vatsavyūha and father
of Divākara
V₁ IV 22 3

Pratīsrava—a Rudra on the 12th cover of the Sodasa
Cakra
Br IV 34 33,

Pratīsruta—a son of Śāntidevā and Vasudeva
Bhā IX 24 50

Pratisthā (I)—a Sakti

Br IV 35 98

Pratistha (II)—a description of the consecration of the *Linga* in temples,¹ *Māgha*, *Phālguna*, *Caitra*, *Vaisākha*, and *Jyestha* are auspicious months. The auspicious asterisms, planets and *lagnas* are also mentioned,² the *mantapa* should lie on the east or north of the temple, of different measurements. An altar to be located in its centre. It is a temporary structure for performing the consecration ceremony, *mantras* and music form part of the ritual. The image to be then installed. The qualifications of the *Sthapaka*, the details of the ceremony of worshipping the idol, offerings to the *Bhūtas* in all the three parts of the day—worship in the night time, should have dancing and singing as part of the ritual.⁴ The image of *Siva* to face North only,⁵ then *Lohapālas* to be consecrated, and appeased with *santi*.⁶ The constituents of *Arghya* and how it is to be offered,⁷ offering of 40 lights.⁸

¹ M. ch. 263 ² Ib. 264 3 12 ³ Ib. 264 13 35 ⁴ Ib. ch. 265

⁵ Ib. 266 4 ⁶ Ib. 266 19 65 ⁷ Ib. 267 2 22 ⁸ Ib. 267 24 28

Pratisthana (I)—the capital of *Aila Pururavas*,¹ originally given to *Sudyumna* by *Manu*.²

¹ Va. 91 18 ² V₁ IV 1 16

Pratisthana (II) (*Pratisthā*)—capital of *Sudyumna* and *Pururavas* on the northern bank of the *Yamunā*, and near *Prayagā*,¹ offered to *Sudyumna* and by him to the *Pururavas*.²

¹ Bha. IX 1 42, Br. III 60 21, 66 21 M. 12 18, 104 5 106 30

² Va. 85 22

Pratisandhi—intermediate creation, description of, interval between two cosmic ages,¹ no *Pratisandhi* between

one Kalpa and the other, but there is one between the different Manvantaras ²

¹Br II 31 113 M 144 101, Vā 7 2-3, 58 112, 61, 145 and 148 ²Br II 6, 2, 3 and 10

Pratisamcara—*pralaya* or deluge of all creatures, three kinds *naimittika*, *Prakrtika* and *Ātyantika*,¹ the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* adds a fourth kind—*niṭya* also called *damandini* ²

¹Va 100 132, Vi I 2 25, 3 22-5 ²Ib I 7 41-4, VI 3 1-3, 4 7, 8 1

Pratisarga (I)—secondary creation, three-fold,¹ done by the ten sons, seven sages and Yāmadevas of the epoch of Svāyambhuva Manu,² one of the five characteristics of the *Purāṇa* ³

¹Br IV 3 31 110 113 Va 102 46 53 Vi VI 8 2 and 15 ²M 8 1 ³Ib 52 2, 53 65, Br I 1 37 3 26

Pratisarga (II)—a topic of the *Purāṇa* at the evening of the day of Brahmā, *Pralaya* sets in, when the whole universe appears like an oven with blazing fire. Then come different clouds pouring in torrents everywhere (*Ekārṇava*)¹ Lord's sleep in the waters ²

¹Va 4 10, 100 133-79 ²Ib 100 185-9

Pratiharta (I)—a Marut of the sixth gana

Br III 5 97

Pratihartā (II)—the son of Pratihāra

Va 33 55 Vi II 1 37

Pratihartā (III)—a son of Pratiha, versed in sacrificial lore and father of Aja and Bhūman, by Stuti

Bhā V 15 5 Br II 14 66

Pratiharta (IV)—one of the sixteen Ṛtviks for *yajña*, from the belly of Nārāyaṇa

M 167 9

Pratika—the son of Vasu and father of Oghavan and Oghavati,¹ the Godāvari split herself, out of fear of him²

¹Bhā IX 2 18 ²M 22 58

Pratīci—a R̥ in the Dravida country

Bhā XI 5 40

Pratīcyas—a tribe of the western regions

Vā 58 81

Pratītāśva—the son of Bhānuratha,¹ father of Supratika²

¹Va 99 284 ²Vi IV 22 4

Pratīpa (I)—a son of Dīlpa and father of three sons, Devāpi and others

Bhā IX 22 11-12 M 50 38 Va 99 418 Vi IV 20 8 9

Pratīpa (II)—the first day of the Pakṣa, in the bright half, the moon leaves the Sūryamandala and takes the middle place between that mandala and that of the moon, the time for sacrifices and oblations,¹ first of *tithis*²

¹Vā 56 36, 47 ²Ib 53 114

Pratīpaka—a son of Maru and father of Kṛtīratha

Bhā IX 13 16

Pratīpāśva—a son of Dhruvāśva

M 271 7

Pratīha—a son of Paramesthi and Suvarcalā (Varcalā-Br P) had three sons through his wife Suvarcalā, an adept in Ātmavidyā

Bha V 15 3-5

Pratīhāra—a door-keeper of the king's palace, Kālā-nemi's arrival is announced to Tāraka by the door-keeper kneeling and with mouth shut by his hand,¹ Viraka for Śiva,² characteristics of, skilled, of good personality, speaking agreeably, and not overbearing³

¹ M 154 1 4 ² Ib 154 383, 386 ³ Ib 215 11

Pratīhara—of the family of Paramesthi

Br II 14 65, V₁ II 1 36

Pratumdaḥas—a gana of the Pisācas

Br III 7 382

Pratumdas—a class of Pisācas

Br III 7 378

Pratosa—a son of Dakṣiṇi, a Tuṣita god

Bha IV 1 7-8

Pratyakṣalavanam—adding salt to food in the presence is forbidden to the Yatis

Va 18 20

Pratyagra--(*Pratyagraha-Vā P.*) a son of Uparicara Vasu and a Cedipa

Bha IX 22 6 Va 99 222 V₁ IV 19 81

Pratyangirasayogā—of the Brahma veda

Br III 1 26

Pratyāśraṭa—a son of Caidyoparicara

M 50 27

Pratyaha—an Ārṣeyapravara (Bhārgavas)

M 195 43

Pratyāhāra (I)—the stage of the dissolution or withdrawal of creation on the commencement of *Pralaya* at the end of *Kālī*, then the primordial spirit (*avyakta*) swallows that which is manifest (*vyakta*) waters swallow the *gandha* quality of the earth thus plunging the earth in waters, then the *rasa* quality of the waters gets merged in fire which spreads in all directions, the *rūpa* quality of fire is in turn eaten away by wind, this permeates all the ten directions, both above and below, the *sparsa* quality of wind is swallowed by *ākāśa*, the *śabda* (sound) quality of which is overwhelmed by *bhūta* and other gross elements, the great souls absorb these (*mahā*), seven *Prakṛtis* one covering the other

Br II 6 14, IV 3 1-21, Vā 102 1 2, 5

Pratyāhāra (II)—a dharma of the yoga, ruins all *viśayas* or sense pleasures¹ The yogin sees God in himself²

¹ M 183 54 Vā 10 76 and 93 V₁ VI 7 45 ² Vā 11 18-9 30, 101 211, 104 24

Pratyūsa (I)—a *Devarṣi*

Br II 35 92

Pratyūsa (II)—one of the eight *Vasus*, (a *Vasava*), father of *Devala* the sage

Br III 3 21, 27, M 5 21, 27, 203 4, Vā 61 84 66 20 V₁ I 15 110, 117

Pratyūsa (III)—a *Śakti* of *Kāla* in the *Pañcakona*

Br IV 32 10

Prathama—an *Asura* residing in *Sutalam*

Br II 20 21 Vā 50 20

Prathama sāhasam—see *Pūrva sāhasam*, for being a pseudo-physician one deserves punishment

M 227 65, 177

Prathuta—a Vānara born of Pulaha

Br III 7 179

Pradeśa—a measurement, ten *angulas* in length

Vā 8 102

Pradeśini—the index finger used for measuring *angulas*

Vā 8 103

Pradosa—a son of Dosa and Puspārṇa

Bha IV 13 14

Pradoṣā—a Śakti on the Sodaśapatrājā

Br IV 32 12

✓ *Pradyumna* (1)—the eldest son of Kṛṣṇa by Rukminī, in his previous birth the God of Love (Kāma, Smara),¹ within ten days of his birth Śambara stole him and threw the babe into the sea, was swallowed by a fish, fishermen who caught the fish presented it to Śambara who asked the cooks to cook it, when cut open there was the child inside and Nārada asked Māyāvati in charge of the kitchen to take care of the child after telling her the truth about it, that it was the re-incarnation of her husband Kāma, she brought up the child more as a lover, asked by Pradyumna why she was not behaving as a mother but as a wife she explained that she was Rati and himself Kāma, and also as to how he came there by Śambara's act taught Māyāvati the *vidyā* of

Mahāmāyā he invited Sambara to battle and cut off his head; then Māyāvati took him by air to Dvāīakā the residence of Rukminī and Kṛṣṇa, in Kṛṣṇa's palace, women found the likeness of Kṛṣṇa in him and Rukminī thought of her lost son, to their wonder and joy Nārada related the life story of Pradyumna, the couple were embraced by all of them and the whole Dvārakā was filled with satisfaction.¹ Won his wife Rukmāvati (Vaidarbhi) in a *Svayamvara* after vanquishing his rivals, father of Anuruddha,² attended his son's marriage at Bhojakata,³ picture drawn by Citralekha,⁴ one among the Vṛṣṇis who went to attack Bāna's city,⁵ fought with Guha,⁶ went along with his brothers to play and seeing a huge lizard in a well reported the same to Kṛṣṇa,⁷ defended Dvārakā with other Yadus when Śālva besieged it, defeated Śālva's commander-in-chief and did other feats of valour, had a hut in the chest by Śālva's minister Dyumat and was taken out by his charioteer, whom he chided for his action, the charioteer defended his action under the ethics of war, attacked and vanquished Dyumat,⁸ went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse,⁹ went with Kṛṣṇa's sacrificial horse,¹⁰ unable to recover the dead son of the Dvārakā Brahmana,¹¹ fought with Sāmba at Prabhāsa deluded by Kṛṣṇa,¹² at his death his wives burnt themselves in fire

¹ V₁ IV 15 37, V 26 12 to the end, ch. 27 (whole), 28 6-7, 32 1 and 6, Bhā I 10 29, 11 17, 14 30, X. 40 21, 61 7 and 9, 90 35 Br III 71 245, 72 1, IV 29 128, Vā 96 237 ²Bhā X. ch. 55 (whole), M. 47 15, 23, 93 51, 101, 10, 248 48 ³Bhā X. 61 18, 22, 23 [8], 90 36 V₁ IV 15 39 ⁴Bhā X. 61 26 ⁵Ib X. 62 20, V₁ V 32 24 ⁶Bhā X 63 3 ⁷Ib X. 63 7 ⁸Ib X. 64 1-4 ⁹Ib X. 76 13-33 77 1-3 ¹⁰Ib X. 82 6 ¹¹Ib X. 89 22 [2] ¹²Ib X. 89 31 and 41, 90 33 ¹³Ib XI 30 16 ¹⁴Ib X 31 20, V₁ V 33 12, 37 46

Pradyumna (II)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

Bhā IV 13 16

Pradyumna (III)—a son of Bhānumān

Br III 64 19 V₂ 8^o 19

Pradyumna (iv)—an epithet of Viṣṇu,¹ worship of²

¹M 276 8 Vi V 18 58 Va 111 21 ²Bhā I 5 37, IV
24 35, VI 16 18

Pradyumna (v)—a Vamśavira

Va 97 1

Pradyota (i)—a son of Śunaka, the minister of Purañjaya, when Purañjaya was killed by Śunaka Pradyota became king, father of Pālaka, founder of the line of Pradyotanas, five in number and who ruled for 138 years

Bha XII 1 3 4

Pradyota (ii)—a Yakṣa, a son of Punyajana and Manubhadra

Br III 7 124 •Va 69 156

Pradyota (iii)—the son of Munika killed his master Ripunjaya and ruled for 23 years a Pranatasamanta his four successors ruled for 138 years Śisunāka slew him and became king Father of Balāka

Va 99 310 4 Vi IV 24 2 3

Pradyotanas—five beginning with Pradyota and ending with Nandivardhana they ruled the earth for 138 years

Bha XII 1 4

Pradyoti—ruled for 23 years with the Sāmantas subdued

Br III 74 123

Pradhāna—an Ananta and Avyayātma, covers the mahat

Br II 21 28, III 43 4, IV 4 12 and 20

Pradhānapurusau—*tamas* and *satva*, *Pradhāna* appears at the time of creation from *Sadasadātmakam*

Br I 4 1, Va 5 7-8, 22

Pradhānam—(*Māyā-Vā P*) a term for *Prakṛti*, with *vikāra* results in *maḥat-tatvam*

Br I 1 88 and 93 3 9 5 103 Va 103 12 21, 36 M 3 15
17 60 3 Vā 4 19 23 56 24 66 V: I 2 15 16

Pradhānesī—a name of *Lalitā*

Br IV 17 33

Prapitāmaha—*Kālātma*, and the origin of the *R̥g*, *Sāma* and *Yajur Samhitas*

Va 31 33, 111 84

Prapohayas—*Nīla* (blue) *Parāśaras*

M 201 34

Prabala (I)—an attendant of *Harī*, attacked the *Asura* followers of *Bali*

Bha II 9 14, VIII 21 16

Prabala (II)—a son of *Kṛṣṇa* and *Mādrī*

Bha X 61 15

Prabala—brought forth 10 *Deva-gandharvas*, all best songsters

Va 68 37

Prabuddha—a son of *Ṛṣabha*, a *Bhāgavata*, advised *Nīmi* how to get rid of the *Māyā* by means of going to a *Guru* and following the path of devotion to *Harī*

Bhā V 4 11, XI 2 21, 3 18-33

Prabhañjana (I)—God of the wind,¹ narrator of the *Vāyu Purāna*.²

¹Bhā II 25 7 ²Vā 2 2

Prabhañjana (II)—a monkey chief

Br III 7 233

Prabhañjanā—a R in the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 18

Prabhava (I)—a son of Bhrgu and a deva

¹Br III 1 90 ²M 195 13

Prabhava (II)—a Sādhya.

M 171 43, Va 66 16

Prabhavan—a Viśvedeva

Vā 66 32

Prabhaviṣnu—is Lord Śiva.

Vā 101 294

Prabhā (I)—a queen of Puṣpārṇa, and mother of Prāta, Mādhyandina, and Sāyam

Bhā IV 13 13

Prabhā (II)—a daughter of Svarbhānu, wife of Āyu and mother of Nahuṣa and four others,¹ one of the nine Devis serving Soma,² wife of Svarbhānu³

¹Br III 6 23-4, 67 1, M 6 21, Va 68 22, 24 V₁ I 21 7
²Va 90 25 ³Ib 92 1

Prabhā (III)—one of the three wives of Vivasvat,¹ mother of Prabhātā, the goddess enshrined in Sūryabimba,² abandoned her consort for Soma with eight other Devis³

¹M 11 2 ²Ib 13 52 ³Ib 23 25

Prabhā (iv)—the wife of Sagara, Yādavi and mother of 60,000 Sagaras

M 12 39, 42

Prabhakara (i)—a son of Jyotismat after whom the *varsa* was named

Br II 14 28-29, Va 33 24 Vl II 4 36

Prabhākara (ii)—the father of Soma through Madrā

Br III 8 76

Prabhākara (iii)—one of the 20 Sutapa ganas

Br IV 1 14, Va 100 14

Prabhākara (iv)—the Sun and consort of *Prabhā* who left him for Soma, image of, one wheel and seven horses, Dandi and Pingala are the door-keepers, Dhātā with the pen in his hand; the charioteer, Aruna

M 23 25, 261 1-8

Prabhākara (v)—an Ātreya, when Sūrya was beaten by Svarbhānu and was falling down to the earth, the whole world became dark when the sage by his words was able to prevent his falling down and thus giving light in the place of darkness

Vā 70 70-4, 99 127

Prabhakaram (c)—a kingdom of Kuśadvīpam

Br II 14 29, 19 58, Va 33 26, 49 54

Prabhāta (*Prabhāsa*?)—the eighth Vasu who had for his wife Yogasiddhi (*Varastrī*) the sister of Brhaspati, their son was Vīsvakarman, [see *Rāmā Bāl Khān* 27-35 where he is named *Sāvitra*]

Br III. 3 21, 59 16, M 5 21, 27, 203 4, Vā 61 82, 66 20, 27-8, 83 20, 84 16

Prabhānu—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā

Bhā X 61 10

Prabhāsa (I)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Hari and famous for the west flowing Sarasvatī¹ Sages of this place visited Dvārakā² During his pilgrimage tour Arjuna went to this;³ was visited by Balarāma and revisited by him;⁴ here the Moon God who was struck with consumption (*yakṣma*) by the curse of Dakṣa got rid of his disease⁵ Here Sāndipāni's son was drowned, and Vidura cast off his body.⁶ To this came once the Vrsnis, Bhojas, and Andhakas for sacred ablution when they had been cursed by some *munis*, and gave gifts of gold, silver and bed to Brahmanas⁷ On Kṛṣṇa's suggestion the Yadus left Dvārakā for good and went to this place, where they drank heavily induced by Kṛṣṇa, and fighting with one another, all of them died⁸ Sacred to Puskarāvati⁹ the intervening space between the cheek and neck of the personified Veda¹⁰

¹ Bhā VII 14 31, XI 30 6 Br III 13 40, Vā 23 215, 77 40

² Bhā X 90 28 [5] ³ Ib X 86 2 ⁴ Ib X 78 18, 79 21

⁵ Ib XI 6 35-8 ⁶ Ib X 45 37-8 III 1 20, I 15 49, V₁ V 21 25

⁷ Bhā III 3 25-8 ⁸ Ib XI 30 10-19 V₁ V 37 30 38-9 ⁹ M 13 43 ¹⁰ Vā 104 78

Prabhāsa (II)—one of the twenty Sutapa ganas

Br IV 1 14, Vā 100 15

Prabhāsa (III)—Mt covering the foot of the śilā of Gayāsura, ety that which shines bright, from the little finger of the śilā came out Īśa, in Gayā

Vā 108 13-4, 109 14

Prabhāsa (IV)—a Vasu, married the sister of Brhaspati Father of Viśvakarman

V₁ I 15 110, 118-19

Prabhāseśa—is Siva, the God who came out as a little finger of the śilā at Gayā, by cutting through the Prabhāsa hill.

Vā 108 14, 23

Prabhāvrataṁ—the performer of it becomes a Rājarāja
M 101 54

Prabhāsaaurī—at sunset the rays of the sun enter fire and hence the latter is seen in the night, when the sun rises in the morning, fire enters the sun's rays and hence the light of fire is not seen in the day, when the sun is in the middle of the earth night enters the waters and hence they are of the copper colour In the night day enters the waters and hence waters take the white colour Thus *ahoratra*s enter waters

Vā 50 112-17

Prabhu (I)—a son of Bhaga and Siddhi

Bha VI 18 2

Prabhu (II)—a son of Suka and Pīvarī, a Sādhyā

Br, III 3 17, 8 93, M 15 10, 203 12, Vā 70 85, 73 30

Prabhu (III)—see Maru

Br III 63 211

Prabhu (IV)—one of the Amṛtābha gana

Br IV 1 16 Vā 100 16

Prabhuśakti—of the king

Br II 29 82, M 142 68 Vā 57 75

Prabhūti—a Marīci God

Br IV 1. 58

Pramati (i)—the son of Pīāmśu, and father of Khanitra

Bhā IX 2 24

Pramati (ii)—the son of Nrdeva, of the gotra of the Moon, vanquished the *Mlecchas* and *adharmic* kings, took the form of an *aśva*

Br II 31 76 89 M 144 51 63

Pramati (iii)—a son of Janamejaya,¹ heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Vedaśiras and narrated it to Jātukarna²

¹ Br III 61 17 ² V₁ VI 8 48 9

Pramati (iv)—an incarnation of Viṣṇu

Br III 73 111 M 144 60

Pramati (v)—an Amitābha god

Br IV 1 17 Va 100 16

Pramati (vi)—an Asura in the *sabhā* of Hiranyakaśipu

M 161 79

Pramathas—a class of *Bhūtas* who constituted the *gana* of Śiva,¹ evil-eyed spirits,² followers of Rudra and of Daksina Agni,³ of animal and other cruel faces,⁴ fight of, under the leadership of Nandi against the Asuras,⁵ defended the chariot of Tripurārī,⁶ put down by Kṛṣṇa,⁷ at Bāna's capital

¹ Bha IV 2 15 V 5 21 Vā 39 43 72 50 ² Br III 10 51 42 33 Bhā VI 8 25 ³ Ib X 63 6 66 30 ⁴ M 135 33
⁵ Ib 136 19, 34 67, 137 1, 138 10 55 ⁶ Ib 133 66 and 69 ⁷ Bhā X 37 13 85 41, V₁ V 33 13 24 and 27, 34 40

Pramathanāthamakha—a sacrifice in honour of *Pramathanātha* (Mahābhairava) conducted by Jarāsandha with kings who were taken captives

Bha I 15 9

Pramathi—a son of Añjanāvati, an elephant

Br III 7 343

Pramada (I)—a son of Vasistha, and one of the seven sages of the epoch of Uttama Manu

Bha VIII 1 24

Pramada (II)—a Dānava

Br III 6 10

Pramanthu—a son of Viravrata and Bhoja

Bha V 15 15

Pramardana (I)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 239

Pramardana (II)—an elephant born of Sāma

Br III 7 335 Va 69 219

Pramānāstakam—the eight *Pramānas*

M 3 4

Pramathini—a Sakti

Br IV 19 74

Pramānaññas—the experts in the measurement of time

Va 100 219

Pramālikā—a Sakti

Br IV 27 38

Pramati (I)—(Pramati-Br P) (Atreya) of Candramasa gotra, killed the Mlecchas and the Pāsandas, the

avatār of the Lord in the Kali age, has an *amśa* of Mādhava, went about the earth for 20 years surrounded by armed Brahmanas, having killed many a tribe attained *samādhi* in the midst of the Ganges and the Yamunā

Br I 1 99 Va 58 76 88

Pramiti (II)—the previous birth of Kalki

Va 98 110

Pramoda (ka) (I)—a Vināyaka

Br IV 27 81, 44 68

Pramoda (II)—born out of the neck of Brahmā.

M 3 11

Pramoda (III)—a son of Drdhāsva

M 12 33

Pramodā—a mother-goddess

M 179 27

Pramodāha—a Dānava

Va 68 10

Pramlocā—the Apsaras, who bore a daughter Mārīṣā to Kanda and left the child among the trees and went away Presides over the months of Nabho-Nābha with the sun in the Nabhasya,¹ in the months Āvani and Puratṭāsī (Aug - Sept - Oct), in the sabhā of Hīranyakaśipu²

¹ Bhā IV 30 13 XII 11 37 Br II 23 10 III 7 15 M 126
11 Va 52 11 69 50 Vi II 10 9 ² M 161 74

Prayāgā (I)—a tīrtha sacred to Hari Sages of this place visited Dvārakā, was visited by Balarāma,¹ capital of

the Aila Purūravas on the north bank of the Yamunā² Lalitā enshrined at,³ fit for srāddha,⁴ occupied by the Kurus,⁵ represents the nose of the personified Veda,⁶ a Janapada of the Gupta emperors⁷

¹Bha VII 14 30, X 90 28 [3], XII 1 37, X 79 10, M 22 8

²Br III 13 100 66 21 IV 44 98, Va 91 50 ³M 13 26

⁴Va 77 92 ⁵Ib 99 215 ⁶Ib 104 76 106 69 ⁷Ib 99

383, V₁ IV 24 63, VI 8 29

Prayāgā (II) — (Māhātmyam) Markandeya to Yudhisthira on, here is Prajāpatiksetra, people who bathe here go to heaven and who die here are liberated from *samsāra* guarded by Indra, there are five deep channels in *Prayāgā* with the Ganges flowing in their midst Sins are washed off by entering its boundary The goddess Yamunā, the daughter of the Sun God is ever present It is a place haunted by the Gods, Asuras, Ṛsis and Siddhas,¹ one who remembers *Prayāgā* from his own native home or from a foreign place on the eve of his death goes to the world of *Brahmā* Leaving the heaven, he is reborn as a King of Jambūdvīpa, gifts of cows, jewels and gold here attain great merit The giver is born in Uttara Kuru regions and enjoys long life² One should not drive to the place in a conveyance drawn by bullocks lest the virtue of bathing should be lost Giving daughters in marriage, and death near the Aksayavata helps one in going to the world of Siva One should go and do charities with utmost faith Here are 60 crores and 10000 holy spots, well-known for a Siva shrine Pratisthāna lies to the east of the Ganges, and to its north lies the Hamsaprapatana Tīrtha There are again Ūrvasīramana, Sandhya Vata, Koti Tīrtha, and others, all holy,³ by merely listening to the greatness of *Prayāgā* a man gets liberated To the south of *Prayāgā* there is a Rnamocana Tīrtha where by residing for a night and by bathing, one never runs into debts A pilgrimage to P gives the benefit of an Asvamedha sacrifice relieves his manes for ten generations its circumference is five yojanas

and every step is sacred the greatness of the Yamunā described,⁴ a man dying at P gets the benefits of a Yogin the king of all *tīrthas* P is again the place where both Kambala and Aśvatara reside It is the altar of Prajāpati It is more sacred, being situated on the banks of the Ganges It is the giver of heaven, the personification of bliss and truth Reading the Mahātmya takes one to heaven,⁵ Here Brahmā, Viṣṇu and Śiva are all present Brahmā stands on the Northern part of the *Tīrtha* to protect it Viṣṇu is represented as Veni Mādhava, while Śiva is present in the shape of a banyan tree In addition to them, the gods, oceans and mountains also live there It is known as Prajāpati Indraksetra One who remembers this every day attains heaven After hearing this, Yudhiṣṭhira is said to have bathed in Prayāgā⁶

¹ M ch 104 ² Ib ch 105 ³ Ib ch 106 ⁴ Ib chh 107-8

⁵ Ib chh 109-110 ⁶ Ib chh 111-112 180 56, 192 11, 193 19

Prayati—a Yāmadeva

Br II 13 92

Prayuta—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 2

Pralamba—An Asura friend of Kamsa¹ in the guise of a gopa, was admitted to the games by Kṛṣṇa's playmates, as Kṛṣṇa had decided on his death In a game Rāma was to carry on his back the Assura While doing so, the Asura grew to a huge size to defeat Rāma By the fist of his hand, Rāma broke his head and killed him²

¹ Bhā II 7 34 X. 2 1, Br III 6 15, IV 29 123 V₁ V 1 24, 4 1-2, 15 1 ² Bhā X 18 17-30, 20 1 43 30, 46 26, 51 42, V₁ V 9 13 to the end, Va 68 15

Pralambayanas—the sages

M 200 11

Pralaya—the deluge destruction, after Manvantaras,¹ two kinds—one at the end of a Kalpa or the day of Brahmā and the other at the end of the life of Brahma²

¹M 2 22, 142 36 ²V₁ VI 1 3

Pravarsana—the top hill of Gomanta Pursued by Jarāsandha, Rama and Kṛṣṇa fled to this Besteged by Jarāsandha

Bhā X [53 (v) 5], 52 10-11 [3], [16]

Pralaha—one of the seven Maruts,¹ the kind of wind that helps Brahmaja clouds to rain the chief of the second *vātaskandha*,² the clouds controlling Jimūta clouds³

¹Br II 22 39 M 163 32 ²Br II 23 98 III 5 83 Va 67
115 ³Ib 51 36

Pravahana—a sage of the Auttama epoch

M 9 14

Prvāhana—Agni (Dhīṣṇi)

Br II 12 20

Pravāhuka—a son of the Mundisa avatar of the Lord

Va 23 211

Praviṇayas—a tribe,¹ an eastern Janapada²

¹M 114 45 ²Va 45 123

Pravīna—one of Danu's sons

Va 68 7

Pravīra (1)—a son of Prācinavat, and father of Namasyu (Manasyu V: P)

Bha IX 20 2 V₁ IV 19 1.

Pravīra (II)—a son of Vindhyaśakti and a great hero capital at Kāncanaka performed the Vājapeya and other *Yajñas*, father of four sons ruled for 6 years

Br III 74 184-6, Va 99 371-2

Pravīra (III)—a son of Upadānavī

M 49 10

Pravīra (IV)—a son of Trasyu

Va 99 133

Pravīra (V)—a king of the dynasty of Vindhyaśakti

Vi IV 24 56

Pravīraka—a ruler of Kīlikilā

Bha XII 1 33

Pravṛttikālas—at the time of creation men full of *rajas* attain the *bhūtas* and *indriyas* through the favour of gods, by the meditation of the Lord the three *gunas* get their respective *gunas* defined, all of common *dharma*s attain *vikāra* for creation, happiness and misery, *dharma* and *adharma*, truth and untruth reach each according to his inclination, separation of *Gunas*

Va 103 25 33

Prasānta—Agni Pracetas

Br II 12 29

Prasusruka—(Prasuśruta- *Bhā P*) a son of Maru and father of Susandhi

Vi. IV 4 111 Bhā IX 12 7

Prasraya—born of Dharma and Hri

Bhā IV 1 52

Prasava—a son of Bhrgu

Vā 65 87

Prasāda (I)—born of Maitri

Bhā IV 1 50

Prasāda (II)—a fruit of *Prāṇāyāma*, control of the five winds by the senses

Vā 11 4, 10

Prasuśruta—a son of Manu and father of Susandhi

Vā 88 211

Prasūtas—a group of eight gods of the Cāksusa epoch Syenabhadra, Paśya, Pathyanetra, Sumana, Suveta, Revata, and Dhyuti, and Supracetas so-called

Br II 36 66, 71, Vā III 1 27 Vā 62 60

Prasūti (I)—a daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu, married to Daksa gave birth to sixteen (Twenty four *Br. P.*) daughters, was afraid of Virabhadra and his party in the sacrificial hall of her husband

Bhā III 12 55 56, IV 1 1 and 11, 47-48, 5 9 Er I 1 59, II 9 42-7, Vā 1 66 and 68, Vā I 7 18-19, 22-27

Prasūti (II)—an elephant daughter of the Dignāgas

Br III 7 354

Prasūti (III)—a daughter of Vetrāja; was given in marriage to Daksa, Daksa to be observed as *Prāṇa* etc.

Maru as *Sankalpa*, to them were born 24 daughters, all *Viśvamātaras*

Vā 10 17 22-3, 67 27-8

Prasūti (iv)—a wife of *Vasiṣṭha*

V₁ I 7 8

Prasena—a son of *Nighna* (*Nimna- Bha P*) and brother of *Satrājīt* (*Sakrājīt-Vā P*) went out ahunting with the *Syamantaka* jewel and was killed by a lion and the jewel was taken by it his death wrongly ascribed to *Govinda* was stationed by *Kṛṣṇa* (s v) to defend the western gate of *Mathurā*

Bhā IX 24 13, X 50 20 [4], 56 13-14 Br III 71 21-52, M 45 3-18, Vā 96 20, 30, 31, 33 and 35, V₁ IV 13 10, 29-39, 77

Prasenajit (i)—a son of *Viśvasāhvan*, and father of *Taksaka*

Bhā IX 12 7-8

Prasenajit (ii)—a son of *Lāngala* and father of *Ksudraka*

Bhā IX 12 14

Prasenajit (iii)—a son of *Siddhārtha*

M 271 13

Prasenajit (iv)—a son of *Haimavatī* (*Kṛśāśva- V₁ P*) and father of *Yuvanāśva*

Vā 88 64, V₁ IV 2 47-8, Br III 63 66

Prasenajit (v)—a son of *Rāhula* Father of *Ksudraka*

Vā 99 289, V₁ IV 22 8-9

Prasūti—one of the four sons of *Svārocīsa* *Manu*

M 9 7

Praskanta—a Brahmana line from Medhātithi

Bhā IX 20 7

Praskanda—a class of Piśācas

Br III 7 380

Prastāva—a son of Udgītha, married Niyutsā, and father of Vibhu

Bhā V 15 6

Prastotā—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for Yajña, issued forth from Nārāyana

M 167 8.

Prastha—a measure of capacity

Bhā III 11 9, Br IV 1 212 Vā 100 215

Prasthala—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49

Prasthalas—a tribe a northern kingdom

Br II 16 50, Vā 45 119, M 144 43

Prasthāvi—a son of Udgītha

Br II 14 67

Prahara—a measure of time

Bhā III 11 8

Praharana—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā

Bhā X 61 17

Prahasta (1)—a Rāksasa who was killed in the Lankā war

Bhā IX 10 18

Prahasta (II)—a son of Puspotkata and Viśravas.

Br III 8 55, Vā 70 49

Prahāri—a son of Supratika the elephant

Br III 7 341

Prahāsaka—a son of Khaśa and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 134, Vā 69 166

Praheti—a partisan of Vṛtra took part in the Devāsura war between Bali and Indra and fought with Mitra,¹ the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Mādhava,² a son of Yātudhāna and father of Mālyavan and others a Rāksasa in the Vaidyuta hill,³ with the sun in the spring, father of Puloma⁵

¹ Bhā VI 10 20, VIII 10 20 and 28 ² Ib XII 11 34 ³ Br II 18 16, 23 4, III 7 89 and 91 ⁴ Va 52 5, V₁ II 10 5 ⁵ Ib II 10 5, Vā 69 127

Prahrādi—a wife of Viśvakarman

Va 84 19

Prahlāda (I)—(also Prahrāda) son of Hiranyakasipu and Kayādhu, a dānavi,¹ a devotee and attendant of Hari, of Narasimha and Kṛṣṇa in Harivarsa,² Lord of the Daityas and Dānavas,^{2a} most righteous of Hiranyakasipu's sons, a Mahābhāgavata and a Mahātma,³ Dattātreyā was a tutor Sanda and Marka, sons of Śukra, were his tutors to teach him kingly policy and Trivarga,⁴ served as calf for the Asuras to milk liquor from the earth,⁵ one of the twelve, who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari,⁶ at the repeated tests of his father he spoke of the nine ways of devotion to Hari, was ordered to be killed, by being trodden by elephants, or to be done to death by poison, fire or water, all these were of no avail, he was then bound by noose, Prahlāda once lectured to his playmates and classmates on the importance of devo-

tion to Hari even from childhood as it is rare to be born a man, and even as a man one half of the life is wasted in sleep and one quarter in old age, once one got into the groove of *samsara* it was not possible to get out of it, so he asked them to aim at knowledge following the pure *Bhāgavata Dharma*, asked by the Daitya boys how and when he got that knowledge, he narrated how when his father went out to Mandara for penance, his mother was taken captive by Indra who set her at liberty on the advice of Nārada, who kept her in custody until his father's return. As she was pregnant she prayed to the sage for the welfare of the child in the womb, thus he earned the grace of Nārada. He therefore looked upon *atman* as the only thing eternal and all other things unreal, to attain Hari there were several ways, such as listening to his stories, or singing his praise, *samsāra* and other objects of desire were to be discarded and anybody of any caste or creed could attain salvation by worshipping Hari, when this was reported to his father by the tutor, Prahlāda was sent for and threatened with death if he persisted in his devotion to Hari. Prahlāda was defiant in the *sabhā* of Hiranyakasipu, found in Narasimha the Lord Vāsudeva and spoke to those in the *sabhā*, but in vain, taking up his sword Hiranyakasipu asked him to show Hari at the post near by which he knocked with his fist, out came Narasimha and destroyed Hiranyakasipu in the midst of portents, universal rejoicing and praise of Hari, the Gods found Narasimha still raging in anger and requested Prahlāda to praise Him, his praise, pleased, the Lord prompted him to ask for boons, Prahlāda said that desires were the seeds of *samsāra* and therefore he did not want them, he only wanted to be ever devoted to him, Narasimha asked him to be king and at the same time be devoted to him, and when the time came for him he could cast off his body and get himself merged into Hari, then Prahlāda requested for the pardon and purification of his father which were granted, after the funeral ceremonies of his father, Prahlāda

became king, then he worshipped Brahmā, Śiva and other Gods who all blessed him, obliged to Viṣṇu,⁷ father of Āyusmān, Sibi, Bāskala and Virocana,⁸ Indra afraid of,⁹ a boon to Prahlāda not to kill any of his race,¹⁰ praise of by Bali who belonged to his family, arrived when Bali bound by ropes was addressing Hari, and was bowed to by him, addressed Hari, Kṛṣṇa who had promised Prahlāda not to slay princes of his line allowed Bāna to escape, blessings to Bali,¹¹ his request to Hari before leaving for Sutala, left Sutala or the great cave, attained final release by *satsanga* ¹²

Parīkṣit compared to for his pure devotion,¹³ Prahlāda compared to the moon shining in the sky ¹⁴ One of the three Indras of the Dānavas and Asuras,¹⁵ fought for 300 years with Indra, but was finally defeated by Raṇi son of Āyu, defeated by Indra in the churning of the ocean for nectar (an *avatār* of Viṣṇu),¹⁶ duration of rule, as long as that of Bali,¹⁷ deceived by Brhaspati begged excuse of Śukra,¹⁸ Brahmā was purohita to God incarnate,¹⁹ made the 16 gifts,²⁰ asked by Bali why the Asuras lost their effulgence Prahlāda found out by Yoga the Lord in the womb of Aditi and predicted evil to the Asuras, Bali poohpoohed and spoke of his prowess Prahlāda predicted that he would be ruined with his kingdom for having insulted the Lord ²¹ Indra of the Asuras²² of the Vṛtalam,²³ Maitreya's question on the career of,²⁴ tormented by his father for thinking of God Viṣṇu in different ways;²⁵ was administered poison and other means to kill him, Śambara's hand in,²⁶ his father killed by Narasiṃha²⁷ becomes the lord (Indra) of the Daityas, and Dānavas²⁸

¹ Bhā VI 18 12, 13 VII 1 41, Br III 5 33 8 6, M 6 9, Vā 67 70, Vi 1 15 142 ² Bhā I 3 11, 12 25, IV 21 29, V 18 7, VI 18 10, 16, VII 1 41-43, X 39 54, 63 47-9 Vi 1 15 143-52
³ M 8 5, Vā 70 6 ⁴ Bhā VII 4 30-43 ⁵ Ib VII 5 1-3
⁶ Ib IV 18 16 ⁷ Ib VI 3 20 ⁸ Ib VII 5 5-50 chh 6 to 9 (whole) 10 1-24, 32-4, IV 21 29 and 47, M 161 79 162 2 ⁹ Bhā VI 18 15 16 M 6 9 ¹⁰ Bhā IX 17 14 ¹¹ Ib X 63 47
¹² Ib VIII 22 6, 12-14, 16-17, X 63 47-9, VIII 15 6 7 ¹³ Ib VIII 23 6-8, 11-12, Br II 20 25 ¹⁴ Bhā I 12 25 Br III 34 39
¹⁵ Bhā VIII 19 4 ¹⁶ Br III 67 88, 72 79, 73 11 2, M 8 5, 47 77

¹⁶Ib 24 38-42, 47 48 ¹⁷Ib 47 58 ¹⁸Ib 47 207, 210 ¹⁹Ib 47
²⁰Ib 274 12 ²¹Ib 245 1-50 ²²Va 92 83, ²³Ib 50 25
²⁴V₁ I ch 16, ²⁵Ib I ch 17, ²⁶Ib I chh 18 19 ²⁷Ib I ch 20
²⁸Ib I 21 14, 22 4, IV 9 8

Prahl(r)āda (II)—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 36, Va 69 73

Prahṛādī—a wife of Tvasta and sister of Virocana, mother of Trisiras

B₁ III 59 19

Prākāmyam—an Uttama siddhi,¹ a yogaisvarya²

¹Br IV 19 5, 36 51 44 108 ²Va 13 3 14

Prākṛtasarga—the creation of mahat, bhūta and aindriyaka,¹ eight prakṛtis covering this anda at the time of creation.²

¹Va 6 62, V₁ VI 2 40 ²Vā 4 90 V₁ VI 3 1 4 11 30

Prākṛtika—the name of Pralaya

Bha XII 4 5 6 Va 104 110

Prākṣatī—is Bhavāni

Br III 9 1

Prūgāyanas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 6

Prāgyotisas—an eastern tribe

M 114 45 Br II 16 54

Prāgyyotisapura (c)—an eastern kingdom, the city of of Naraka surrounded by nooses (*Paśās*), entered by Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā, its fortress pulled down, invited by its citizens, Kṛṣṇa entered the city and found Manuparvata and the umbrella of Varuna there, then entered the palace, was left by Kṛṣṇa.

M 163 81, Bhā X 59 2-5, 22 [1-3], 32, [65(v)1], V₁ V 29 8, 14, 16-7

Prāgdeśa—a country noted for horses

Br IV 16 18

Prāṅgmukhā—a R. sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 65

Prācītavata—son of Janamejaya made the Prācī (east) direction

M 49 1

Prācīnagarbha—a son of Sr̥ṣṭi (*Puṣṭi-Vā P*) and Chāyā, wife Suvarcā and son Udāradhī (*dhīya-Vā P*)

Br II 36 98-100, Vā 62 83, 85

Prācīnabarhiṣ—(*Barhiṣad*), a son of Havirdhāna and Dhīṣanā, a *Prājāpati* and *Ekarāṭ*, etc., married Sāmudrī (*Savarnā*), daughter of the ocean (*Samudra*) of the same caste, had ten sons named *Prācetasas*, all versed in the *Dhanurveda*, performed *tapas* for 10,000 years when even the wind could not blow, out of their anger came fire and burnt down trees, etc., taking soma, *Drumaksaya* represented their case to these *Prācetasas* and offered their daughter *Mārīṣā* in marriage to them, their son was *Dakṣa*,¹ knew the power of Viṣṇu's *yoga*,² a *Rājaraṭ*,³ it was he, who made the *kuśa*

grass rest eastward and earned the name, Prācīnabarhis, always devoted to *yajña*.⁴

¹Bhā VI 4 4, Br II 13 39, 69, 30 40, 37 24-41, M 4 46-7, Vā 63 23-25, V₁ I 14 4-7 ²Bhā II 7 43 IV 24 13 ³Vā 57 122 ⁴Bhā II 7 43, IV 24 13, V₁ I 14 2-4

Prācīnabarhisas—the ten sons of Sāmudrī, also known as Pracetasas versed in Dhanurveda

Vā 30 36

Prācīnayoga—a disciple of Śringiputra, author of a Samhita His son was a pupil of Kauthuma

Va 61 40, Br II 35 45-6

Prācīnayogaputra—a Kauthuma Śākhā

Vā 61 42

Prācīnvan—a son of Janamejaya and father of Prāvira

Bhā IX 20 2

Prācīsarasvatī—the east Sarasvatī, the place where the Gandharva, Citraratha got his redemption after his bath

Bhā VI 8 40

Prācīsarasvatī tīrtha—in Gayā, bath and offer of evening prayers lead one to Visnuloka

Vā 112 23

Prācetasas—the sage who revealed the previous birth of king Puspavāhana to him

M 100 7, Vā 62 72

Prācetasas—(see Pracetasas), the surname of the ten sons of Prācīnabarhis and Śatadruti, their history, performed tapas as directed by Rudra for 10,000 years Hari revealed himself before them, entrusting their house to their

son, Dakṣa and following Nārada's precepts attained *mokṣa*, when they rose from the sea they saw the earth covered with trees,¹ wife Mārīśā the daughter of plants given in marriage by Soma, king of plants, became the mother of Dakṣa² Father ordered them to worship Govinda and increase the world's population The prayer was granted by Govinda Burnt down trees and uprooted them as they were hindrances to the growth of population³

¹ Bhā IV 24 13 18, 25 2, chh 30 and 31, IX 23 15-16 V₁ I 14 6 ² Bhā VI 4 4 5 V₁ I 15 1-10 71-4 ³ V₁ I 14 10-48

Prāceyas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 8

Prācya—a Sāmaga

Vā 99 191

Prācyasāmas—of six Samhitas attributed to Kṛta

Bha IX 21 28 9 Br III 63 207 M 49 76

Prācyasūmagas—disciples of Hiraṇyanābha

V₁ III 6 5 24 IV 19 52

Prācyas—a tribe

Va 58 81

Prājaka—the driver of vehicles, if he is unskilled, for injury caused by him, his master will be punished, if skilled, he himself will be punished

M 227 95 6

Prājāpatya (1)—a sacrifice which Yudhiṣṭhira performed as a preparation to cast off his mortal body

Bhā I 15 39, III 12 42, Va 81 3

Prājāpatya (II)—a *muhūrta* of the day and the night,¹ in the month of Pusya, the eighth day in the dark half of the month,² the tenth *gāndhara grāmika*³

¹Br III 3 40, 42, Va 61 75, 66 41 ²Ib 66 43 ³Ib 86 43

Prājāpatya (III)—a form of marriage, others are Brahmā, Daivata, Ārsa, Āsura, Gāndharva, Rāksasa and Paisāca

V₁ III 10 24

Prājāpatyam (*vrata*m)—the performance of the vow leads to the world of Sankara.

M 101 66

Prāgyyotisas—a Janapada of the east

Va 45 123

Pradivāka—a judge, to be banished for miscarriage of justice

M 227 160-1

Prāna (I)—a son of Vidhātṛi and Niyatī (*Āyatī-Br P*) His wife was Pundarikā and Dyutimān was his son

Bha IV 1 44-45, Br II 11 6-9, 40

Prāna (II)—a Vasu and a son of Dharma, married Ūrjasvatī Father of Saha and two other sons

Bhā VI 6 11-12, V₁ I 15 113

Prāna (III)—a Bhārgava and a sage of the Svārocisa epoch

Br II 36 17, M 9 8

Prāna (iv)—a son of Dhara,¹ a Sādhya²

¹M 5 24 ²Ib 203 11, Br III 3 16

Prāna (v)—a son of Angiras,¹ a Sādhya,² a Tusita,³ an Ajitadeva⁴

¹M 196 2, Va 65 105 ²Ib 66 15 ³Br III 3 19,
Vā 66 18 ⁴Ib 67 34

Prāna (vi)—the *antarātma*, it is *annam* or food, *annam* is Brahṁā, etc., from this grows creatures (cf Upaniṣad also Yajur Veda),¹ one of the Vāyus which determine the *karma* of people,² is *jīva*³

¹Va 15 14 ²Ib 21 47 31 41 ³Ib 102 101

Prāna (vii)—a son of Dhātr and father of Dyutimat
V I 10 4-5

Prāna (viii)—one of the seven seers of the Svārocīsa epoch

Vi III 1 11

Pranarodha (i)—One of the 28 hells where those who indulge in the hunting and killing of animals are punished

Bhā V 26 7 and 21

Prānarodha (ii)—control of the breath, one of the aids to deep meditation .

Vā 104 24

Prānācārya—the purohita to be consulted by the king

M 215 35

Prānāyāma (i)—a sādhana for yoga

Vi I 22 45 V 10 15, VI 7 40

Prānāyāma (II)—three-fold its utility, a mode of penance¹ one of the constituents of Mahesvara yoga, *ety*, the control of *Prāna* or wind, three ways are distinguished, *mandha*, *madhya* and *uttama*, the *Pramana* of *Prānāyāma* is 12 *mātras*, *manda* is of 12 *mātras* as also *udghāta*, *madhyama* is twice *udghātā* or 24 *mātras*, *uttama* is three *udghātās* or 36 *mātras*, *uttama* produces *sveda*, *kampa* and *visāda*, *Prāna* is like the cruel wild animal which if tamed becomes soft, if approached direct by yoga, *prāna* becomes disciplined in course of time, having controlled the *vāyu* one can live as he pleases, there is no sin in his body, *Prānāyāma* is equal to all penances and fruits of *yajña*, all *dosas* become burnt as it were by this practice² fruits of, *śānti*, *prasānti*, *dīpti*, and *Prasāda*,³ practice of —draw in *aum*, pray to sun and moon, and sit in *svastika* or *padma* posture, half-shut eyes, look at the tip of the nose a little raising the head, neck and the body, hence *tamas* and *rajas* look on *satva*, attaining this yoga, *pratyāhāra* to be begun, *mātra*—*nimiṣsonmesa*—12 *mātras*⁴

¹Bhā IV 8 44 23 8 Br III 22 74, M 227 37 ²Vā 10
78 92 ³Ib 11 4, 18 17-19 ⁴Ib 11 12 29 22 19 110 13

Prāninas—the *Saptāngas* of kings, wife, *purohita*, *senāni*, charioteer, minister, horse and elephant

Br II 29 76 Vā 57 70

Prāta (I)—a son of *Puspārna* and *Prabhā*

Bhā IV 13 13

Prāta (II)—morning, born of *Dhātṛi* and *Rākā*

Bhā VI 18 3

Prāta (III)—a *Rāksasa* with the sun in *Āvanī* and *Purattaśi* (Sep-Oct)

Vā 52 10

Prātastana—when the sun passes three *muhūrtas* commencing with the *Lekha*, that time is the fifth part of the day,¹ the first six *nālikas*²

¹ Vā 50 170 ² Ib 56 46

Prātimedhī—a Brahmvādini

Br II 33 19

Prādeśa—eight *angulas* by the index finger, *tāla* by the middle finger and *gokarna* by the third finger and *vidastī* by the little finger,¹ ten *angula parvas*²

Vā 8 103 ² Br II 7 96

Prādyotas—five kings from Pradyota to Nandivar-dhana, ruled for 138 years

Br III 74 127

Prādhānikī—creation from Pradhāna or māyā (Sān-khya).

Vā 102 133

Prāntadeśa—noted for horses

Br IV 16 18

Prāpana—an Asura

Br III 6 7.

Prāptī (I)—a daughter of Jarāsandha and queen of Kamsa. After Kamsa's death she went to her father's house and reported the circumstance under which he was killed.

Bhā X 50 1-2, Vī V 22 1

Prāptī (II)—a siddhi devī

Br IV. 19 4 44 108

Prāpti (III)—one of the eight *yogaiśvaryas*

Vā 13 3, 13

Prāpti (IV)—one of the ten branches of the *Supāra* group of *Devas*

Vā 100 94

Prāmśu (I)—a son of *Vatsapriti* and father of *Pramati* (*Prajāpati-Vi P*)

Bhā IX 2 24, Vi IV 1 21-2

Prāmśu (II)—one of the nine sons of *Vaivasvata Manu*

Br II 38 31 III 60 " Vā 85 4 Vi IV 1 7

Prāmśu (III)—a son of *Bhalandana*, had a son *Prajānu* who was taken to Heaven by *Samvarta*

Br III 61 4, Va 86 3-4

Prāyaścitta—expiation of no use to one not devoted to *Nārāyana*

Bhā VI 1 11, 18

Prāyopaveśa—vow of fasting unto death practised by *Parikṣit* contemplating on *Viṣṇu*,¹ undertaken by *Sukarmā* when *Indra* killed his pupils²

¹ Bhā I 19 7 ² Vā 61 29 Br II 35 34

Prāleyaśailam (*Prāleyādri*)—the *Himālayas*, Lord of the hills

ML 86 25, 57, 59

Prātaraka—a *varṣa* of *Krauñcadvīpa*

Vā 49 67

Piāvah—Piavara Angiras.

M 196 13

Prātepi—Piavara (Angiras)

M 196 16

Prāvrsejūs—an eastern country

Br II 16 54

Prāśnika—Brahmā as, in the fights of Madhu and Kaitabha and Viṣnu and Jisnu

Vā 25 41

Prāsāda—*ety* that which pleases the mind, generally a palace

Vā 8 127, 35 4, 39 36 40 9

Prāsādas—of Viṣnu, offering of *balī* to deities as a preliminary to building, varieties of buildings described—*Meru*, *Mandara*, *Kailāśa*, *Kumbha*, *Simha*, *Mrga*, *Vimāna*, *Chandaka*, *Catusra*, *Astasra*, *Sodasāsra*, *Vartula*, *Sarvabhadra*, *Simhāsya*, *Nandana*, *Nandivardhanaka*, *Hamsa*, *Vrṣa*, *Suvarneśa*, *Padmaka* and *Samudraka*, with *toranas* and *archways* of wood, stone or brick

Br IV 7 28, M chh 268-9

Prāsevyā—a Kaśyapa gotrakara

M 199 8

Prāstāvī—a son of Udgītha

V₁ II 1 37

Prāhlāda—(also Prahlaḍa) defeated by Indra in war,¹ was regarded as the Indra of the Asuras,² came after Hiraṇyakaśipu and Balī³

¹ Vā 97 79 ² Ib 97 90 ³ Ib 98 41, 81

Priyakapriyā—a name of Lalitā, Mantrini

Br IV 17 34, 43, 31 105

Priyamīścaya—a Bhavya god

Br II 36 72

Priyabhrtya—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Br II 36 49 Va 62 43

Priyamukhya—an Apsaras

Va 69 4

Priyamedha—a Brahmana belonging to the Ajamidha family.

Bhā IX 21 21

Priyavrata (1)—one of the two sons of Svāyambhuva Manu and an *amśa* of Vasudeva,¹ married two wives Barhismatī daughter of Visvakarman and another, had ten sons and a daughter through his first wife, among whom were two sons Āgnīdhra and Manu Uttama, through the second wife he had three sons, all rulers of Manvantaras, though a Bhāgavata and devoted to Nārada, in obedience to his father's wishes remained a house-holder and administered his kingdom, three of the ten sons by the first wife Mahāvira Kavi and Savana remained bachelors all through life, ruled for eleven *arbuda* years, possessed superhuman powers, he followed the sun by making seven circuits, determined to make night also day, these seven circuits resulted in the formation of seven seas and seven continents of which his sons became rulers, gave his daughter to Usanas, following the footsteps of Nārada he classified the land fixing rivers mountains and forests as boundaries,² founder of a glorious line, his descendents,³ obliged to Viṣṇu,⁴ went to heaven by *tapas*⁵ Married the daughter of Kardama and had two

daughters, Samrāt and Kukṣi besides ten sons, to this line belong the Manus, Svārociṣa, Uttama, Tāmasa and Raivata ⁶

¹Bha III 12 55, 21 2, IV 1 9, XI 2 15, IV 8 7, M 4 34, V_a 33 6, 57 57, V_i I 7 18 ²Bhā V 1 (whole), 16 2, VIII 1 23, XI 2 15, ³Ib V 6 14, ch 15 (whole) ⁴Ib IV 21 28, 31 26, Br II 14 6, 29 63, 30 39, 36 65, V_i III 1 24-5 ⁵M 143 38, V_i I 11 1 ⁶Ib II 1 3-6

Priyavrata (II)—a son of Śatarūpā.

Br I 1 57, Vā 62 59

Priyavrata (III)—a son of Vairāja Manu,¹ married Kāmyā,² had ten sons and two daughters³

¹B_i II 9 41, Vā 1 66, 10 16 ²Ib 28 28 ³Br II 11 33

Priyavrata (IV)—a god of the Ādyā group

Br II 36 69

Priyavrata (v)—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Ṛbhu and narrated it to Bhāguri

V_i VI 8 43

Priyavratānvayas,—the dynasties of Priyavrata, Svārociṣa, Uttama, Tāmasa, and Raivata Manus

Vā 62 56

Priyā—a daughter of Dakṣa

V_a 1 122

Priyākārīṇisarvādya—a Mudrādevi

Br IV 44 114

Prīta—a Carakādhvaryu

Br II 33 13

Prīti (I)—a Kalā of the moon

Br IV. 35 92

Prīti (II)—a Kalā of Viṣṇu

Br IV 35 95

Prītivratam—a vow in honour of Hari

M 101 6

Prīti (I)—a wife of the God of Love, the other being Ratī, was in her previous birth a courtesan, Anangavatī who observed *vibhūtidvādaśivratam*

M 100 32

Prīti (II)—a daughter of Dakṣa and wife of Pulastya,¹ mother of three sons, Dānāgni, Devabāhu and Atri,² also son Dattoli (Vi P).³

¹ Vā 10 27, 31, 28 22, Vi I 7 25 ² Br II 9 52, 55, 11 26

³ Vi I 10 9

Prīti (III)—a wife of Angirasa

Vi I 7 7

Preta-āśaucam—death pollution for ten days for Brahmanas, 12 for Kṣatriyas, 15 for Vaiśyas and one month for Śūdras

Vi. III 13 18-19

Pretakarma—funeral rites described

Vi III 13 7-16

Pretakūta—in Gayā

Vā 109 15

Pretapaṭsa—mahālaya lasting for fifteen days

Vā 83 41

Pretaparīkṣatam—in Gayā

Vā 83 20, 110 8 and 9

Pretayānā—a mind-born mother

M 179 19

Pretarāja—is Yama once he asked a certain merchant to take all his wealth and spend $\frac{5}{6}$ of it at Gayā for śrāddha in his name, and $\frac{1}{6}$ for himself for doing the Karma, so he did and the Preta got released from the bondage of *samsāra*

Vā 112 15-20, V₁ V 23 44

Pretalokam—the world of the dead

Vā. 110 44

Pretaśilā—a part of the śilā at Gayā where Pinda is offered to the dead, here is Pretakunda, here Pretas receive offering, on the head of Gayā²

¹ Vā 108 15, 67 ² Ib 110 66

Pretas—spirits harassing children

Bhā II 6 43, 10 38, VI 8 25, X 6 27, 63 11, XI 10 28

Pretāvasakṛtālaya—is Śiva he who finds his abode among the graves

Vā. 30 141

Prauṣṭhapadyaṣṭakā—the form taken by Acchodā-matsya Gandhī, on the earth she is known as Satyavati and in the Pitrloka Aṣṭakā,¹ the month of Prauṣṭhapada²

¹ M. 14 18-9 ² Ib 53 52

Plakṣa (1)—the lord of forest trees, acted calf for trees to milk the cow-earth, sticks of this tree to be used in ceremonies connected with the *Kṛṣṇāṣṭamivratam* and the digging of tanks²

¹ M 8 8, 10 28, ² Ib 56 7, 58 10

Plaksa (II)—a son of Dārūka, an *avatār* of the Lord

Vā 23 196

Plaksa (III)—a continent, a part of Kimpurusa equal to Nandana, there is a *plaksa* tree here

Va 33 11, 46 4

Plaksatīrtham—a sacred tank in Kuruksetra where played the Apsarasas, and Ūrvaśī was found by Purūravas among them

Vā 91 32-3

Plaksa (*dvīpa*)—twice as broad as the Jambūdvīpa and thrice its width and in circumference, Agni, the God of fire shines there, its first ruler Idhmajihva divided it among his seven sons after whose names the countries became known, there are several rivers and (seven *Vā P*) mountains, people are engaged in sun worship, surrounded by the sea of sugar-cane juice (salt ocean *Vā P*), people here live to an age of 5000 (0) years and enjoy always the felicities of the *tretāyuga* wealth, health, etc, in its midst is the *Plaksa* tree sacred to Śiva¹ Another version—one of the nine continents Medhātithi being the first king Divided it among his seven sons, named as Santahaya, Śīsira, Sukhadeya, Ānanda, Śiva, Ksemaka, and Dhruva Gomeda was one of its seven mountains The four castes are named *Aryaka*, *Kurarā*, *Vidiśya* and *Bhāvina* Viṣṇu resides here as Soma²

¹Bha V 1 32, 20 1-7, Br II 14 11-15 19 1-31 138 Va 49 1-28 ²Vi II 1 12 2 5 4 2 20

Plaksapraśravana—a sacred spot for śrāddha, on the Sarasvatī

Br III 13 69

Plavangamātangas—a tribe

M. 114 44

Plavangava—an eastern country

Br II 16 53

Plavas—ducks born of Śuci

M 6 32

Phatkarinī—a Sakti

Br IV 44 88

Phanikanyakas—Nāgakanyas

Br IV 38 35

Phanināyaka—Śesa

Br III 36 7

Phalamukha—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 78

Phalavratam—the observance of the vow leads one to the world of Viṣṇu

M 101 62

Phalasaptamī—in the *saptamī* of the Mārgasīrsa month in honour of the Sun God, he who does this goes to the world of Sūrya

M 76 1

Phalāhāra—a Pravara (Angīras)

M 196 16

Phalgutantra—a king of Ayodhyā, defeated by Tāla-
janḡha settled in the forest near Aurva's hermitage followed by his pregnant wife After his death was born the future Sagara in the hermitage

Br III 47 76

Phalgotūrtham—in Gayā Here resides Gadādhara
Vā 105 6, 36, 109 16, 43, 111 13-20

Phalguni—the name of an asterism
Vā 82 6

Phalamukha—a brother of Balāhaka and a commander
of Bhanda

Br IV 24 9 and 48

Phālguna (I)—the *amavāsya* in the month of, (March-
April), a Manvantarādī for śrāddha
M 17 7

Phālguna (II)—(also Phalguna) sacred to Hari, visited
by Balarāma

Bhā. VII 14 31, X. 79 18

Phālguna (III)—another name of Arjuna
V₁ V 37 2, 38 35

Phālguni (I)—sacred to the planet Guru śrāddha per-
formed that day, gives one beauty of form

Br II. 24 132, III 18 6 Va. 23 107, 53 107

Phālguni (II)—the month of, good for the gift of the
Linga Purāna;¹ Mahādeva to be worshipped in the month
of, by the person who observes *Kṛsnāstamīvrata*,² *Panca-
gavya* to be taken in this month while observing *Saubhāgya-
śayanavrata*³

¹ M 53 38 ² Ib 56 2 ³ Ib 60 36

Phenapas—a class of seers;¹ Bhārgava-gotrakāras²

¹ Bhā III 12 43 ² M 195 21

Ba and Bha

Baka (1)—an Asura, a son of Andhaka and brother of Ādi,¹ friend of Kamsa, seized Kṛṣṇa in the guise of a crane, was torn to death²

¹M 156 12 ²Bha X 2 1, 11 48 52, 12 14 26 8, 43 30,
46 26

Baka (11)—a son of Manuvara

Vā 69 160

Bakas—sons of Vṛtra and who became followers of Mahendra

Br III 6 36

Bakamukhas—a Piśāca gana

Va 69 263

Bakavratin—one who practises a deceitful vow

ML 95 30

Bakī—sister of Baka, the asura

Bha X 12 14

Bajulā—a R from the Sahya hills

Br II 16 34

Bañjula (I)—a R from the Rkṣa hill

Br II. 16 31

Bañjulā (II)—a R from the Mahendra hill

Br II 16 37

Batu—a tribe that attained kingship by the efforts of Viśvasphatika

Vi. IV 24 62

Badavā—a wife of the Sun god, mother of the Aśvins

Bha VIII 13 9 10

Badarī—āśrama at, sacred to Nara-Nārāyaṇa in Gandhamādāna, the place where Hari is said to perform *tapas* for the welfare of the world, visited by Kṛṣṇa, as directed by Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his departure to Heaven, Uddhava made it his abode,¹ Kakudmī spent the evening of his life at that place² See *Badrikā* Here Mucukunda performed *tapas* meditating on Hari³ See *Badarīyāśrama* A *tīrtha* sacred to Ūrvaśī,⁴ sacred to the Pitṛs,⁵ āśrama where Mitra and Varuṇa performed penance⁶

¹Bhā. III 4 4 22 32, VII 11 6 X 66[13] XI 4 7, 29 41, 47, XII 9 7, Br III 25 67, V₁ V 37 34 ²Bha IX. 3 36
³Ib X. 52 4 ⁴M. 13 49 ⁵Ib 22 73 ⁶Ib 201 24

Badarikā—the sages of, visited Dvārakā

Bha. A. 90 28[5]

Badarīyāśrama—see *Badarī*;¹ in the the *brahmarandhra* of the personified Veda²

¹Bha. X. 52 4 ²Va. 104 78

Badarī—the name of the dvīpa where Bādarāyana was born

M 14 16

Baddha—*samsāra* is *bandhana*, hence called so

Va 102 76

Badhīraka—a Mt which entered the sea for fear of Indra

M 121 74

Badhryaśva—(also *Bandhyaśva*) the first son of Mudgala and a Brahmīstha through Indrasenā, his wife Menakā gave birth to a *mithuna*, Divodāsa and Ahalyā

Vā 99 200-1

Bandham—the place of Budha in the mandalam

Vā 53 74

Bandhas—three, *Prākṛta*, *Vaikārika* and *dakṣina*, which have their origin in ignorance

Vā 102 59, 60

Bandhanam—jail, escaping from and letting one to do so will be punished,¹ also *bandhasthānam*²

¹M 227 208-10 ²Vb 256 35

Bandanarakṣita—the guardian of prisons

Vā 101 154

Bandhu (1)—the son of Vegavat and father of Trna-bindu

Bhā IX. 2 30

Bandhu (II)—a God of one of the ten branches of the Rohitā gana

Br IV 1 85 Vā 100 90

Bandhupālita—son of Kuśāla (Kunāla-Vā P) (Mau-rya)—ruled for 8 years

Br III 74 146 Vā 99 333

Bandhuman (I)—a son of Kevala and father of Vegavat

Bhā IX. 2 30, Br III 8 36, 61 9, Vā 86 14, Vi IV 1 43-4

Bandhuman (II)—a son of Bhangakāra and Narū killed by Akrūra

¹Br III 71 86-88 ²Vā 96 85

Babhrava—a disciple of Saunaka,¹ of Kauśikagotra²

¹Vā 61 53 ²Ib 91 99

Babhravas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 7

Babhrū (I)—one of the two sons of Druhyu and father of Setu (Ripu-Br. P.)

Bhā. IX. 23 14, Br III 74 7, Vā 99 7, Vi IV 17 1-2

Babhrū (II)—a son of Romapāda, (Lomapāda-Br P) and father of Krti

Bhā IX. 24 2, Br III 70 38, Vi IV 12 39

Babhrū (III)—a disciple of Śunaka (Śaunaka-Br P, Vi P) who taught him a Samhitā

Bhā XII 7 3, Br II 35 60, Vi III 6 12

Babhrū (iv)—a son of Devavrdha and Gāndhinī, the best among men, righteous and truthful, a Mahāratha of the Sātvatas, through his precept and that of his father, several thousands attained immortality, performed sacrifices and lavished gifts, got the jewel Syamantaka and gave it to Kṛṣṇa, to be returned by the latter²

¹Bhā IX 24 9-11, Vā 96 15, Vī IV 13 3-6, 107, M. 44 56 60 ²Br III 71 13 81-2, 96 and 98

Babhrū (v)—a son of Sampātī

M 6 35

Babhrū (vi)—is Akrūra

Va 96 56

Babhrus—of Kausika gotra

Br III 66 71

Bab(h)ruvāhana (i)—a son of Arjuna and Ulūpi, the daughter of the king of Manipura, became a putrikāputra

Bha IX 22 32 Vī IV 20 50

Babhruvāhana (ii)—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 85

Baradas—a tribe to be conquered by Kalki

Br III 73 108

Barbaras (*Barbas*)—people of the northern kingdom, a forest tribe, defeated by the Sagaras,¹ ineligible for śrāddha²

¹Bhā IX 8 5 Br II 16 49 65 18 44 31 83 M 121 47, 144 57, Vā 45 118, 47 42, 58 83, 98 108 ²M 16 16 121 43 45

Barbari—a son of Aṭṭahāsa, an *avatār* of the Lord.

Vā. 23. 193.

Barbas—(Barbaras) the kingdom of.

M. 121. 47; 144. 57.

Barhanāśva—(Varhanāśva-Br. P.); son of Nikumbha and father of Kṛśāśva.

Bhā. IX. 6. 25.

Barhi—the son of Bṛhadrāja and father of Kṛtamjaya.

Bhā. IX. 12. 13.

Barhiketu—a son of Sagara.

Br. III. 63. 147; Vā. 88. 149.

Barhiṇadvīpas—a group of islands in the south of Bhāratavarṣa.

Vā. 48. 12.

Barhipicchadhara—a bunch of peacock's feathers as paraphernalia of a naked ascetic; Viṣṇu-Māyāmoha appeared in this form before the Asuras.

Vi. III. 18. 2.

Barhiyogagadāyanas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras.

M. 199. 4.

Barhiṣad (also *Prācīnabarhisa*)—a son of Havirdhāna; married Śatadrutī, a well accomplished daughter of Samudra under directions from Brahmā; Agni conceived a passion for her as he conceived for Śukī; by Śatadrutī, Barhiṣad had ten sons who were collectively known as *Prācetasas*; being versed in the Vedic lore he continued to per-

form Vedic sacrifices always,¹ Nārada called on him and in imparting *Ātmatatva* by saying there was no use of killing animals in sacrifices, narrated to him the legend of Purañjana, the² interpretation of the legend of Purañjana by Nārada himself and the relation between *jīva* and *paramātma* which it conveyed, Nārada's return to Siddhaloka, the sage-king appointed his sons to be in charge of the administration and withdrew for *tapas* to Kapila's hermitage where he attained *moksa*²

¹ Bhā IV 24 8-13

² Ib IV 25 3-62, chh 26-29

Barhisada (I)—a sacred fire

Bhā IV 1 63

Barhisada (II)—a group of Pitrs in the Somapadā world, such of the householders who perform sacrifices and are dead become this class of Pitrs, are *māsas*, perform sacrifices, agnihotrits, represent the *ṛtus* or months, their mind-born daughters Acchodā and Dhārani, in the Vaibhrāja region

¹ Br II 13 6 28, 32, III 10 53-66, II 23 75, 28 15 72, Va 30 6 7, 56 13, 67, 52 67, 110 10, V₁ I 10 18, II 12 13 ² M 15 1, 126 69

Barhisādi—Pravara (Angiras).

M 196 13

Barhismatī (I)—the capital of Brahmāvarta and of Svâyambhuva Manu

Bhā III 22 29

Barhismatī (II)—a daughter of Viśvakarma and queen of Priyavrata

Bhā V 1 24

Barhisas—in the Vaibhrāja regions, house-holders and *yajvins* become *Barhisads*

M 15 2, 102 21, 141 4, 13, 16

Bala (i)—a son of Maya residing in Atala, created 96 magical performances some of which are practised even now, when he yawned, out of his mouth came three groups of women—*Svarinī*, *Kāminī*, and *Pumscalyā* who administered *Hātakarasa* to frequenters of those regions and made them enjoy like *Siddhas*, resisted Indra in the *Devāsura* war and was slain

Bha V 24 16, VIII 11 19 21, 28

Bala (ii)—a son of Rohini and Vasudeva,¹ attacked the Asura followers of *Bali*,² see *Balarama*

Bha IX 24 46 Br III 71 171, Vi V 8 1, 33 12 ²Bha VIII 21 16

Bala (iii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Mādrī

Bha X. 61 15

Bala (iv)—a son of Anāyusa and father of *Nikumbha* and *Cakravartman*

Br III 6 31.

Bala (v)—a son of Śukī and Garuda

Br III. 7 450

Bala (vi)—a son of Dala and father of *Aunka*

Br III 63 204 Va. 88 204

Bala (vii)—a son of Havirdhāna

M. 4. 45

Bala (VIII)—a Kauśika Brahmistha

M 145 111

Bala (IX)—a son of Nārāyana and Śrī,¹ father of Tejas²

¹ Va 28 2 ² Br II 11 3

Balaka (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajani

Br III 7 129

Balaka (II)—one of Danu's sons

Va 68 9

Balaka (III)—a son of Pradyota and father of Viśākhayūpa

V₁ IV 24 3-4

Balakāśva—a son of Ajaka

Va 91 61

Baladeva—see Balarāma (also Balabhadra) married Suvratā, daughter of Kakudmī

Bhā IX 3 33 6, Va 86 29

Baladhruva—a Sādhya

M 171 43

Balabandhu (I)—a son of Raivataka Manu

Br II 36 64, V₁ III 1 23

Balabandhu (II)—a monkey chief

Br III 7 239

Balabandhu (III)—a son of Bhṛgu, the avatar of the Lord

Va 23 149, 62 55, 63 16

Balabhadra (I)—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā. V. 20. 26.

Balabhadra (II)—see *Balarāma*.

Bhā. X. 65. 1; Br. III. 36. 24; Vā. 96. 83; Vi. IV. 13. 99.

Balabhṛt—a name of Indra.

Bhā. VI. 12. 32.

Balamohinī—a Mother Goddess.

M. 179. 30.

Balamdhana—a son of Nābhāga and father of Vatsa-
priti.

Vi. IV. 1. 20.

Balarāma—a son of Vasudeva¹ and Rohinī and an *aṁśa* of Hari; (also Baladeva, Balabhadra, Sīrāyudha); the *Dhāma* of Hari in the womb of Devakī transferred to that of Rohinī by Yogamāyā; on account of this he is Sankar-sana; also Rāma on account of his pleasant personality and Bala on account of his strength; his *nāmakaranam*;¹ was bewildered at Baka seizing Kṛṣṇa; became glad at his escape; entered the palmyra grove, vanquished the Asura Dhenuka and his kin and gladdened the cow-herds; advised Nanda and others to keep cool when Kṛṣṇa was enclosed in the coils of the reptile, and stopped their getting into the pool of Kālīya; his joy at Kṛṣṇa's escape from Kālīya; was carried by Pralamba on his back when he won in a certain game; but finding him to be an Asura in the guise of a gopa, he knocked his head with his fist and killed him for which the Devas praised him;² his surprise at Kṛṣṇa's holding aloft the Govardhana; was in charge of the women rescued by Kṛṣṇa from Śankha-cūda and was presented with the Cūdāmani of Śankha-cūda.³

Akrūra's expectation of Balarāma engaged in milking; Akrūra's prostration before him; welcomed Akrūra in the proper way and fed him on choice preparations; followed Kṛṣṇa to the Mathurā city where he was honoured by its womenfolk; saw Kṛṣṇa's exploits in the city and returned with him to the camp.⁴ Entered the wrestling arena with the tusk of Kuvalayāpīda; praised by the public of Mathurā; challenged Malla Mustika; fought according to the rules and killed his opponent as also Kūta another Malla; killed the eight brothers of Kamsa with his *parigha*; embraced Nanda going back to Vraja; his *upanayana* and other *samskāras*; *gurukulavāsa*; accompanied Kṛṣṇa in his tour to bring back the dead son of his guru; defeated Paundraka; while once enjoying music and drink, at Raivataka hill, he killed Dvidida (s.v.) who offended him; returned with the blessings of the Gods.⁵

When the Yadus decided war with the Kurus, Rāma did not like it and thought he could bring about peace; went to Hastinagara and was welcomed by Duryodhana and others; he communicated to them Ugrasena's command to release Sāmba; the Kurus laughed and said that slippers would sometimes usurp the place of crown; Ugrasena was only a king by sufferance and hence he could not send a command; enraged at their inordinate pride, he decided to lift up the city and throw it into the Ganges; the Kurus prayed for mercy and promised to send Lakṣmanā with Sāmba together with a large dowry of horses, elephants, etc.; with these Rāma returned to Dvārakā,⁶ was consulted by Kṛṣṇa; Kṛṣṇa took leave of him to go to Hastināpura; did not like the war between the Pāṇḍavas and the Kauravas and went on a pilgrimage; after visiting Prabhāsa, Sarasvatī, Yamunā, and Gangā he reached Naimiṣa where he was welcomed by all the sages; Romaharṣana the Sūta did not rise up to honour him at which Rāma got angry and fatally hurt him; seeing this the sages called it *adharma* and *brahmahatya* and called upon Rāma for

expiation; Romaharsana's son was blessed, the sages asked Rāma to kill the Asura Balvala and go on a pilgrimage for a year when he could be putified, after killing Balvala, and receiving from the sages presents of Vaijayanti, clothes, and jewels, he went to Kauśiki, Sarayu, Prayāgā, the hermitage of Pulaha, Gomatī, Gandakī, Vipāśā, Śona, Pampā, Gayā, Mahendra where Paraśurāma was, Saptagodāvarī, Venā, Bhimarathī, and Śrīśaila, went to Venkata, Kāñcī, Srīranga on the Kāverī, and other sacred places, met Agastya in Malaya and came back to Prabhāsā by the west coast, went to Yudhisthira and was honoured, later went to Dvārakā, went again to Naimisa and took part in many a sacrifice,⁷ welcomed Kṛṣṇa after the Kuruksetra war, helped him in relieving the earth of the burden of the Dāityas, went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse, joy at Vasudeva's sacrifice, honoured Nanda,⁸ is said to have extracted the teeth of the Kalinga king, just as Virabhadra extracted Pusan's teeth,⁹ was killed by his own men, deluded by Kṛṣṇa, his wives entered the fire after his death, was said to have disappeared in the form of a reptile into the sea,¹⁰ king of Dvārakā, married Revatī, the daughter of Kakudmin, father of Nisita and Ulmuka,¹¹ went with Kṛṣṇa in pursuit of Satadhanus for the sake of the Syamantaka,¹² a pupil of Sāṇḍipani, helped Kṛṣṇa in recovering his teacher's son from Yama,¹³ defeated Jarāsandha and other foes during the abduction of Rukminī by Kṛṣṇa,¹⁴ his gambling with Rukmin,¹⁵ was drawn in a picture by Citralekhā,¹⁶ besieged the Kaurava capital when Śāmba was liberated¹⁷

¹ Bhā IX. 3 33 6, X 1 8, 2 8 and 13, 8 11-13, V₁ IV 13 99, 15 19, V 8 11, 9 34, 17 23, 18 11 and 36 ² Bhā X. 11. 49, 53, 15 28-38, 16 22, 17 15, 18 3, 24 32, 26 11 ³ Ib X 25 30, 34 20, 30-32 ⁴ Ib X 38 23, 28, 32, 34, 37-40, 12 10, 41 19, 24, 29, 42 23, XI 12 10 ⁵ Ib X. 43 16, 30, 40, 44 1, 12, 19, 24-5, 26 40-41, 45 20, 26-36, 37-49, 66 [11], ch 67, V₁ V 24 8, 21 ⁶ Bhā X 68 14-53 ⁷ Ib X. 69 31, 71 13, 78 [95 (v) 26-7], 17-40, 79 5-32 ⁸ Ib X. 80 [13], XI 1 1, X. 52 1-2, 84 50, 59 and 68 ⁹ Ib IV 5 21 ¹⁰ Ib XI 30 22, 26, 31 20, V₁ V 37 54 7 ¹¹ Ib IV 1 91-6, V ch 25 ¹² Ib IV 13 96-107 ¹³ Ib V 21 30 31 ¹⁴ Ib V 26 58 ¹⁵ Ib V 28 9-26 ¹⁶ Ib V 32 24 ¹⁷ Ib V 35 4-38

Balavān—a Saimhikeya

Va 68 18

Balasāgara—a monkey chu

Br III 7 236

Balasiddhi—a Yoga Siddhi

Br IV 36 52

Balasthala—a son of Pāriyātra and father of Vajranābha
(Br P reads this as two names Bala and Sthala, making
Bala, son of Pāriyātra and Sthala, son of Bala)

Bhā IX 12 2

Balā (I)—one of the ten wives of Atri

Br III 8 75

Balā (II)—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Balā (III)—a medicinal plant,¹ used in the first bathing
of the deity²

¹ M 218 23 ² Ib 267 14

Balāka—a son of Pūru and father of Ajaka, a pupil of
Jātūkarnya (Śākapūrna V; P)

Bha IX 15 3 XII 6 58 V; III 4 24

Balākas—clouds of the Āgneya class

Br II 22 36

Balākāśva—a son of Ajaka and father of Kusa

Br III 66 31, V; IV 7 8

Balāki—Ārseya Pravara: (Angiras)

M 196 23

Balākeśvaram—a *tirtha* on the Narmadā

M 191 19

Balāgram—eight *ratharenu*s

Va 101 120

Balarakas—Dattātreyas

Vā 70 78

Balahaka (I)—the name of one of the four horses of Kṛṣṇa's chariot

Bhā X 53 5, 89 49

Balahaka (II)—Mt of the Sālmahdvīpam,¹ drowned itself into the sea for fear of Indra²

¹Br II 19 37, Va 49 34, Vi II 4 26 ²Br II 18 78
M 121 72, 122 55 Va 47 75

Balāhaka (III)—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 34, M 6 40, Vā 69 71

Balāhaka (IV)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 240

Balāhaka (V)—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 77

Balāhaka (VI)—the first seven sons of Kikasa, and all commanders to lead 300 aksauhīnis, started against Lalitā's army, rode on the great eagle, Samhāragupta, followed by his brother's who rode on different animals, all of them were

sun worshippers and obtained the vow that whoever would see them would be dragged by their bright eyes and would not see them straight, so they created confusion among the ranks of the Śakti, Lalitā ordered Dandanātha Tiraskaranikā to create darkness so that the dānavas might not see, it was done, but its effect was short-lived, and when they were blinded, their heads were chopped off

B₁ IV 24 4-92

† *Balāhaka* (VII)—one of the seven *Pralaya* clouds

, 1 M 2 8

• *Bali* (I)—a tax payable to the king for the protection given

Bha I 13 40-41, Br II 31 48

Bali (II)—(Bahvindhya Br P) a son of Rāivata Manu

Bha VIII 5 2

• *Bali* (III)—a son of Sutapa (Hema-Vā P) wife Sudesnā, a great yogin, had five ksetraja sons by sage Dirghatamas, these were Anga, Vanga, Suhma, Pundra and Kalinga, they were also his kingdoms, these together were called Bāleya Brahmanas Bali got a great many boons from Brahmā

Rba IX 23 4-5, Br III 74 25-100, IV 33 37 M 48 23 28, 58, 68-78, Va 99 27-34, V₁ IV 18 12-13

Bali (Karma) (IV)—offerings to spirits and in the śrāddha,¹ incumbent on house-holders, propitiating with, in cases of building of houses, temples and so on,² intended for Bhūtas.

† Br III 7 410 11 34 ²M, 52 14 58 47, 59 9, 179 80, 257 23, 264 29 ³V₁ III 9 10

Bali (v)—a son of Virocana and the grandson of Prah-lāda,¹ married Vindhyāvali and Aśanā, had one hundred sons of whom Bāna was the eldest, all of them were kings, king of the Asuras,¹ other chief sons were Kumbhanābha, Gardabhākṣa, and Kuśi, two daughters were Sakunī and Pūtanā¹ carried away the crown of Hari inlaid with gems, was pursued by the warder of the city, Garuda who recovered it after a fight²

Indra on the advice of Hari-Ajita sought an alliance with him and it was concluded, they also agreed to churn the ocean in a co-operative spirit, got exhausted in the Amrtamathana, appropriated Uccaiśravas which came out of the Amrtamathana, in the Devāsura war following the Amrtamathana, Bali became the commander and was riding in an aerial car with the Asuras, finding it difficult to fight Indra and the Gods openly he took to illusory methods by resorting to creating fire storms rains etc, encouraged by Hari's presence, Indra again called him to battle and Bali fell down unconscious after a strenuous fight, taken to Astagiri where by Saṅjivini Vidyā, Śukra brought him back to life, the Bhrgu Brahmanas aided him in the completion of his Viśvajit sacrifice and anointed him with mahābhiseka, receiving gifts from all quarters Bali marched to the city of Indra on a chariot given by Bhrgu and besieged it, on Indra and the Gods vacating the city on the advice of Brhaspati Bali took possession of it and performed 100 Aśvamedhas with the aid of the Bhrgu Brahmanas;² once Bali was engaged in performing the Asvamedha in the Bhrgukaccha on the northern bank of the Narmada Thither came the Vāmana Hari in the form of a dwarf and Brahmacārin, whom Bali welcomed and requested to accept some gift pleased with his speech Vāmana asked for 3 feet of ground, and though Bali offered to give more he declined it, Sukra knew that he was Hari and dissuaded Bali from agreeing to his request, Bali's resolve to keep his word resulting in his being cursed by Śukra to lose all, Sri, gift to Vamana helped by his wife Vindhyāvali, Vāmana's uśtarūpa and his

measuring the Earth and Heaven by two feet; seeing the Asuras beaten by Hari's attendants, Bali asked them not to fight, knowing Hari's mind, Garuḍa bound Bali with Varuna's cords, on the sutya day of the sacrifice Bali thought of Prahlāda, asked by Vāmana to show room for placing his third foot, Bali was unable to find any space except his head and, was doomed to hell, Bali's prayer to Hari, Prahlāda's arrival and prayer to the Lord, appeal of Vindyaṅgalī and Brāhmā, humbled by Vāmana, blessed by Hari to be the Indra of the Sāvarnī epoch and in the meantime king of Sūtala, attained permanent fame.

After taking leave of Hari and praising him duly, Bali and Prahlāda entered the cave Sūtala, the lordship of the worlds had no charm for him, moved by his devotion, Viṣṇu once acted as his door-keeper, got the grace of Hari and attained permanent fame and final release by *satsaṅga*, a devotee of Hari was obliged to Viṣṇu and knew his *yogāmāyā*, one of the twelve, who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari, Parikṣit compared to, for his courage His queen was Aśanā A resident of Pātala, anointed his five sons in the seventh yuga of the Treta, and wandered unseen by others, a servant of Hiranyakasipu

Bali asked Prahlāda the reason for the loss of refulgence on the part of the Asuras, he discovered the Lord in the womb of Aditi and spoke of his incarnation and the consequent ruin of the Asuras, Bali spoke of his prowess and insulted the Lord when Prahlāda cursed him to lose all his kingship He consulted Śukra as to what should be done if the Lord should visit his *yajña*, Sukra said he must be given some choice gift The Lord appeared and wanted space for three steps Bali consented The first and second was placed in heaven and the earth and the third on his head The Lord asked Bali to reside in the Pātālā region and made Indra the king of the three worlds Bali to occupy the place of Indra in the Sāvarnī epoch until then he was to receive the gifts not given properly, ceremonies

done with non-śrotriyās, insincere *yañās*, giftless *yañās*, irregular *karmas* and improper study of the Vedas,¹² image of¹³

¹Bhā. V 24 18, VI 18 16, 17, X. [51 (v) 1] VIII 6 27 20 16; X 62 2-3, Br. III 5 31-4, 72 9, M. 6 10, Va. 67. 82-85, V. 1 21 1-2 ²Bhā. X. [53 (v) 8-12], M. 47 36, 57 9, 72, 240. ³Bhā VIII 6. 27-33, 7 14, 8 3 10 16-52, 11. 2-12, 46-8, 13 12, 15 3 11, 23, 63-4 ⁴Ib VIII 18 21-32, 19 2-27, 30-43 20 2-15 16-34, 21 14 24, 28-34, 22 2-17, 20 3, 31-6, I 3 19, V 24 18, X. 62 2-3 72 21 24-5 XI 4. 20, Br III 34 39, 72 68, 77 and 90 M 135 2, 161 78 Va 78 13; 97 69, 89 90 ⁵Bhā VIII 23 2-12, V 24 23-7 X. 38 17 41 14, XI 12 5 ⁶Ib II 7 18, 44, IV 21 29, VI 3 20, 18 10, X. 72 21. ⁷Ib I 12 25 ⁸Ib VI 18 17 Br III 7 327, 14 23, 73 52, 75 ⁹Br. II 20 43, M 47 46 Va 50 41 46 55 3 7 98 52 ¹⁰Va 99 74, 98-9 ¹¹V. I 19 52 ¹²M 244 2 chh. 245 and 246 (whole), 249 15, 32, 67 ¹³Ib 259 1

Bali (vi)—a Trayārseya pravara

M 197 6

Bali (vii)—an Asura in the seventh tala or pātāla

Vā 50 41

Bali (viii)—a Mantrakṛt and of the Angirasa branch

Vā 59 100

Bali (ix)—a son of Danāyusa, had two sons, Kumbhila, and Cakravarma, the latter was Karna in the previous birth

Va 68 30-32

Bali (x)—Indra of Sāvama epoch

Vi III 2 18

Bali (xi)—an Asura followed by Vijayaśrī, king of Amarapura

Br IV 6 30.

Balin—a son of Kṛtavarman, married Cārumatī, daughter of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 61 24

Balipātraś—Palāśam (Buteśa from 'doṣa'), *Aśvattha* (ficus religiosa), *Plaksa* (ficus infectoria), *Nīlagrodhā* (banyan), *Kāśmarī* (plant gmelina arborea), *Mādīṭika* (Johesia asoka ?) *Phalgu* (ficus oppositi folia), *Bilva* (the wood apple tree), *Venu* (bamboo), he who gives the libation of first fruits in these vessels gets the benefit of all *yajñas*.

Vā 74 32, 75 1-6, Br III 11 34-40

Balipucchaka—(Balin-Bhā P) a servant of the Kāñyī, king Suśarma and an Andhra, killed his master and assumed royalty, after him succeeded his brother Kṛṣṇa

Vī IV 24 43-4, Bhā XII 1 22

Balibāhu—a son of Jāmbavati

Br III 7 303

Balibhāga—the taxes due to the State, taken by kings who offer no protection in Kaliyuga

Va 58 48

Baleksavas—Trayarseyas

M 200 12

Balgūtaka—a Mantrakāra and an Ātreya

Va 59 104

Balvala—(Kalkala and Valkala-Br P), son of Ilyāla, a follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra, vanquished by Kṛṣṇa, ruined the sacrifices at Naimiśa by pouring down wine and blood, was killed by Balarama at the request of the sages¹

¹ Bhā VI 10 [20] ² Ib II 7 34, III 3 11 ³ Ib X 78 38-9, 79 1-6

Bahava—(Anavarma-Br. P.); son of Cakora.
Bhā. XII. 1. 26.

Bahirgiri—a

M. 114. 44.

Bahugana—a monkey chief.

Br. III. 7. 244.

Bahugata—son of Sudyu and father of Samyāti
Vi. IV. 19. 1.

Bahugava—a son of Sudyu and father of Samyāti
Bhā. IX. 20. 3.

Bahugavi—a son of Dhundhu and father of Sañjāti.
Vā. 99. 122.

Bahunetram—a tirtha on the Narmadā, to be seen
Trayodaśī.
M. 191. 14.

Bahuputra—a Prajāpati, who married two daughters of
ṣa and had four sons.
Br. III. 1. 54; II. 37. 45; Vā. 63. 53; 66. 77, Vi. I. 15. 104, 135.

Bahuputrī—a mind-born mother.
M. 179. 19.

Bahubhūmi—a son of Citraka.
Br. III. 71. 115; Vā. 96. 114.

Bahumūlaka—a reptile in the Prajāpatiksetra.
M. 104. 5.

Bahuratha—a son of Ripuñjaya,¹ with him ends the Paurava line.²

¹ Bhā IX 21 30 ² V₁ IV 19 55

Bahurūpa (I)—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa.

Bhā V 20 25, V₁ 1 15 122

Bahurūpa (II)—one of the eleven Rudras, son of Bhūta and Sarūpā

Bhā VI 6 18 M 5 29

Bahula (I)—a Prajāpati

Br III 1 54, Vā 65 54

Bahula (II)—a thousand-hooded snake

M 6 41

Bahulāśva—a king of Videha ruling from Mithilā; son of Dhrti and father of Krti, a devotee of Kṛṣṇa, felt that the line of Nimi was purified by their stay

Bhā IX 13 26, X 86 16 24-37, Br III 64 23, Vā 89 23, V₁ IV 5 31

Bahuvīdha—a son of Dhundhu and father of Sampāti

M 49 3

Bahuvīti—Ārseya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 22

Bahūdana—a kingdom to which Puramjana went by the entrance, Mukhya, allegorically food

Bhā IV 25 49, 29 12

Bahlīkas—see Bāhlīkas

Vā 45 115

Bahvikas—(Lekhas ·?) Pitr̥devas, to them Kṛṣṇa-paksa is day and Suklapaksa is night ·

Va 56 87

Bahvrca—a Srutarṣi

· Br II 33 2

Bahvodas—a class of ascetics

Bhā III 12 43

Bādavas—the Brahmanas of the Brahmaksetra

· Vā 59 124

Bāna (1)—the eldest of the one hundred sons of Balī, wife Lohini and son Indradhanvan, had one thousand arms and was ruling from his capital Sonitapura, pleased Siva by praise, was a devotee of Siva, and became the head of the ganas, in return for his services, the Lord Siva guarded his city,¹ took part in the Devāsura war between Balī and Indra, fought with Sūrya and was helped by his 99 brothers, a friend of Kamsa and Jarāsandha, he welcomed Jarāsandha and offered to help him and sent his two ministers and a vast army with Jarasandha² Once addressed Siva that he found no use for his thousand arms for there was none to fight him, and even the elephants at the quarters ran away in fear of him, Śiva replied that soon there would be somebody equal to him who would put down his pride of power³ The marriage of his daughter Usā was the cause of a battle between Siva and Kṛṣṇa, the guards of the harem once reported to Bāna that they suspected the presence of some male in Usā's palace, soon he found Anuruddha there and imprisoned him to the distress of his daughter, was attacked by Satyakī when Sonitapura was besieged by the Vṛṣṇis, found his army scattered and rushed towards Kṛṣṇa leaving

Satyakī, when his charioteer and horses were killed, Kotarā his mother appeared before Kṛṣṇa naked and with dishevelled hair, while Bāna entered his city, once again attacked Kṛṣṇa who chopped off his arms when Śiva praised Kṛṣṇa as Brāhmaṇa and pleaded for his devotee, Bāna, being left with his four arms remaining, deprived of all except two on account of Aniruddha, release of Aniruddha ⁴

Capital Tripura The gods appealed to Rudra and in the meantime Nārada made Bāna's wives leave the path of strict chastity and prepared the way for the Asuras' ruin Rudra put the city to flames, appealing with a *linga* on his head, he was blessed Attained *mokṣa* by *satsaṅga*, ⁵ killed by Kṛṣṇa ⁶

¹ Bha VI 18 17-18 X 62 2 88 16 Br III 5 42-4, 73 101, IV, 29 123, M 6 10, 13, Vā 67 83, V₁ I 21 2, V 1 24 ² Bhā VIII 10 19, 30, X 2 2, 36 36, [51 (v) 1-18] ³ Ib X 62 2-11 ⁴ Ib X 62 1 28-35, 63 8 17-21 30-49 61 23 (9), III 3 11, XI 12 5 V₁ V 32 7-8, 33 1-50 ⁵ M Chh 187-188 ⁶ Va 98 102

Bāna (II)—a son of Danu and Mahāsena

M 6 20, 245 12

Bānas—Śiva ganas

Br III 41 27

Bādaras—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 73

Bādarāyana—Vyāsa, an incarnation of Acyuta, an who arranged the one Veda into different parts

Bhā I 1 7, M 14 16

Bādarayana—a surname of Śuka

Bhā I 7 11

Bādari—Syāma Parūśara

M 201 37.

Bādīya—the gana consisting of the grandsons and great-grandsons of Huanyākṣa, killed in thousands in the Tārakamaya

Va 67 69

Bādhyāśva—a Mantiakrt

Br II 32 106

Bābhavya—the author of a *Kāmaśāstra*, see Subālaka
M 21 30, 198 4

Bārhadhrathas—ruled for 1000 years, as kings of Magadha, the last of them was Ripuñjaya

Bhā IX 22 49, V₁ IV 23 12-13

Bārhaspatya—a division of the night

Va 66 44

Bārhaspatya Sāstram—of Brhaspati,¹ those learned in, fit for śrāddha²

¹ Vā 79 59 ² Br III 15 32

Bāla (I)—a son of Gargya, put to trouble by Janamejaya

Br III 68 22

Bāla (II)—a son of Viśveśā, a sage

M 171 50, 200 14

Bāla (III)—a son of Manivara

Va 69 160

Balaka—a son of Pulaka, an unrighteous king, but still overlord of all Sāmantas, ruled for 23 years

M. 272 2-3

Bāladi—Pravara (Angirās).'

M 196 15

Bālapāṭhyāni—child education of Prahlāda at the hands of his Guru.

V₁ I 17 10

Bālapi—the Ārṣeya pravara of the Bhārgavas.

M 195 38

Bālavayas—sages.

M 200 10

Bāla—a daughter of Prajāpati, fell down upon the earth while going across the sky

Vā 75 40

Bālāki—Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Bālādas—a class of Piśācas short in stature and with eyes facing the earth and who resort to places of confinement of women

Br III 7 380 and 398, Vā 69 277

Balāyanī—a pupil of Bāskali

Bha XII 6 59

Bālīka—a son of Maya.

Vā 68 29

Bālīkā—the goddess following Revati

M 179 73

Bālīśayas—Ekārṣeyas

M 200 4

Bālīśayanī—Pravara Angiras

M 196 12

Bāleyas (I)—Putrikāputras of Atri

M 197 9

Bāleyas (II)—the descendants of Balī

Br III 5 44

Bāleyas (III)—Sveta Parāśaras

M 201 36

Bāleya Brāhmanas—the Ksetraja sons of Balī through the sage Dīrghatamas

M 48 25

Bāskala (I)—a son of Anuhrāda and Surmyā, disciple of Paila, learnt the Rg Veda and taught it to Bodhya and others, rearranged the Samhitās into four parts with the help of his four disciples, Bodhya, Agnimādhaka, Yājñavalkya and Parāśara, arranged three more Samhitās and entrusted them to Kālāyani, Gārgya, and Kathā japa, all his pupils

Bha VI 18 16, XII 6 54 5 V₁ III 4 16 16 25

Bāskala (II)—the father of Jambha and three others

Br III 5 39

Bāskala (III)—a son of Prahlāda

M 6 9, V₁ I 21 1

Bāskala (IV)—the son of Vīrocana, father of four sons

Va 67 76, 79

Bāskalas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72 Va 91 100

* *Bāskali* (I)—a son of Bāskala, author of the *Vālakṣilya Samhitā*, imparted it to Bālāyani and others

Bha XII 6 59

Bāskali (II)—an Angirasa and a Mantrakṛt, a Śrutarṣi; a pupil of Paila in charge of the Ṛg Veda, he arranged it into four Samhitās, his disciples were Bodhya, Agnimāthara, Parāśara and Yājñavalkya

Br II 32 107, 33 4 13, 34 25 M 196 12 Vā 59 98 60 25-26, 61 2

Bāskali (III)—(Bharadvāja) a pupil of Satyasujā author of three Samhitās which were imparted to his disciples Āpanūpa and others,¹ a Śākha Pravartaka²

¹ Br II 34 32 35 5 ² Va 60 29

Bāhu(ka) (I)—son of Vṛka driven away from his kingdom, retired with his wife to the forest gave birth to Sagara

Bhā IX 8 2-4 Br III 63 119 M 12 38

Bāhu(ka)putra—married two daughters of Dakṣa.
M. 146. 17; Vā. 63. 42.

Bāhudā—R. in Bhāratavarsa originally Gaurī, wife of Yuvanāśva; sacred to the Pitr̥s; rises in the Himālayas.

Br. III. 63. 67; M. 22. 55; 114. 22; Vā. 45. 96, 88. 66

Bāhuvāśa—a clan belonging to Rohita Prajāpati.

Vā. 100. 61.

Bāhuśālinī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 25.

Bāhya—a son of Bhajamāna.

Vā. 96. 3.

Bāhyaka—a son of Bhajamāna, married the two sisters who were the daughters of Srmjaya and brought forth a number of sons.

Vā. 96. 3-4.

Bāhyakā—a daughter of Bhajamāna.

Br. III. 71. 3.

Bāhyatodaras—a Northern tribe.

Vā. 45. 118.

Bāhyas—snow-making rays of the sun.

Vā. 53. 21.

Bāhyā—a R. from the Sahya Mountains.

Br. II. 16. 35.

Bāhlika (1)—a son of Pratipa and father of Somadatta;¹ father of seven sons, kings of Bāhli Kingdom;² the

Bāṣkalas—of Kauśika gotra

Br III 66 72 Vā 91 100

~ *Bāskalī* (I)—a son of Bāskala, author of the *Vāḷakhilya Samhitā*, imparted it to Bālāyani and others

Bhā XII 6 59

Bāskalī (II)—an Angīrasa and a Mantrakṛt, a Śrutarsi, a pupil of Paila in charge of the Ṛg Veda, he arranged it into four Samhitās, his disciples were Bodhya, Agnimāthara, Parāśara and Yājñavalkya

Br II 32 107, 33 4 13, 34 25, M 196 12, Vā 59 98, 60 25-26, 61 2

Bāskalī (III)—(Bharadvāja) a pupil of Satyasuja author of three Samhitās which were imparted to his disciples Āpanāpa and others,¹ a Śākha Pravartaka²

¹Br II 34 32 35 5 ²Vā 60 29

Bāhu(ka) (I)—son of Vrka, driven away from his kingdom, retired with his wife to the forest, gave birth to Sagara

Bhā IX 8 2-4 Br III 63 119 M 12 38

Bahu (II)—a son of Dhrtaka (Vrka-Vī P), was attacked and deprived of his kingdom by the Haihayas and the Tāla-janghas with the help of the Śakas, Yavanas, Kāmbojas, Pāradas, and Palhavas, the five tribes, hence the king abdicated and took to a life of penance with his wife in the forest as an old man. Once he went to bring water when he slipped into the waters and died, his wife Yādavī followed him though she was in the family way, she had been poisoned by her co-wife to prevent pregnancy, she got into the funeral pyre. Aurva, the Bhārgava withdrew her from the fire, she was in his āśrama and brought forth Sagara (Saha Gara)

Vā 88 121-33, Vī-IV 3 25 35

Bāhu(ka)putra—married two daughters of Daksa
M 146 17, Vā 63 42

Bāhudā—R in Bhāratavarsa originally Gauri, wife of
Yuvanāśva, sacred to the Pitrs, rises in the Himālayas
Br III 63 67, M 22 55, 114 22, Va 45 96, 88 66

Bāhuvaśa—a clan belonging to Rohita Prajāpati
Va 100 61

Bāhuśālīnī—a mind-born mother
M 179 25

Bāhya—a son of Bhajamāna
Vā 96 3

Bāhyaka—a son of Bhajamāna, married the two sisters
who were the daughters of Srmjaya and brought forth a
number of sons

Va 96 3-4

Bāhyakā—a daughter of Bhajamāna
Br III 71 3

Bāhyatodaras—a Northern tribe
Vā 45 118

Bāhyas—snow-making rays of the sun
Va 53 21

Bāhyā—a R from the Sahya Mountains
Br II 16 35

Bāhlika (1)—a son of Pratipa and father of Soma-
datta,¹ father of seven sons, kings of Bāhli Kingdom,² the
P 61

foremost among the Kurus,³ was stationed by Jarāsandha at the southern gate of Mathurā,⁴ placed on the south during the siege of Gomanta,⁵ informed by Uddhava of Rāma's visit to Hastināpura,⁶ his sons took active part in Yudhisthira's Rājasūya and in Duryodana's army,⁷ could not vanquish Arjuna, supported by Kṛṣṇa,⁸ went with his sons to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse where he met the Vṛṣṇis, left Syamantapañcaka,⁹ sisters, Rohinī and Pauravī, married to Vasudeva¹⁰

¹Bha IX 22 12 and 18 49 2 Va 99 234 V₁ IV 20 9, V 35 12, 27 30 ²M 50 39 ³Bha X 52 11 [9] ⁴Ib X 50 11 [4] ⁵Ib X 52 11 [9] ⁶Ib X 68 17 ⁷Ib X 75 6 [95 (v) 16] ⁸Ib I 15 16 ⁹Ib X 82 26, 84 69 [1] ¹⁰Br III 71 163

Bāhlika (II)—(c) a Northern Kingdom,¹ after the son of Bāhlika²

¹Br II 16 46 18 46 ²M 50 39 114 40, 163 72

Bāhlikas (I)—a name given to the thirteen sons of the Kings of Kīlikilā,¹ took part in the Rājasūya of Yudhisthira,² three of the thirteen sons were of the Nandanā family, Ekalas or lords of small regions³

¹Bhā XII 1 34 ²Ib X 75 6 ³V₁ IV 24 57 58

Bāhlikas (II)—a class of Pitṛs

Br II 28 93

⁴ *Bīdālī*—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Bīda—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

M 195 30

Bīndu (I)—a son of Danu

M 6 20

Bindu (II)—a sage

M 196 26

Bindu (III)—a Kinnara with human face

Va 69 36

Bindukāra—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 238

Binduketu—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 240

Binducakra—in the middle of Cintāmanigraha described

Br IV 36 44 37 39-46

Bindupāda—a Nāga

Va 69 72

Bindupītha—described

Br IV 37 44-84

Bindumat—a son of Marici his queen was Saraghā and his son was Madhu

Bha V 15 15

Bindumatī (I)—the Queen of Marici and mother of Bindumat

Bhā V 15 15

Bindumatī (II)—a daughter of Sasabindu (Śatabindu-Vt P) and queen of Māmdhātā also known as Caitrarathī (sv) and mother of three sons Mucukunda, Ambarīsa and Purukutśa

Bhā IX 6 38 Vt IV 2 66, Va 88 70 2

Bindumādhava—a *tīrtha* at Benares

M 185 68

Bindusaras—a *tīrtha* (lake) encircled by the R. Sarasvatī at the foot of the Gaura hill, Viṣṇu let flow drops of joyful tears at the place and hence the name, here Kardama awaited Manu and his daughter, its trees, plants and birds,¹ Kapila's residence,² sacred to Hari,³ visited by Balarāma,⁴ celebrated for Bhagīratha's penance,⁵ the seven streams of the Gangā originate here formed of drops (bindu) of Gangā fallen in anger from the locks of Śiva where she was imprisoned, Indra performed many sacrifices here⁶

¹ Bhā III 21 33-44 ² Ib III 25 5 ³ Ib VII 14 31
⁴ Ib X 78 19 ⁵ Br II 18 25 and 31 ⁶ M 121 26-42, Va 47
 24, 30 and 41

Bindusāra (I)—a Kinnara with a human face

Va 69 36

Bindusāra (II)—the son of Candragupta Mauṛya, and father of Aśokavardhana

V₁ IV 24 29-30

Bibhīṣana—a son of Bali

M. 6 11

* *Bimba*—a son of Vasudeva and Bhadrā

Br III 71 173, Vā 96 171

Bilākam—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pīṭrs

M 22 70

Bilāpatṛika—the goddess enshrined at Bilvala

M 13 31

Bilvam—a place to be attained by pure *jnanam*

V₁ I 6 13

Bilvala—a place sacred to the Goddess *Bilvapatrikā*

M. 13 31

Bilvasthal—a place between the hills *Samula* and *Vasudhara*, inhabited by *Siddhas*, *Nāgas*, *Brahmanas*, etc

Va 38 23 6

Bilvā—a Goddess following *Bhavamālīnī*

M 179 71

Bilvi—a *Bhargava* and a *Pañcārseya*

M 195 33

Bija—from *Īsvara* and *Yoni*, from *Prakṛti*, from *Narāyaṇa*

Va 101 228

Bijakarsanikā—a *gupta Sakti*

Br IV 19 20 36 71

Bijabhāiā—a follower of *Māyā*

• M. 179 69

Bijaiāpi—an *Ātreya gotrakāra*

M. 197 7

Bibhatsu—*Arjuna* (s v)

Bha. 2. [67 (v) 36]

Budha (I)—the son of Veghavān and father of Trna-bindhu

B₁ III 8 36, 61 10, V₁ IV 1 45-6, V_a 86 15

Budha (II)—a Vānara chieftain, and a son of Śveta

Br III 7 180

Budha (III)—one of the twenty Sutapa Gods

Br IV 1 15, V_a 100 15

Budha (IV)—one of the nine planets, son of Soma (moon) [Tvisi (V_a P)] and Tārā wife of Brhaspati, known as Rājaputra, of brown colour, has a lustrous white chariot drawn by ten horses of different colours, originator of the *Hastisāstra*, and learned in the *Arthasāstra*, got the kingdom on the earth,¹ occupies a position above (below V₁ P) that of Śukra, generally good and benevolent, but when separated from the sun preceding him, he causes showers or draughts,² enamoured of the figure of Ilā (Ilā converted into the other sex at Śaravana), in the guise of a Brahmana, he approached her, she consented to be his wife on his saying that he was Budha, father of Pururavas, Rajaputraka Aila,³ in the chariot of Tripura,⁴ at the bottom of all Tārāgrahas,⁵ with the *Prakṛti* of Nārāyana, in extent three-fourths of Kuja and Saura, has eight rays, lies above the *naksatras*,⁶ above 200,000 *yojanas* from the constellar regions,⁷ chariot of, made of wind and fire and drawn by eight horses,⁸ Sudhyumna, son of Manu, cursed by Śiva, became a woman on whom Budha begot Pururavas⁹

¹ M 24 3 10, 93 10 17 115 1, 127 1-3, V_a 52 72, V₁ I 8 11, IV 6 32-34 ² Bha V 22 13, M 264 8 V₁ II 7 8 ³ Bhā IX 1 34 5, 14 14-15 Br II 24 49-134, III 3 23, 65 44 66 1, M 11 54 12 14 ⁴ Ib 128 48 65 133 20 ⁵ V_a 101 132 ⁶ Ib 53 31, 67, 87 and 97 ⁷ V₁ II 7, 7 ⁸ Ib II 12 18 ⁹ Ib IV I 11-12, V_a 85 17

Budha (v)—a son of Mahādeva and Rohinī

Va 27 56, 66 22

Budhna—a son of Khaśa and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 134, Va 69 166

Budhyākarsinika—a gupta Sakti

Br IV 19 17, 36 69

Buddha (I)—the 20th *avatār* of Viṣṇu after the advent of Kālī, born of Ajana (Añjana-Bhā P) in the land of Kikatas,¹ Hari addressed as;² according to M P the 9th incarnation³

¹Bhā I 3 24, VI 8 19 ²Ib X, 40 22 ³M 47 247, 54 19, 285 7

Buddha (II)—a son of Bautya Manu

Br IV 1. 114

Buddha (III)—one of the names of Śiva

Vā 30 216, 54 71, 97 172, Br III 72 177

Buddhāvasthā—the condition of *dhyāna*

Vā 101 85

Buddhi (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and a wife of Dharma, gave birth to Artha,¹ mother of Budha (Bodha-V, P) and Apramāda²

¹Bhā IV 1 50-51 Br II 9 50 and 60, Va 10 25 ²Ib 10 36, V, I 7 23 and 30

Buddhi (II)—a Tusita god

Br III 3 19 Va 66 18

Buddhi (III)—a son of Śatarūpā

M 4 25

Buddhī (iv)—a deity, attendant on Vināyaka.

M 260 55

Buddhi (v)—is four-fold, *jñānam*, *vairāgyam*, *aisvaryam* and *dharma*

Vā 4 34, 59 74

Buddhi (vi)—a term for mahat

Vā 102 21

Buddhisamkīrna—a mantapa with 54 pillars

M 270 3 and 9

Buddhindriyas—the ear, the skin, the eyes, the tongue and the nose, to attain knowledge

Va 4 60, 62

Budbudā—a R from the Himālayas

Br II 16 26

Brndāvanam—the Gopas left Brhadvana and settled here as it was quite suitable for their cattle, nearby was Goyardhana as also the Yamunā,¹ Agha's form as a boaconstrictor mistaken for the landscape of Brndāvana by the cowherd boys, his skin used as an artificial cavern by the cowherds,² made holy by Kṛṣṇa's rambles,³ a description of, here summer presented the appearance of the spring season, description of winter and spring at the place,⁴ music of the Lord at, Gopis met Kṛṣṇa at the place and enjoyed his presence,⁵ Gopis searched for Kṛṣṇa at⁶

¹ Bhā X. 11 28, 36 ² Ib X 12 18-23 36, 13 59 ³ Ib X 15 1

⁴ Ib X 15 5-8, 18 2-8, 20 (whole) ⁵ Ib X 21 5 and 10 ⁶ Ib X 30 23, 47 43

Brhaccāpa—the king of *Karūṣa*, was placed on the west during the siege of Gomantā by Jarāsandha.

Bhā X. 52 11 [12];

Brhat (I)—*Sāmans* having the metrical form of *Brhati*, for *śrāddha*,¹ in connection with installing a new image²

¹M 17 38 ²Ib 265 27

Brhat (II)—a son of *Mantraśarira*

Va 67 5

Brhatī (I)—the mother of *Yogeśvara*

Bha VIII 13 32

Brhatī (II)—poetic metre;¹ a horse of the Sun's chariot.²

¹*Bha* XI 21 41, M. 125 47 Va. 51 65 ²*Br* II 22 72
Vi II 8 5

Brhatī (III)—wife of *Ripu* and mother of *Cāksusa*

Br II 36 102, Vi I 13 2

Brhatī (IV)—a daughter of *Brhaduktha-Sameya* and wife of *Pūru*, had three sons and a daughter, *Śvetā*

Br III 71 255, Vā 96 246

Brhatkarman (I)—of the *Brhadratha* line, ruled for 23 years

Br III. 74. 113

Brhatkarman (II)—son of *Bhadraratha*

M. 48 100

Brhatkalpa—the 7th kalpa.

¹M. 290 4.
P 62

Brhatkūntī—a Sādhya

M 171 45

Brhatksatra (1)—the son of Bhuvamanyu and father of Hasti,¹ stationed by Janāsandha at the western gate of Mathurā

¹ M 49 36, 42 ² Bhā X 50 11 [5]

Brhatksatra (11)—a son of Śrutakīrti

Va 96 156

Brhatputra—a son of Vijaya

M 48 107

Brhatbhānu—a son of Brhatkarman

M 48 100

Brhatratha—a son of Titiksu

M 48 22

Brhatrupa—a Marut gana

M 171 54

Brhatvaksas—Ṛsikas

M 145 95

Brhatsūkla—a Mantrakṛt

M 145 105

Brhatsloka—the son of Vāmana-Viṣṇu and Kūti

Bhā VI 18 8

Brhatsāma (1)—a Mantraśarīra,¹ Puspadanta, the Nāga belongs to this line²

Br III 4 2 ² Ib III 7 337

Brhatsāma (II)—a sūkta of the Sāma Śamhitā,¹ recited in tank ritual;² from the south face of Brahmā³

¹ Vā 9 50, 21 75 and 78. ² M 58 37 ³ Br II 8 51, V. I 5 54

Brhatsena (I)—the son of Sunakṣatra and father of Karmajit

Bha IX 22 47

Brhatsena (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Bhadrā

Bhā X 61 17

Brhatsena (III)—father of Lakṣmanā (s v) and father-in-law of Kṛṣṇa, who married her in *svayamvara*

Bha X. 83 18-26, 37-9

Brhatsthāna—the place of Svarbhānu

Va 53 64

Brhad (I)—the place of Brhaspati in the *mandalam*

Va 53 59

Brhad (II)—a Jayādeva

Va 66 6

Brhadanu—a son of Ajamūḍha and Dhūminī

M 49 47

Brhadaśva (I)—the son of Sāva (Sāvasta-V: P Śrāvasta-Br P, M P and Vā P) and father of Kuvalayāśva (Kuvalāśva, Br P, Kuvalāśvadhundhumāra-Vā P) After consecrating his son, retired to the forest, the sage Uttanga wanted him to kill the Raksasa Dhundhu hiding under the

sea and disturbing the peace, As he had laid down his arms he got his son to do it' father of 21000 sons,¹ a Rājarsi *

¹Bhā IX 6 21 Br III 63 28 M 12 31. Va 88 27-30 V₁ IV 2 38-9 ²Va 88 33-47

Brhadasva (II)—the son of Sahadeva and father of Bhānumat (Bhānuratha-V₁ P)¹, called on the dying Bhisma²

¹Bha IX 12 11 ²Ib I 9 6 Va 99 283 V₁ IV 22 4

Brhadasva (III)—ruled for seven years, with him were nine kings who ruled for 137 years, the Śungas followed them

Va 99 335

Brhadasvas—Rsis not to marry with Angiras, etc
M 196 34

Brhadisu (I)—son of Ajamidha and father of Brhad dhanu

Bha IX 21 22 V₁ IV 19 33

Brhadisu (II)—a son of Bharmyāsva

Bha IX 21 32

Brhadisu (III)—a son of Brhaddhanu

M 49 49

Brhadisu (IV)—a son of Bhadrāsva and a king

M. 50 3

Brhadisu (V)—a son of Bheda

Va 99 196

Brhadisu (vi)—a son of Īharyaśva.

Vi IV. 19. 59

Brhaduktha (i)—a Ṛṣika who became a sage by *satya*, an Angiras and a Mantrakṛt.

Br II 32 101, 111, Vā 59 93, 101

Brhaduktha (ii)—a son of Svārocisa Manu

Br. II 36 19

Brhaduktha (iii)—(*Brhaduttha-Vā P*) a son of Deva-rāta and father of Mahāvīrya, a righteous monarch

Br III 64 8-9, Vā 89 8, Vi IV 5 25

Brhadukthas—a tripravara, not to marry with the Angiras or Vāmadevas

M 196 35

Brhaduktha Sameya—father of Brhatī

Br III 71 255

Brhadukthya—a son of Svetā avatār of the Lord

Vā 23 205

Brhadutta—a son of Vāmadeva,¹ a sage by garbha.²

¹ Vā. 65 102 ² Ib 59 93

Brhadkarma (i)—a son of Prthulākṣa

Bhā IX. 23 11

Brhadkarma (ii)—a son of Bhadraratha and father of Brhadbhānu.

Vā 99 109, Vi IV 18 22

Brhadkarma (III)—a son of Brhadvisnu

Va 99 171

Brhadkarma (IV)—the son of Śukrta (Surakṣa-*M P*) of Brhadratha dynasty, ruled in Magadha for 23 years

M 271 22 Vā 99 299

Brhadkarma (v)—a son of Brhaddhanu and father of Jayadratha

V₁ IV 19 34

Brhadkarma (vi)—the son of Sunetra and father of Senajit

V₁ IV 23 4 5

Brhadkaya—a son of Brhaddhanu and father of Jayadratha

Bhā IX 21 22

Brhadkīrti—a son of Brhaspati, the ācārya of the Gods, had a daughter Devavarninī, one of the wives of Vīśravaś

Va 70 33

Brhadkṣana—a son of Brhadbala and father of Urukṣaya

V₁ IV 22 2 3

Brhadksatra (I)—a son of Manyu and father of Hasti (Suhotra-V₁ *P*)

Bhā IX 21 20 V₁ IV 19 21, 27

Brhadksatra (II)—a son of Śrutakīrti

Br III 71 157

Brhadksatra (III)—one of the four sons of Bhuvamanyu

Vā 99 159

Brhadaksaya—a son of Brhadratha

Vā 99 281

Brhadgira—a son of Varūtri

Vā 65 78

Brhadjihva—a son of Khaśa and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 134

Brhaddhanu (I)—a son of Brhadisu and father of Brhadkāya

Bhā IX 21 22, V₁ IV 19 34

Brhaddhanu (II)—a son of Brhanmanas

M 49 48

Brhadbala (I)—the last of the Ikṣvākus, son of Takṣaka and father of Brhadranā, killed in battle by the father of Parikṣit

Bha. IX 12 8-9, Br III 74 104

Brhadbala (II)—a son of Devabhāga and Kamsā

Bhā. IX 24 40

Brhadbala (III)—an ally of Kārtavīrya, killed by Paraśurāma

Br III 39 2, 7

Brhadbala (IV)—a son of Viśrutavān (Aikṣvāku), and father of Brhadksana

Br III 63 213, Vā 88 212, 99 290, V₁ IV 22 2

Brhadbala (v)—of the solar race, father of Urukṣaya
M 271 4

Brhadbala (vi)—the son of Viśvabhava, killed by Abhimanyu in the Bhārata war

V₁ IV 4 112

Brhadbānu—had a son by name Brhanmanas
Va 99 114

Brhadbhāja—a son of Amitrajit and father of Dharmī
V₁ IV 22 6

Brhadbhānu (i)—a son of Satrayāna and Vītānā, a manifestation of Hari in the epoch of the 14th Manu
Bhā VIII 13 35

Brhadbhānu (ii)—a son of Prthulākṣa
Bhā IX 23 11

Brhadbhānu (iii)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā
Bha X 61 10, 90 3

Brhadbhanu (iv)—a son of Brhadkamā and father of Brhanmanas
V₁ IV 18 22

Brhadya—a Jayadeva and son of Brahmā
Br III 3 6

Brhadyaśa—a son of Sāvarni Manu
Br IV 1 65

Brhadrana—a son of Brhadbala and father of Urukṛiya
Bha IX, 12 9-10

Brhadratha (I)—a son of Devarāta and father of Mahāvīrya

Bhā IX. 13 15

Brahadratha (II)—a son of Uparicara Vasu and father of Kuśāgra by one wife, through another two parts were born and they were cast away by the mother, Jarā picked them up saying 'live, live', and sported with them, he was Jarasandha

Bhā IX 22 5-8, M 50 27, 31-2, Va 99 221, V₁ IV 19 81-2

Brhadratha (III)—a son of Tīmī and father of Sudāsa

Bhā IX 22 43

Brhadratha (IV)—a son of Prthulākṣa and father of Brhanmanas

Bhā IX. 23 11

Brhadratha (V)—(the Maurya) son of Śatadhanvan ruled for seven (seventy-M P) years, killed by his commander Puspamitra

Bhā XII 1 15 and [1] Br III 74 148-150, M 272 23 Vā 99 337 V₁ IV 24 31

Brhadratha (VI)—the Magadha king of the Jarāsandha line and of Sahadeva family, twenty-two kings of the line ruled for 1000 years, succeeded by Vīrahantas

Br III 74 107-21

Brhadratha (VII)—a son of Jayadratha

M 48 101

Brhadratha (VIII)—a son of Brhatputra and father of Satyakarma

M 48 107
P 63

Brhadratha (ix)—a son of Sambhava.

M 50 31

Brhadratha (x)—a son of Tigma, and father of Vasudāsa

M 50 85, V₁ IV 21 13

Brhadratha (xi)—killed Jarāsandha, got the divine chariot of Rudra from Indra

Vā 93 27, 99 294

Brhadratha (xii)—a son of Brhadkarma and Yaso-devī

Va 99 110, 171

Brhadratha (xiii)—son of Bhadraratha and father of Brhadkarma,¹ the Ikṣvāku line of kings originating from him²

¹ V₁ IV 18 22 ² Vā 99 281

Brhadrathas—the kings of Magadha with Girivraja as capital, 32 in number, and ruled altogether for 1000 years, these are Somādhi, Śrutaśrava, Apratipi, Niramitra, Suraksa, Brhatkarma, Senājit, Samprayāta, Śrutamjaya, Vibhu, Śuci, Ksema, Anuvrata, Sunetra, Nirvrti, Trinetra, Dyumatsena, Mahanetra, Acala and Ripuñjaya, Pulaka killed this king and installed his son, Bālaka on the throne

M 271 17, 29 30, 272 1

Brhadrāja (i)—a son of Amitrajit and father of Barhis Bhā IX. 12 13

Brhadrāja (ii)—a son of Sumitraja

M 271 10

Brhadvanam—the forest of Nandagopa where he stocked his cows and cattle;¹ the elders, seeing the portents which in their opinion were evil for children, decided to leave it for a neighbouring place, Brndāvanaṁ (s.v).²

¹ Bhā. X. 5 26, 7 33 ² Ib X 11 21-32

Brhadṛapu—a Satya God

Br II 36 35

Brhadvasu (I)—a Vamśavartin God

Br II 36 29, Va. 62 26

Brhadvasu (II)—a son of Ajāmīdha and Dhūminī

Va 99 170

Brhadvisnu—a son of Brhadvasu

Va 99 171.

Brhadsukra—a Deva of the Svāyambhuva epoch

Br II 13 96

Brhadsāma—a rutting elephant

Vā 69 221.

Brhangira—a son of Varatṛi.

Br III 1 79

Brhanta (I)—a son of Brhadanu

M 49 48

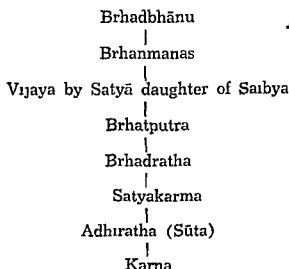
Brhanta (II)—a Marut gana

M. 171 54

Brhanmanas (I)—a son of Brhadratha (Brhadbhānu-Vṛ P) and father of Jayadratha

Bha. IX. 23 11 Vā 99 110 Vṛ IV 18 22

Brhanmanas (II)—a son of *Brhadbhānu*, had two wives *Yaśodevi* and *Satyā*, both daughters of *Śaibya*, the *Cedi* king, the first gave birth to *Jayadratha* and the latter to *Vijaya*, *Vijaya* had a son *Brhatputra* whose son was *Brhad-ratha*, he had a son *Satyakarma* who had a son *Adhirātha* who was known to be *Sūta*, hence *Karna* is *Sūta*'s son



M 48 104-8 Va 99 114

Brhanmanas (III)—a son of *Brhanta*.

M 49 48

Brhanmāya—a son and commander of *Bhanda*

Br IV 21 81, 26 49

Brhaspati-(*Vedhas*) (I)—a son of *Angiras* by *Sunipā*, (also *Prajāpati-Vā P*), a *Brahmiṣṭha* famous in *Svārociśāntara*, a sage of the *Svārociśa* epoch,¹ born of *Phalguni* in *Caksuśāntara*, a *Mantra-Brāhmaṇa*, identified with *Bhagavān*,² lord of *Viśrava*s and *Angiras*, sister, *Yogasiddha*, wife of *Prabhāsa*, wife *Tārū* who was taken away by *Soma*, she came back after *Śiva*'s war with him and *Brahmā*'s intervention, father of *Kaca* and *Bharadvāja*,³ had sexual

intercourse with Mamata (brother's wife), when she was pregnant, cursed the baby in the womb for obstructing the entry of his semen. Bharadvāja was born who was brought up by the Maruts,⁴ appointed Purohita of the Gods and got back to life the Gods killed by the Asuras.⁵ had faith in *Kriyayoga*,⁶ served as calf for the sages (milked the cow-earth-*Yā P*) to milk the Vedic lore from the earth and got the essence of tapas, sacrifice of Indra, caused illusion for Rājo's sons and got back the place for Indra,⁸ wielded overlordship over Indra and was the cause of his *Yogaksema*,⁹ master of Mantras,¹⁰ finding Śukra engaged for ten years with Jayanti, Br took the guise of Śukra and acted as Sukra to the Asuras when Sukra spoke of the deceit, they would not listen to him and hence were cursed, Brhaspati threw off his guise and went to his place,¹¹ appeared before the Asuras in the guise of Kāvya,¹² fought with Usanas or Sukra in the Devāsura war,¹³ advised Indra besieged by Bali to abandon the city and await better times¹⁴ was not accorded due welcome by Indra in his pride and hence Brhaspati abandoned the Devas when the Asuras rose up in arms against them, after consulting him on Tāraka's advance Indra resolved on war,¹⁵ blessed Umā with a son, blessed the Deva host in the Tārakāmaya¹⁶

¹Bha IV 1 35 17 9 8 M 192 10 196 5 19 24 Va 52 77, 53 33 59 90 131 85 100 98 24 and 27 ²Bha XI 16 22 ³M. 245 86 249 11 ⁴Bha IX 14 4 M 23 30 47 26 3 Va 65 103, 70 4 76 1 and 25 ⁵Vi IV 6 10 ⁶Bha IX 20 36-9 M 48 33-41, 49 15 ⁷Vi IV 19 16 Va 99 37 103 59 106 50 ⁸Ib IX 24 45 25 9 12 Va 2 19 3 4 38 44 ⁹Bha XI 27 2 ¹⁰Ib IV 18 14 M 10 17 Va 62 138 and 177 ¹¹Bhā V 24 24 M 29 11 Va 53 67, ¹²Vi IV 9 17 22 ¹³Va 84 15, 92 91 ¹⁴M 47 81 ¹⁵Ib 47 181 205 ¹⁶Va 97 106 121 ¹⁷Bha VIII 10 33 ¹⁸Ib VIII 15 28-31 ¹⁹Ib VI 7 7 9 and 16-19 M 148 62 76 ²⁰Ib 154 507 174 52

Brhaspati (π)—a planet, three-fourth of Śukra (*Bhārgava Va P*) in size, possesses 12 rays,¹ has a golden chariot drawn by 8 white (red-*Va P*) horses;² traverses each sign in one full year, generally favourable to the Brahmanas, a good *graha*,³ on the right a bad omen,⁴ his place above

Budha,⁵ in Simha, every twelve years,⁶ stands above Angāraka at a distance of 2000 yojanas and below Saṇi⁷

¹Br II 23 85, M 128 48, 64, Vā 53 87 ²M 127 5, Va 52 77-9 V₁ II 12 19 ³Bha V 22 15 XII 2 24 M 264 8 ⁴Ib 163 39 ⁵Va 53 97 ⁶Ib 83 42 ⁷Ib 101 133, V₁ II 7 9

Brhaspati (III)—a Ṛṣi,¹ heard the Bhāgavata from Sāṅkhāyana,² teacher of Uddava;³ went to Syamantapañcaka to see Kṛṣṇa,⁴ went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā,⁵ advised Jānamejaya to give up Sarpasatra, by doing this he honoured the sage⁶

¹M 145 92 ²Bha III 8 8 ³Ib III 1 25 IV 7 60
⁴Ib X 84 4 ⁵Ib X. 86 18 ⁶Ib XII 6 23-28

Brhaspati (IV)—an author of a work on architecture, even he cannot speak fully on iconography

M 252 3 261 57

Brhaspati (V)—a son of Gokarna, an *avatār* of the sixteenth dvāpara

Vā 23 173

Brhaspati (VI)—the fourth Veda Vyāsa

V₁ III 3 12

Brhaspatīśatam—a sacrifice performed by Dakṣa and disturbed by Virabhadra

Bhā IV 3 3 7 55

Bayabhrī—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

M 195 30

Bodha (1)—a son of Buddha

P₁ II 9 60 Vā 10 36

Bodha (II)—(c) a kingdom in Madhyadeśa called after the people inhabiting it.

Br II 16 41

Bodhapas—*Ekārseyas*

M 200 3

Bodhātmaka—the Ksetrajña sleeps with knowledge

Vā 59 77

Bodhidruma—the bodhi tree, the king of trees

Vā 111 27

Bodhya—a Siddha, and a disciple of Bāskala (c) in charge of the first Ṛk Śākha

Bha VI 15 14 XII 6 55 Br II 34 27 Vā 60 26, Vi III 4 18

Bautyas—the descendants of Bhūti

Vā 96 100

16

Baudheya—a pupil of Yājñavalkya and a Vāgin

Br II 35 28

16

Bauma—a Samhikya

Vā 68 19

Brahmarṣis—the seven chief sages of whom Bhṛgu was the chief,¹ Vālakhilyas are Brahmarṣis;² heard the *Vedas* from Brahmā,³ obtained Sāyujya at Benares,⁴ ety see Brahmā,⁵ got established in the Brahmaloḥka⁶

¹ Bhā IV 21. 13 VIII 4 23, XI 14 4 ² XII 11 49 ³ Ib. XII 6 45, Br II 35 89-91, 97 ⁴ M. 185 12 ⁵ Vā 61 80-1
⁶ Vā. 61, 88

Brahmakala—the Goddess enshrined in *citta* or wisdom
M 13 53

Brahmakalpa—the period when Brahmā was born
Bha II 8 28 10 46 III 11 34

Brahmakunda—in Brahmaksetra
Va 59 122 83 20 110 8

Brahmaksetra—a *mahatīrtha* founded by Brahmā in
olden days in Kuruksetra famous as the place of origin for
the *Vayu Purana* the home of the seven sages

Va 59 106 7 97 5

Brahmagargya—the Purohita of Vāsudeva
Va 98 94

Brahmaghosa—Vedic chanting,¹ in connection with
the founding of temples²

¹M 256 8 ²Ib 264 34

Brahmacaryam—the disciplined life of celibacy, follow-
ed by Kara ¹ greatness of, ² observers of it at Benares attain
salvation³

¹M 25 23 ²Ib 175 33 36-41 Va 49 138 56 69 67 27
104 23 ³M 18² 8 11

Brahmacari—a son of Krodha and a Devagandharva
Br III 6 39 Va 68 38

↘ *Brahmacarin*—duties of with a danda and tuft bed
on the earth over skin service to Guru learning and
living on alms¹ may remain so throughout life by taking
to Vaikhānasa or Parivratāśrama²

¹Bha VII 12 (whole) VI 18 42-3 Br II 7 175 32 24
III 9 70 ²I 40 2 Va 59 23 Vi III 9 1 7 ³Ib III 10 14 15

Brahmajas—clouds out of the breath of Brahmā; they cause thunder and lightning; by them the earth attains youthhood; chief among them are the Jīmūta which rain from a distance of a Yojana and a half.

Vā. 51. 28, 34-7.

Brahmajit—a son of Kālanemi.

Vā. 67. 80.

Brahmajyoti—(see Vasurdhāma) Vasu, located at Brahmasthānam.

Br. II 12 25. Vā. 29. 21.

Brahmajñānam—one of the four means of attaining *mukti*.

Vā. 105. 16

Brahmana—a Kādraveya Nāga.

Br III 7 36

Brahmanaputras—the sages who were born of Brahmā's heart, ears, eyes, breath etc.

Vā 9 100-3

Brahmanaspati—to be worshipped for increase of *Brahmavarcas*.

Bhā. II. 3. 2.

Brahmanya—eligibility for Pārvanaśrāddha.

M 16. 10.

Brahmatanvi—Pravara (Angiras).

M 196 15

Brahmatīrtham—also Amohakam,¹ visited by Balarāma,² fit for śrāddha.³

¹ M 191 104-5 ² Bhā X 78 19, Br III 13 56 ³ Vā 77 55, 111 26 and 30

Brahmatundahrada—(Brahmatungahrda Vā P) a sacred *tīrtha* near Yamunā Here Vasistha performed *tapas* standing like a pillar,¹ fit for śrāddha, bathing once here makes a man a Brahmā, there is a *tulā* (balance) at the place to measure one's righteousness or sins²

¹ Br III 13 73 ² Vā 77 71-3

Brahmadanda—the rod of punishment of the creator,¹ the punishment to the Sagaras, they live in hell²

¹ M 245 2, 249 65 ² Br III 53 45, 54 8, 25 56 35

Brahmadatta (I)—the son of Nipa and Krtvi daughter of Śuka, a Yogī, wife Go and son Viśvakṣena;¹ king of Sālva (s v),² killed by Kṛṣṇa³

¹ Bhā IX 21 25 M 15 10 ² Bha X 52 11[8] ³ Ib X 52 [50(v)8]

Brahmadatta (II)—the son of Anuha and Kīrtimatī

Br III 8 94, 10 82, 74 268, M 49 57, Vā 70 86, 73 31, 99 180, Vi IV 19 45-6

Brahmadatta (III)—the son of Vibhrāja the Pāñcāla king, in previous birth Pitravartī (s v), a son of Kauśika, his queen Sannatī, daughter of Devala, being in one of her previous births the cow of Garga, was killed by Kauśika's sons during a famine, was anointed the Pāñcāla king, and his two brothers in his previous birth, became his ministers,

both king and queen once visited the pleasure garden and were taken by surprise at the sight of the love quarrels between two ants who were husband and wife, the wife accused the husband of taking pieces of *modaka* (sweet-meat) to a neighbouring lady-love, an ant, the husband confessed that it was offered so thinking that she was herself, his own wife and that he would behave more carefully in future, B understood this as he could follow the language of all insects by divine grace, when Sannati thought that the king laughed at her and took it seriously, he took a vow for seven days and at the sight of Sudaridra the Brahmana, remembered his past and became a Siddha himself having anointed his son Visvaksena on the throne

M 20 23-38 21 16 24 35

Brahmadattas—a royal line of 100 warriors cf *Jātaka*,
Vayu P 376 (Cal Lec 1918 p 56)

M 273 72 Va 99 454

Brahmada—a R, a Mahānadi in Bhāratavarsa

Va 108 81

Brahmadanam—the ninth Gandharva Grāmikā

Va. 86 43

Brahmadīnam—the day of Brahmā the creator, at the end of which the Vairājas are born as Brahmavādins

M. 13 5

Brahmadurga—sages of, visited Dvārakā

Bha. X 90 28[6]

Brahmadeyasuta—the son of a family of hereditary Vedic teachers

Va. 83 54^x

Brahmadhana—a son of Brahmadhana

Va 69 125

Brahmadhanā (I)—a daughter of Brahmadāna, married by Saṇḍa

Br III 7 84-7

Brahmadhana (II)—married a Yakṣa, one of the two sons of Khaṣa, the hair-less

Vā 69 123

Brahmadhātā—a Rākṣasa on the Vaidyuta mountain

M 121 18

Brahmadhāna—one of the three Rākṣasa clans moving about in the day as against the Nisācaras

Br III 8 61

Brahman—the nature of, explained,¹ Pranava form, three-fold nature of *Rik*, *Sāma* and *Yajus*,² with or without form and also *para* and *apara*, three-fold *bhāvana* of Brahman—*Brahmā*, *Karmasamyāna* and of both,³ worshipped by *Sakarmaka-karman* in *Puskaradvīpa*⁴

¹ Vā 61 107-12

² V₁ III 3 23-30

³ Ib VI 7 47-8.

⁴ Bhā V 20 32 3

Brahmaudanāgni—Bharata, son of *Laukikāgni*

Va 29 7

Brahmapada—the oneness with the *Brahmā*,¹ in *Gayā*²

¹ Vā 101 91

² Ib 109 18 111 48 and 56*

Brahmapāta—the son of Prahetu and a Rāksasa, living in the Vaibhrājavana on the Sarayu, a follower of Kubera

Va 47 16

Brahmaparśvam—the sthāna of Brahmā in the northern portion of the Nisadha hill, here is the temple of Agni

Vā 41. 59-61

Brahmapuram—Brahmaloka

Va 108 39 45, 109 39

Brahmapurānam—the Purāna containing 10,000 stanzas

Va 104 6

Brahmabala (I)—a Srutarsi a pupil of Devadarśa,¹ an Ekārseya²

¹Br II 33 10, 35 57 *M 200 6

Brahmabala (II)—a disciple of Vedasparśa

Va 61 51

Brahmabali—a pupil of Vedadarśa

Bha XII 7 2, Vi. III 6 10

Brahmabhāgā—a R of the Bhadra continent

Vā 43 28

Brahmamālina—a sage

M. 200 12

Brahmayajña—the sacrifice leading to moksa or salvation.

Vā. 14 5

Brahmarāksasas—a class of demons Agastyas and Viśvāmitras come under this group,¹ live in the Surabhi forest,² born in the family of Brahmarāksasis, generally reside in śleṣmātaka trees³

¹ Bha X 63 11, Br I 2 33, III 7 100, 8 59, 41 29, Vā 2 33

² M 121 62 ³ Vā 69 134-5

Brahmarāta—Suka (s v)

Bhā I 9 8

Brahmarātra—the period before dawn when after *rasakrīda* (s v) the Gopis went back to their Vraja

Bha X 33 39

Brahmaloka—the abode of Brahmā, the eternal world,¹ thirteen crores and fifteen nyuktas of yojanas from the Bhūloka and one crore and 500 nyuktas above the Satyaloka,² baths in Agastyesvaram and Devatīrtham lead one to,³ Viraja became Ekārstaka here,⁴ hearing of the legend of Brahmādatta takes one to,⁵ Yayāti went from Devaloka to,⁶ the giver of Hiranyagarbha enjoys the world of,⁷ the giver of the *Brahmavivarta Purāna* on the Full Moon day of Māgha reaches this,⁸ residence of the Brahmarsis,⁹ fire reduced to ashes would not become fire again, so also the person reaching this loka would not have rebirth *advaita moksa*,¹⁰ Brahmā, Purohita at,¹¹ the last place where Vaitātrika Devas went and became one with God during the *Pralaya*¹²

¹ M. 86 6, 178 76, Bha IV 31 23, XI 23 30, Vā 101 27

² Ib 61 87, 101 112 220, 65 141, 106 20, 108 12, 111 33, 49

³ M 191 16, 24 ⁴ Ib 15 24 ⁵ Ib 21 41 ⁶ Ib 36 2 ⁷ Ib

194 28, 205 8, 275 26 ⁸ Ib 53 34 6 ⁹ Br II 35 97, Vā 61

87 ¹⁰ Ib 7 32, 21 70, 22 20 ¹¹ Ib 65 68 and 77 ¹² Br I 5

110, II 6 31

Brahmalaukikas—Residents of Brahmāloka

Vā 102 43, Br IV 2 82

Brahmavanam—here is a *Brahmavrksa* (tree)

Va 9 116

Brahmavan—a Mantrakṛt.

M. 145 100

Brahmavarāham—an account of, in the *Brahmavaravarta*

M. 53 35

Brahmavādin—He who realises the one God in the Trinity

Va 66 114, 101 112

Brahmavādins—born of five gotras, Kaśyapa, Vasistha, Bṛgu, Angiras and Atri

Va 61 81

Brahmavāha—the father of Yājñavalkya

Va 60 41

Brahmavisnuśivātmikā—is Lalitā

Br IV 12 71

Brahmavrksa—in Brahmaloṇa, only one tree, the śarira or body is tree and the Jīva is Īśvara

Va. 9 116, 118-19

Brahmaveda—(Atharva) personified in the Vārūṇī Yājñā,¹ with cruel Kṛtyavidhī, with Pratyangarasayoga and with a head with two bodies²

¹Br III 1 26-30 ²Va 65 27

Brahmavarartapurāṇa—Brahmavarartam, one among the Mahāpurāṇas and comprising 18,000 śloka, deals with

the Rathantarakalpa Kṛṣṇamāhātmya and Brahmavarāha, narrated to Nīlāda by Sīvanī, he who gives it on the Full Moon day of the Māgha month reaches Brahmāloka

Bha XII 7 24 13 6 M 53 34-6 Va 101 4 Vi III 6 22

Brahmavratam—the observance of this vow leads to nirvāṇam

M 101 48

Brahmaśiras—an astra applied by Aśvatthāma against Arjuna¹ used in the Tāraka war²

¹Bhā I 7 19 and 27, 8 15 12 1 ²Br III 65 33

Brahmaśilā—the stone between the Kūrmaśilā and the Pindika of an image

M 266 5

Brahmasīrsam—a deadly weapon discharged by Rudra against Soma

M 23 43

Brahmasatra—Brahmā honoured in this Yaṅnā¹ in Janaloka²

¹Vā 30 119 ²Bhā X 87 9

Brahmasatram—White, eternal, never failing all pervading (Vedānta),¹ enjoyed by Devasis²

¹Vā 101 86 ²Br IV 2 84

Brahmasadana—Here Gangā divides into four branches the abode of Brahmā

Bhā V 17 4 5 Br IV 9 20

Brahmasaras—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitrs, and fit for śrāddha

M 22 12 Vā 77 51

Brahmasaṁsari—the tenth Manu son of Upasloka Bhūrisena and others were the ten sons, Havismat and others were the sages Sṛimūrti was the name of the manifestation of Hari in this epoch, Śambhu [Śānti (V: P)] was Indra

† Bha VII 13 21-3 V: III 2 25-28

Brahmasuta—is Sūta

M 180 3

Brahmasutram—a part of the place where Linga or image is installed to the left of it

† M 263 3 and 6

Brahmasthanam—a place in the Veda where Brahma-
jyoti agni is located¹ here is Vṛṣṭyavyaca agni²

†¹ Va 29 21 ² Br II 12 24

Brahmasvam—the property of a Brahmana which should not be confiscated by a king, Haihaya paid a penalty for taking Jamadagni's cow

† Br III 28 38-50 68 29 1 30 2

Brahmahatti—killing of a Brahmana, will burn even Indra,¹ incurred by Balarāma when he killed Romaharsana and expiated by his destruction of Balvala at the request of the sages;² by Vaisampāyana and by Śiva³ drinking of spirituous liquor equal to⁴ released from by observing Naktatrapurusam;⁵ released from by vow of Śubhasaptami⁶ by offering grhabah,⁷ got rid of at Benares, Śiva cut off the fifth head of Brahmā but expiated the sin by his stay at Benares;⁸ to be got rid of by a bath in the Narmadā⁹ expiation for, Vaisampāyana guilty of¹⁰

*¹ M. 25 48 Va 50 221, 61 22 101 153 105 13 108 55
² Bhā X. 78 23-40 ³ Br II 35 16 III 23 62 ⁴ M. 25 62
⁵ Ib. 54 39 ⁶ Ib 80 12 ⁷ Ib 90 11 ⁸ 139 ⁹ Ib 182 15
 183 101. ¹⁰ Ib 186 56 192 16 227 215 ¹⁰ Vi III 5 14
 P 65 .

Brahmaha (I)—a son of Vrsa

Br III 6 34

Brahmaha (II)—a son of Visa

Va 68 33

Brahmaha (III)—a killer of Brahmanas

Va 101 152 112 10

Brahmahā—one who fails to satisfy a woman's love when requested to do so in secret, incurs the sin of, was urged by Yayāti in defence of his marrying Śarmisthā

M 32 33

Brahmahrada—near Vyāsasaras once visited by Akrūra, Kṛṣṇa took Nārada and the Gopas to this place where they saw the *Vedas* chanting the praise of Kṛṣṇa

Bha X. 28 16 17, Br III 13 52

Brahmā (I)—Pitāmaha (Lokapitāmaha)—appeared on the lotus from the navel of Hari at the end of the Kalpa the Lord with four faces origin of five faces connected with his daughter and wife Śatarūpā,¹ Born of Hari's grace expression of *rajas* By Yoga saw the one Puruṣa lying on Śeṣa Praised Him who instructed him in the art of creation nine-fold creation from Prakṛti, created the *Vedas* and human society created also a mind-born son to Śambhu who attained Brahmāloka a second son of his, was Bhuva, who was sent to the mother—earth the third son Bhūrbhuva and his son became Gopatī From his body was created Gāyatrī, who became his wife then came Prāṇapatis, oceans etc²

Known for impartiality, Parksit compared to him,³ obliged to Visnu,⁴ knew the *dharma* of Hari, a Paramesthin,⁵ resident at Gayā and guards Benares,⁶ his golden city being in Meru,⁷ his curses and blessings moderate⁸

A day of, is a thousand cycles of the 4 yugas, Pralaya the night of Brahmā, period of his life is dvīparārdha All the fourteen Manus flourish during his day⁹ Author of the Atharva mantras, learnt the Veda from Hari and taught it to Manu,¹⁰ his sons were Marici and Atri whose son was Soma The last was made the lord of Brahmanas, stars, etc Influenced Soma to restore Tarā to Brhaspati Found out that Budha was Soma's son Punished Soma as a sinful planet for enjoying Tārā¹¹ Made Daksa the overlord of the Prajāpatis,¹² called on Kailāsa¹³ Presented Prthu with armour and prevented him from slaying Indra¹⁴ Visited Manu and Priyavrata and addressed her on home life¹⁵ gifts to Māya¹⁶

Did not help Durvāsa pursued by the *calra* of Visnu,¹⁷ was unable to answer the question of his son, Sanaka and others on the subtilty of yoga, remembered Hari who explained it in the form of a Hamsa¹⁸ Praised Visnu for killing Kalanemi¹⁹ Met Hari-Ajita to restore the fortune of Indra, cursed by Durvāsa and his prayer²⁰ Performed *yajña* in Janaloka;²¹ was displeased at Bhrgu's behaviour;²² went with Bhrgu and Daksa to Hiranyakasipu engaged in austerities, granted boons to him and disappeared Was present at Prahlāda's coronation;²³ when petitioned by the gods to show a way to get rid of Hiranyakasipu, suggested Hari for it Took the form of a calf;²⁴ when Hari in the guise of a cow went to drink the immortalising fluid in Śripura, praised Śiva who burnt the Tripura;²⁵ charioteer of Tripurāri²⁶

Came to see Vāmana measuring the world with his two steps, washed his feet with waters, and with other Gods worshipped Him with tributes, addressed Vāmana-Hari, with his approval Vāmana was taken to Indra's capital praised Vāmana's deeds and also Aditi²⁷

On an appeal from Mother-Earth that she had to bear a heavy burden of the Asuras, Brahmā went with Śiva to the shore of the milk ocean and eulogised Hari by Puruṣasūkta, they were told of the incarnation of Kṛṣṇa at Vasudeva's residence, encouraged Devakī on the eve of Kṛṣṇa's birth, came to see Hari at Brndāvan, was staggered at the potency of his *māya* and praised the Lord²⁸

Suggested to Raivata that Balarāma was a suitable husband for Revatī and asked him to give his daughter in marriage to him,²⁹ attended the sacrifices of Varuna and Yudhisthira³⁰ Went with all the Devas to Dvārakā first to remind Kṛṣṇa to go back to his eternal abode, addressed the Lord on the purpose and fulfilment of the *avatār*³¹

Wondered at Mārkaṇḍeya's *vrata*,³² heard the *Bhāgavata Purana* from Hari³³ narrated to Nārada the legend of the creation of the universe,³⁴ allusion to his fear of Rudra,³⁵ worshipped by Vālī with fire rite

¹ Bha I 3 2 III 8 13-16, IX 1 8-10, XI 4 5, XII 5 1, M. 1 14, 2 36 3 1, 37, 40 ² Bha I 18 14 III 8 22-32, 9 1-24, 29-44 10 3 6, 8 13-26, 12 37-56 ³ M 171 8-14, 17, 21, 183 84 ⁴ Bha III 12 23 ⁵ Ib IV 21 29, 29 42 ⁶ Ib VI 3 20 ⁷ Ib IV 8 20 ⁸ M 22 4, 184 28 ⁹ Bhā V 16 28 ¹⁰ Ib X 88 12 ¹¹ Ib XII 4 2 5, VI 1 3 15-24 IV 1 5, VI 3 11-12 ¹² Bha XI 14 3-4, VI III 4 12 ¹³ Bha IX 1 8-10, 14 2-3, 8, 12 [1] and 13 XII 8 12, M 23 10, 44-6 ¹⁴ M 201 17, 225 12, 249 13, 58 ¹⁵ Bhā IV 3 2 ¹⁶ Ib IV 6 2 ¹⁷ Ib XI 13 16 41 ¹⁸ M 178 56, 64, 79 ¹⁹ Bha VIII 5 18-50, 6 1-15 ²⁰ Ib X 87 9 ²¹ Ib X 89 3-4 ²² Ib VII 3 14-38, 4 2-3, 8 40, 10 26-29, 33, M 161 17 ²³ Ib 161 18-23 ²⁴ Bhā VII 10 62, 70 ²⁵ M 133 52 ²⁶ Bhā VIII 21 1, 3 and 5, 22 21-3, 23 24, 26-7 ²⁷ Ib X 1 17-35 2 25-42, 13 40 64, 14 1-40 ²⁸ Ib IX 3 33-4, X 52 15 [3-11] ²⁹ Ib X 74 13 ³⁰ Ib XI 6 1, 21-27, 7 1-2 ³¹ Ib XII 8 12 ³² Ib XII 13 10 and 19 ³³ Ib II 5 9 to the end ³⁴ Ib I 7 18 ³⁵ Br III 7 270, 24 4

Brahmā (II)—a division of the night

Vā 66 44

Brahmā (III)—son of Brahmadaṇḍa

Vā 69 132

Brahmā (iv)—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for a *yajña*; issued from the mouth of Nārāyaṇa.

M. 167 7.

Brahmā (v)—one of the authors on architecture.

M. 252 3

Brahmā (vi)—image of, four faces and sitting on a lotus, on the swan, on either side Sāvitrī and Sarasvatī

M. 260. 40, 266 42, 285 6.

Brahmākhyā—the manifestation of the energy in the Purusa.

Vā. 66 93

Brahmāṇī—the image of, four faces and four hands with the swan for riding

M. 261. 24

Brahmānda — (Purāṇam) one among the *Mahā-purāṇas*; comprises 12,000 (12,200 M P and 12,100 Vā P.) ślokaś dealing with the future kalpas, narrated by Brahmā, contains a description of Brahmānda; he who gives it with two yellow woollen garments and a golden cow in the Vyatīpāta attains the merit of performing a thousand Rājasūyas.

Bhā XII. 7 24, 13 8 M. 53 56, Vā 104 5, Vi III 6 23

Brahmāṇḍam (i)—the whole universe, above this are *mānasa* worlds of Somapā-manes¹ Īśvara entered into;² was split by Bhaṇḍa.³

¹M. 15 25, 249 29, 266 28, 289 13 ²Vā 103 20-1, 104 22, 41; 107 43, 55, 108 7 ³Br. IV 10 82

Brahmāṇḍam (ii)—a *dānam* of the image of the universe in gold weighing not less than 20 palas and up to 1000 according to capacity with 8 guardian elephants, Vedas and Angas, and all the deities beginning from Brahmā, then

worship of the different manifestations of Visnu—Anantaśayana, Praḍyumna, Samkarsana, Aniruddha, Vāsudeva, the giver enjoys in heaven with the heavenly damsels.

M. 274 7.

Brahmāpeta—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Īsa; a son of Brahmadāna.

Bhā XII 11 43, Br. II. 23 22, III. 7. 98

Brahmāvarta (I)—(c) a kingdom;¹ the land of Parikṣit where *dharma* and *satya* were practised and *yajñas* performed;² residence of Svāyambhuva Manu, to which he returned after the marriage of his daughter;³ the land of Manus as also of Prthu; the place where the R. Sarasvatī flows eastward;⁴ visited by Ṛsabha.⁵

¹ Bhā I 10 34 ² Ib I. 17 33 ³ Ib III 21 25, 22. 26

⁴ Ib IV. 19. 1 ⁵ Ib V 4 19, 5 28

Brahmāvarta (II)—a son of Ṛsabha and Jayantī.

Bhā. V. 4 10

Brahmāvarta (III)—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitr̥s; near the Dhārātīrtha on the Narmadā; here Brahmā resides always.

M. 22 69, 190 7-8, 191 70

Brahmāsanam—Paraśurāma was sitting in this posture while performing penance.

Br III 57 6

Brahmāstram—in Janaloka, given to Paraśurāma¹ by Śiva;² employed by Aśvatthāma against Parikṣit in his mother's womb.³

¹ Br III 32 57 ² V. IV. 20 52

Brahmiṣṭha (I)—a son of Mudgala

Br 50 6

² *Brahmiṣṭha* (II)—a son of Asita

VA. 70. 27.

Brahmesu (Rukmesu)—a king, his dependant, Prthu-
rukma

Vā 95 29

Brahmottaras—a kingdom of the East

M. 121 50, Vā. 45 123, 47 49

Brahmodanāgṇi—the son of Laukika Agni, also known
as Bharata, father of Vaiśvānara

Br II 12 8, Vā 29 7

Brahmopadeśam—the initiation ceremony in Upa-
nayana

Br IV 8 4.

Brahmopeta—the Rāksasa who resides in the sun's
chariot during the month of Māgha

Vi II 10 16

Brāhma—a muhūrta, early in the morning of the day

Vā 66 40, Br III 3 39 Vi. III 11. 5

Brāhmakalpa—when Brahmā was known as Śabda-
brahman

Bhā. III 11 34

Brahmanas (1)—came out from the face of the Purusa,
Brahmavādins, a portion of Hari's body,¹ considered to be
equal to Gods, spoken so by Viṣṇu, views of Kṛṣṇa on, none
equal to their greatness;² an embodiment of the Vedas and
deserving of veneration and worship, the mouth of Hari as
embodying all the Vedas, disregard to them would result in
the defacement of the Vedic teachings and Vedic
Gods;³ characteristics of, by birth a Brāhmaṇa is a
guru, to live by studying the Vedas, some devoted

to *karma*, some to *tapas*, some to Vedic studies some to teaching and others to *jñāna* and *yoga*,¹ Kṛṣṇa on the need for keeping them contented,² Kṛṣṇa on their property, however small it should not be touched, but should be considered poison since its enjoyment leads to shortness of life and hell,³ their words always become true,⁴ showed to Nābhī Yajñeśa himself,⁵ helped Rṣabha in his administration,⁶ Kamsa decided to kill all of them and ordered his men to that effect¹⁰ Prohibited from agriculture, trade, tending of cattle and from selling the Vedas, from taking liquor but may take meat in times of danger¹¹ in Kālī, in the service of Śūdras and Mlecchas and become Śivasūlas,¹² adopt Śūdra practices¹³

¹Bhā II 1 37 VIII 5 41 X 4 39 V₁ I 6 6, 34 ²Bhā III 16 4 11 VII 14 42, X 81 39 41, V 5 23 ³Ib III 16 23-4 VIII 16 9 X 64 32 43 86 53-57 ⁴Ib VII 11 21 15 1, X 8 6 24 20, XI 17 16 ⁵Ib X 52 30-34 ⁶Ib X 64 32-43 ⁷Ib V 3 17 ⁸Ib V 4 7 ⁹Ib V 4 16 ¹⁰Ib X 4 39-45 ¹¹Br II 29 55, III 15 45 ¹²Ib II 31 40-50 ¹³Vā 58 41

Brāhmanas (11)—superior to all castes, anger of, more troublesome than even a venomous serpent and all burning fire and more dreadful than a firearm, for, it results in wholesale destruction,² to honour *Brāhmanas* is useful, to dishonour them is dangerous,³ warriors with Pramati god incarnate of Kālī,⁴ observe ten day's pollution for father's death,⁵ created from face,⁶ those who spoke the truth became *Brāhmanas*, teaching sacrifice, receiving and making of gifts, their chief duties, go to the abode of Brahmā, can take to Vaiśya and Kṣatriya duties,⁸ established in the kingdom of Māghada⁹

¹Va 27 19 30 232 45 83 54 111 59 141 100 246¹ 101¹ 5 352 104 13 ²M 30 23-25 30 ³Ib 93 80 ⁴Ib 114, 12 144 53 ⁵Ib 18 2 ⁶Br I 5 108 ⁷Ib II 7 155 161 and 165 ⁸V₁ III 8 22 5 39 ⁹Ib IV 24 62 ¹⁰Ib

Brāhmanam—a branch of the Vedic literature with ten *andhis*,¹ starts in *dvāpara*²

¹Br II 31 14 33 1 12 35 73 V₁ 59 132-9 68 12 14 ²M 144 13

Brāhmanavācanam—the purificatory ceremonial popularly known as *Punyāhavācanam* done in any auspicious karma;¹ preliminary to *grhabali*;² in the course of palace building;³ to be uttered in making all the 16 gifts.⁴

¹M. 54. 8; 58. 5, 66 5, 67. 3 ²Ib. 93. 4 ³Ib. 268 34
⁴Ib. 274. 25.

Brāhmanācchamsi—*Vaisvadeva Agni*,¹ one of the 16 *Ṛtviks* of *yaṇā*.²

¹Br. II 12 29 ²M. 167 8

Brāhma Purāna—also *Brāhman*, one of the eighteen *Mahāpurānas*; comprises 10,000 ślokas;¹ with 30,000 ślokas, he who writes this and makes a gift of it in the *Vaiśāka*, Full Moon day, attains *Brahmaloka*;² the *First Purāna*.³

¹Bhā. XII 7 23, 13 4 ²M. 53 13, 290 17 ³V. III
6 20

Brāhmapureyakas—*Ekārseyas*

M. 200. 4.

Brāhman (I)—the *Kṛtayuga*.

Vā. 78. 36.

Brāhman (IV)—one of the six *Dakṣinas*

Vā. 104. 16

Brāhman (III)—a form of marriage.

VI. III. 10. 24.

Brāhminīśa—a deluge during the reign of *Satyavrata* of *Dravidadeśa*; this was the epoch of the *Matsyāvātāra* of the Lord.

Bhā VIII. 24 37
P. 66

Brahmasiddhi—oneness with the Supreme Being

Vā 77 123

Brāhmī (I) (*Sankhyā*)—creatures and worms 1/1000 of *sthāvara*, 1/1000 of the above result in watery animals 1/1000 of the above become birds, 1/1000 of birds become four-footed animals, 1/1000 of these become two-footed animals including men, 1/1000 part of these go to heaven, 1/1000 of these attain salvation, others fall into hells

Br IV. 2 199-210

Brāhmī (II)—a Sakti

Br IV 20 13, 36 58

Brahmī (III)—a mind-born mother, in the *kalpalatā* gift

M 179 9, 286 6

Brāhmī (IV)—a R of the *Ketumālā* continent

Vā 44 21

Brāhmavidhi—the Vedic injunction

M 215 58

Brāhmyam—in the *Brahmarandhra* of the personified Veda

Vā 104 81

✓ *Bhakti*—selfless devotion, leads one to self-realisation, methods and results of, destroys *rajas* and *tamas* qualities, roots out sorrow, illusion and fear, redeems the sinners,¹ superior to *I arma*,² one of the five means of concentrating the mind on Hari, (i e) (1) *kāma* as in the case of the Gopis, (2) fear and hatred as in the case of Kamsa and Śiśupāla, (3) relationship as in the case of the Vrsnis

(4) friendship as in the case of Yudhisthira and (5) devotion as in the case of Nārada, Vena does not come under any of these heads;³ but nine-fold according to Prahlāda hearing of Hari, praising of, remembering, serving His holy feet, arcana, prostrating, service, friendship and surrender of self,⁴ women more devout than men⁵ Three-fold—uttama as that of Nārada and Suka middling as that of Vasiṣṭha, and inferior,⁶ another classification three-fold, Sāṅkhya, Yoga, and Jñānam, a pure man can meditate on the Supreme Being by means of Pratyāhāra finally leading to the supreme knowledge,⁷ mārga to⁸

¹Bhā I 2 12-21, 5 28, 7 7, VI 1 15 ²Ib X 23 39-50
³Ib VII 1 29-31 ⁴Ib VII 5 23 ⁵Ib X. 23 38, 41-43 ⁶Br III 34 37-8 36 3 ⁷M 183 49-55 ⁸Vā 104 15

Bhaktiyoga—disinterested devotion¹ of different kinds—tāmasa, rājasa, sātāvika, nūrguna, ātyantika,² greater than the Veda, tapas, and gifts, purifies even śvapākas;³ its relation to Sāṅkhya Śāstra,⁴ recapitulation of⁵

¹Bhā XI 14 2 ²Ib III 29 7-14 ³Ib XI 14 20-21
 20 6, 8, 29 and 33 ⁴Ib III 29 2 ⁵Ib XI 29 8-34

Bhaksyakas—a Janapada

Vā 99 387

Bhaga (I)—a son of Aditi, an Āditya, married Siddhi, father of Mahuman and others,¹ seized by Nandī, his eyes were pulled out by Virabhadra (Rudra) as he made a sign with his eyes to Dakṣa when he insulted Śiva, Śiva ordered him to see with the eye of Mitra,² to be worshipped before building a palace³

¹Bhā VI 6 39, 18 2, M 6 4, 155 7, Vā 66 66, Vī I 15 131
²Bhā IV 5 17, 20, 6 51, 7 3, Br II 24 33, III 3 67 ³M 171 56 268 19

Bhaga (II)—the name of the sun in the month of Pūṣya (Tīṣya), (Hemaṇṭa—Vā P)

Bhā XII 11 42 Br II 23 16 Vā 52 16 Vī II 10 4

Bhaga (III)—a muhūrta of the day.

Br III 3 40

Bhagadatta (I)—was presented with an elephant (of the Airāvata-breed) Supratika by Kṛṣṇa,¹ in the army of Duryodhana²

¹ Bhā X 59 37 ² Ib X 78 [(95 v) 16]

Bhagadatta (II)—a King of the Kinnaras

Va 41 30

Bhaganetraha—also Bhaganetrahara and Bhaganetrāntaka an attribute of Śiva

Br II 27 31 Va 25 14, 30 179, 253

Bhagapāda—an Ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 4

Bhagamala—one of the 15 Aksaradevis, killed Dīrghajihva, a commander of Bhanda¹ city of²

¹ Br IV 19 57, 25 94 ² Ib IV 31 24

Bhagamālīnī—a Śakti, a mother

Br IV 19 52 37 33 M 179 11

Bhagavatī—also Māyā

Br IV 6 53 12 42

Bhagavatpadī—a celestial stream (Gangā) which entered Brahmāṇḍa from outside by its being pierced by the tip of the toe of Trivikrama's left foot, in course of time she reached the celestial region known as Vīṣṇupada, held sacred by Dhruva and the seven sages crossing the region of the

moon she reaches the city of Brahmā, there she divides into four branches and falls into the western and eastern seas

Bhā V 17 1-9

Bhagavān (i)—The principal and eternal god,¹ the sum and substance of the three Vedas, *Bha*—cherisher and supporter of the universe, *Ga*—the leader or creator *Bhaga* indicates six properties, dominion, might, glory, splendour, wisdom and detachment, *Va*, elemental spirit in which all beings exist and which exists in all beings; thus it is the name of Vāsudeva

V₁ VI 5 69-79

Bhagavan (ii)—a Tusiṭa God

Br II 36 10

Bhagavān (iii)—the quality of *Bhaga* and *Sadbhāva*

Vā. 5 36

Bhagavān (iv)—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 5

Bhagānandā—a mind-born mother

ML 179 11.

Bhagīratha—the son of Dilīpa and father of Sruta (Śuhotra V₁ P), by penance on the banks of the Bindusaras he succeeded in bringing the Ganges, was asked how she was to dispose of the sins of men discharged into her waters, *Bhagīratha* said that Sādhū and others among whom was Hari would take off the sins from her was asked to pray to Śiva to check her course, so he prayed to Śiva and it was heard, by this he was able to shake off the sins of his ancestors;¹ a Rājarsi, went to the forest of the Gaura hills in search of Gaṅgā,² his lust after more territory;³ after him

Gangā became the Bhāgīrathī, so-called 'after' the seventh branch of the Ganges ⁴

¹ Bhā IX 9 2-13 and 16, Br II 18 25, M 12 44, 15 19, 121 26, Vā 88 167, V₁ IV 4 35-6 ² Vā 47 24 ³ Bhā XII 3 10
⁴ Br III 54 48-51, 63 166-8, Vā 47 40

Bhagīvasu—not to marry with the members of the Vasistha and Indra Pramati groups

M 200 13

^{*} *Bhangakāra* (I)—An Āndhra chief wife Narā, daughter of Suyagñā Father of two sons Bhangakāra and his sons were killed in battle by Akrūra

Br III 71 87-8

^{*} *Bhangakāra* (II)—the eldest of the 101 sons of Satrājī (Śakrajit-Vā P), his wife was Vratavati (Dvāravati-Vā P), she gave birth to three daughters, Satyabhāmā, Vratini and Padmāvati, these were given in marriage to Kṛṣṇa, killed by Satadhanvā for the jewel Syamantaka taken from him and handed over it to Akrūra

M 45 19-21, Vā 96 52-5 and 58 Br III 71 55

Bhangakari—an Asura of Bali

M 245 31

Bhangatīrtham—near the Narmadā

M 191 52-3

Bhajana—a son of Sātvaśa

V₁ IV 13 1

Bhājamāna (I)—(Bhājina) a son of Sātvata had two sons by one wife and three others by another wife (six sons by two wives V₁ P.).

Bha IX 24 6-8, Br III 71 1-3 M 44 47, V₁ IV 13 1-2

Bhājamana (II)—the son of Sūra and father of Śini

Bha IX 24 26

Bhājamāna (III)—a son of Satyaka and the daughter of the King of Kāśī, father of a son Viduratha

Br III 71 116, Va 96 115, 135 Bha IX 24 19

Bhājamāna (IV)—a son of Andhaka and father of Vidūratha, a great charioteer

M 44 61, 77, V₁ IV 14 12, 22

Bhājamāna (V)—a son of Kauśalyā, through his wife Srñjayyā, he got two sons, Bāhya and Bāhyaka

Va 96 1, 3

Bhaji—a son of Sātvata

Bhā IX 24 6, Br III 71 1

Bhājina—(Bhājamāna) a son of Sātvata and Kauśalyā

M 44 47, Vā 96 1

Bhājya—a pupil of Bāṣkalī

Bhā XII 6 59

Bhadra (I)—a son of Dakṣinā and a Tuṣita God

Bhā IV. 1 7-8

Bhadra (II)—a son of Pauravī and Vasudeva

Bhā IX 24 47

Bhadrā (III)—a son of Vasudeva and Devākī

Bhā IX 24 54

Bhadrā (IV)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Kāṇḍī, and full of prowess, went with the Vṛṣṇis to Bāṇa's city, Śaṇṭapūra

Bhā X 61 14, 63 3

Bhadrā (V)—a kingdom in Madhyadeśa

Br II 16 42

Bhadrā (VI)—a northern kingdom

Br II 16 48, 18 46

Bhadrā (VII)—a Dānava

Br III 6 6

Bhadrā (VIII)—an elephant, the vehicle of Balī

Br III 7 328

Bhadrā (IX)—(also Supratika) a Nāga and a vehicle of Varuṇa (Viṣṇu- Vā P)

Br III 7 330, Vā 69 212, 214

Bhadrā (X)—a son of Jāmbavatī and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 249, Vā 96 241

Bhadrā (XI)—a son of Rukmīṇī and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 16

Bhadrās—the Gods of Uttama epoch

Bhā. VIII 1 24

Bhadrā(ka) (I)—a son of Vasumitra and father of Pulinda ruled for two years.

Bhā. XII 1 17, Br III. 74 152

Bhadraka—(II)—a son of Śibi.

M. 48. 19.

Bhadrakas—a kingdom after Bhadraka, son of Śibi.

M. 48. 20.

Bhadrakara—(c) a kingdom in the Madhyadeśa.

Br. II. 16. 41.

Bhadrakarnikā—a Goddess enshrined at Gokarna.

M. 13. 30.

Bhadrakalpa—a son of Śaṭha, of the Rohini family.

Br. III. 71. 170, Vā. 96. 168

Bhadrakāras—a tribe;¹ a Janapada.²

¹ M. 14. 35. ² Vā. 45. 110, 116

Bhadrakālī—a name of Yogamāyā;¹ bestows good on children when propitiated with human sacrifice; when the Goddess found the man sacrificed was a virtuous Brahmana like Bharata she became fiery and cut off the heads of the Vrsala chief and his attendants who offered him to her;² fought with Niśumbha and Śumbha in the Devāsura war;³ worshipped by the Gopis at the end of their *vrata*.⁴ Lion as her riding animal; having three eyes and a trident: praised by Paraśurāma;⁵ came out of the wrath of Umā for the destruction of the Dakṣa's *yajña*.⁶

¹ Bhā. X. 2. 11. ² Ib. V. 9. 12-18. ³ Ib. VIII. 10. 31 ⁴ Ib. X. 22. 5. ⁵ Br. III. 39. 33, 44 to 53. ⁶ Vā. 30. 140, 165.

Bhadrakāleśvaram—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitrs.

M. 22. 74.

Bhadrugupta—a son of Jāmbavati and Kṛṣṇa.

Br. III. 71. 249, Vā. 96. 241.

- Bhadrāgupta*—a son of Śaṭha, of the Rōhini family
Br III 71 169 Va 96 167
- Bhadrācaru*—a son of Rukmini and Kṛṣṇa
Bha X 61 8 Br III 71 246 M 47 16, Va 96 237, Vi
V 281
- Bhadracitra*—a son of Jāmbavatī and Kṛṣṇa
Br III 71 249
- Bhadraja*—of the Rohini family
Va 96 168
- Bhadratīrtham*—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitrs
M 22 50
- Bhadradeva*—a son of Devakī and Vasudeva, killed by
Kamsa
Br III 71 175 Vi IV 15 26-7
- Bhadrabāhu* (I)—a son of Satha, of the Rohini family
Br III 71 170 Va 96 168 Vi IV 15 22
- Bhadrabāhu* (II)—a son of Jāmbavatī and Kṛṣṇa
Br III 71 250
- Bhadram*—a sacred lake in Meru
M 113 46
- Bhadrāma*—a son of Kālī and a cannibal wife Tāmasī-
pūtānā
Br III 59 10
- Bhadraratha* (I)—a son of Haryanga, and father of
Bṛhadratha
M 48 99 Va 99 109, Vi IV 18 22

Bhadrāratha (II)—a son of Śatha and of the Rohini family

Br III 71 170, Vā 96 168

Bhadravati (I)—R a branch of the Ganges

Br III 56 52

Bhadravati (II)—wife of Purūdvata (Purudvān- Vā
P)

Br III 70 47, Vā 95 47

Bhadravati (III)—a daughter of Jāmbavati and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 250

Bhadravāha—(Bhadrabāhu) a son of Vasudeva and Pauravī.

Bhā IX 24 47

Bhadravideha(ka)—a son of Devaki and Vasudeva, killed by Kamsa

M 46 13 Vā 96 173

Bhadravidya—of the Rohini family

Vā 96 167

Bhadravinda—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Nāgnajit

V₁ V 32 3

Bhadravindra—a son of Jāmbavati

Vā 96 241

Bhadravistha—a son of Śatha and of the Rohini family

Br III 71 169

Bhadraveya—He brought down trees and plants to Govaidhana to please Rāma

Vā 45 114

Bhadravaiśakhī—one of Vasudeva's wives mother of four sons

Br III 71 161 and 173

Bhadrasrava—a son of Dharma after whom came the continent of Bhadrāśva, a devout worshipper of Hayagrīva

Bha V 18 1

Bhadrasrenya—the son of Mahismān, a man of great prowess, king of Vārānasi, father of Durdama and 99 other sons, all able archers, whom Divodāsa slew except Durdama,¹ the family was destroyed by Pratardana²

¹ Vā 92 61, 94 6, V₁ IV 11 10 ² Ib IV 8 12

Bhadrasāra—a Maurya who ruled for 25 years

Br III 74 145, Va 99 332

Bhadrasīmā—a R of the Uttarakuru country

Vā 45 25

Bhadrasundarī—a Goddess enshrined at Vikūta

M 13 36

Bhadrasena (I)—a son of Rṣabha

Bhā V 4 10

Bhadrasena (II)—a son of Devakī and Vasudeva killed by Kamsa

Bha IX. 24 54, Br III 71 175, M 46 13, Vā 96 173, Vi IV 15 26-7

Bhadrāsena (III)—a playmate of Kṛṣṇa, he carried Vṛṣabha on his back being defeated in a certain game

Bhā X 18 24

Bhadrāsena (ka) (IV)—a king of Kāśī and son of Mahiśmān Had a hundred sons whom Divodāsa killed and took the kingdom, leaving a baby son, unhurt (see Bhadrāśrenya)

Bhā IX 23 22-3, Br III 67 65-66, 69 6-7

Bhadrāsēnī—the Vaidarbhī queen of Purudvān

M. 44 45

Bhadrāsomā—R rises from the Meru, passes through Savitā's forest, Śankhakūta, Vṛṣaparvatam, Vatsagiri, Nāgaśaila, Nīlam, Kapīñjalam, Indranīlam, Mahānīlam, Hemaśrngam, Śveta, Sunaga, Śataśrngam, Puskaram, Dvirājam, Varāhaparvatam Mayūram, Jātudhī, Trīśrngam, Maryādaparvatam, Vīrudham and falls into the western ocean

Vā 42 61-74

Bhadrā (I)—a daughter of Meru (Ghṛtāci) and queen of Bhadrāśva, gave birth to Soma

Bhā V 2 23, Vā 70 68, 70

Bhadrā (II)—a branch of the Gangā issuing out of the city of Brahmā and descending the Śrngavan hills, traverses the continent of the Uttarakurus and falls into the north sea

Bhā V 17 5 and 8, Vā II 2 34, 8 113

Bhadrā (III)—alias Kauśalyā one of Vasudeva's wives, mother of Keśin and three other sons

Bhā IX 24 45, 48, Vā. 96 160 171, Vā. IV 15 18, 24

Bhadrā (iv)—a daughter of Śrutakīrti of Kekeya, married by Kṛṣṇa with the approval of her brothers Santardana and others,¹ welcomed to Hastināpura by Draupadī, narrated to Draupadī how she was married to Kṛṣṇa²

¹Bhā X 58 56 61 17 ²Ib X 71 42, 83 12

Bhadrā (v)—a wife of Udāradhī

Br II 36 101

Bhadrā (vi)—a daughter of Rohini gave birth to goats and sheep,¹ brought forth the Gandharvas and Vājins known as Uccaiśrvas²

¹Br III 3 74-5 ²Vā 66 72-3

Bhadrā (vii)—one of the ten wives of Atri

Br III 8 75

Bhadrā (viii)—a Varna Sakti

Br IV 32 13, 44 59 and 90

Bhadrā (ix)—a Goddess enshrined at Bhadreśvara

M 13 31

Bhadrā (x)—the daughter of Anuhrāda, the daitya, married Rajatanābha, the Yakṣa

Va 69 151

Bhadrā (xi)—a wife of Garuḍa

Vā 69 328

Bhādras—a continent

Vā 41 85

Bhadrākara—the island of Vāyu, to the west of Candradvīpam, people here live to an age of 500 years, and are righteous

Va 45 62 6

Bhadrānadi—R of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 18

Bhadrāvati—a daughter of Jāmbavati

Vā 96 241

Bhadrāśva (I)—a son of Āgnidhra and lord of Mālyavanta had ten daughters (apsaras) through Ghrtāci,¹ placed in charge of the kingdom east of Meru²

¹Bha V 2 19, Br II 14 47, 51 III 8 74, Vā 33 41 44 70 68 ²Vī II 1 17 and 22

Bhadrāśva(m) (II)—a continent of Mandara hill east of Meru, bounded on one side by Gandhamādana, traversed by the stream Sitā, the capital of Bhadrāśvas, son of Dharma engaged in the worship of Hayagrīva with due praises,¹ country conquered by Parikṣit;² people residing here are white in colour and women excell in beauty living for thousands (10,000-Vā P) of years, non-injury and truth prevalent here, people here worship Sankara and Gaurī,³ Viṣṇu in the form of Hayaśīras⁴

¹Bha V 16 10, 17 6, 18 16, M 83 31, 113 44, 52 Va 34 57, 35 23, Vī III 2 24 ²Bha. I 16 13 ³Br II 15 50, 57-60 Va. 42 24, 43 5-9, 11-38 ⁴Vī II 2 50

Bhadrāśva (III)—a son of Kuvalayasva who survived the fire from Dhundhu's mouth

Bha IX. 6 23-24, Br III 63 63

Bhadrāśva (iv)—a son of Śaṭha, of the Rohini family

Br III 71 169, Vā 96 167, V₁ IV 15 22

Bhadrāśva (v)—a son of Rahmavarca and father of 10 sons through an Apsaras, Ghrtā (Dhrtā)

M 49 4

Bhadrāśva (vi)—a son of Pṛthu and father of five sons, who were residents of the Pañcāladeśa

M 50 2-4

Bhadrāśva (vii)—one of the three sons of Dhundhumāra

Va 88 61

Bhadreśvaram—a *tīrtha* sacred to Bhadrā and the Pitrs

M 13 31, 22 25 32

Bhaya (i)—a son of Kalī and Durukti

Bhā IV 8 4

Bhaya (ii)—Lord of the Yavanas adopted the daughter of Kāla as his sister, his brother was Prajvāra,¹ when attacking the city of Purañjana he captured Purañjana himself,² allegorically death, the Yavanas represent mental worries³

¹ Bhā IV 27 23 and 30 ² Ib IV 28 22-23 ³ Ib IV 29 22, 23

Bhaya (iii)—a son of Drona, a Vasu

Bhā VI 6 11

Bhaya (iv)—a son of Nikṛti

Br II 9 64, Vā 10 39

Bhaya (v)—a son of Tāmasa Manu

Vā 62 43

Bhayā—a Kalā of Rudra

Br IV 35 96

Bhayāsakha—a son of Vasudeva and Sahadevā

Va 96 177

Bharani—a nakshatra fit for performing śrāddha

Br III 18 14, Vā 82 14

Bharata (1)—(Jada) the eldest of the hundred sons of Ṛsabha (Nābhi) and Jayanti, was devoted to Nārāyaṇa,¹ a Mahābhāgavata, married Pāñcajanī, daughter of Viśvarūpa and she gave birth to five sons, was installed on the throne, protected his subjects righteously and performed *yajñas* by the method of Cāturhotra, having spent a million years thus he divided his property among his sons and placed Sumati on his throne, he left for the hermitage of Pulastya as a hermit and became constant in the worship of Hari, gave up his kingdom and sought refuge in Hari,² a sage,³ one day when sitting on the bank of the river Cakranadī he saw a deer coming to the river and quenching her thirst, hearing a lion roar near by the deer took a leap when the young one slipped from her womb into the water and the deer herself fell dead, seeing this helpless one of a deer, Bharata loved it and brought it up as his own son, out of strong attachment to it he was born as a deer when he remembered his past life and was full of remorse, gave up his body by falling into the waters,⁴ next he was born as the son of a Brahmana of the Anguśa line and with *upanayana* the father taught him Vedic literature, on his parents' death his brothers found him mad and impractical and appointed him to work in the fields, once a certain Vrsala chieftain wanted to offer human sacrifice to Bhadrakālī and finding that the victim had escap-

ed, his attendants took this Jaḍabharata by force for sacrifice, at the point of his being sacrificed, Kālī who knew the Brahmana's spiritual virtue appeared² in a ferocious form and cutting off the heads of all, rescued Bharata,⁵ once on his way to sage Kapila, King Rahūgana felt the need for a palanquin-bearer and seeing Bharata the dull-witted at a distance on the banks of the Iksumatī, asked him to bear his palanquin, finding it carried irregularly causing inconvenience to him the haughty king chastised the Brahmana and threatened him with punishment to this Bharata made a learned reply that all his remarks were true and nothing would harm one who had realised himself, on this the king free from haughtiness, thought that he was a yogin, and perhaps Kapila incognito, so he asked him who he was, Bharata spoke on mind and its eleven courses modified by *māyā* as obstacles to the dawn of knowledge, he continued to say that what was important was *jñāna* or knowledge which could be acquired by association with great and detached men, in his own case he got defeated in his purpose by attachment to a deer⁶

Bharata described in metaphysical language *samsāra* as a forest, and the *jīvas* as a company of travelling merchants now meeting a Gandharva and now devils, now gathering wealth and now robbed of it, he then explained the implications of *samsāra* in plain language and said that the quest after desires and pleasures led one to acquire more *karma* and sow the seeds for a further cycle of births and deaths,⁷ was succeeded as king by his son Sumatī,⁸ Manu so-called for sustaining the people, after him the Varsa came to be known as Bhārata,⁹ desirous of the territory on earth¹⁰

¹ Bhā V 4 9, 7 3 XI 2 17 ² Ib V 5 28, 7 (whole), X 60 41, Vā 33 51-3 ³ Ib 41 44 ⁴ Bhā V 8 (whole), VI II chh 14 16 20 ⁵ Bhā V 9 (whole) ⁶ Ib V chh 10 and 11 (whole), and 12 5 16 ⁷ Ib V 13 1-20 14 1-41 ⁸ Ib V 15 1 ⁹ Ib V 4 9 7 3, XI 2 17, Br II 14 60-63 Vā 45 76 Vi II 1, 28 32-4 ¹⁰ Bhā XII 3 9

Bharata (II)—a son of Daśaratha,¹ had two sons Taksa and Puskala who had Gāndhāra for their kingdom;² wore bark of wood and ate food dressed with gomūtra, took bed on the bare earth during Rāma's exile, when he was at Nandigrāma meditating on the Pādulā of Rāma he took his place on the śilā, his āśrama, where holy men congregated, returned to Ayodhyā with all royal paraphernalia on hearing of Rāma's arrival, embraced by Rāma;³ was present at Rāma's coronation,⁴ killed a number of Gandharvas⁵

¹Bhā IX. 10 3, Vā 88 184, 189, V₁ IV 4 87 ²Bhā IX 11 12, Br III 63 185, V₁ IV 4 104 ³Bhā IX 10 34-40, 43, V_a 108 24, 33-5 ⁴V₁ IV 4 100 ⁵Bhā IX 11 13

Bharata (III)—a son of Dusyanta and Śakuntalā, announced to Dusyanta as such by a voice from the air, an amśa of Hari, brought up in his early age by the sage Kanva; became cakravartī after his father, anointed Adhirāt, performed 55 horse sacrifices on the banks of the Ganges and the Yamunā with the aid of Purodha Māmatīya; he tied to the sacrificial post 3300 horses and distributed liberally cows and elephants to priests, he brought under his subjection the Kīrātas, Hūnas, Yavanas, Āndhras, and all the Mlecchas, he recovered the celestial women from Rasātala, he ruled righteously for 27000 years, he had three wives of Vīdarbha origin, as they did not resemble their father the nine sons born to these were killed by their mothers who feared that they might be set aside, to perpetuate his line, Bharata performed Marutsoma when the Maruts presented him Bharadvāja, son of Brhaspati whom he adopted as his son,¹ made the 16 gifts;² again performed Marutsoma for getting a son, Bharadvāja was born as Vitatha to Bharata when Bharata died

¹Bhā IX 20 17-35 N^o 49 11-5 28 31 V₁ 99 134 V₁ IV 19 10 16 ²M 274 12 ³V_a 99 152-8

Bharata (IV)—a name of Brahmandanāgni

Br II 12 8, Vā. 29 7

Bharata (v)—also Bhāratavarṣa—a country adjacent to Meru: north of the sea and south of the Himālayās: nine divisions of; S. to N. 1000 Yojanas, from Kumārī to the Ganges' source: E to W. 9000 Yojanas: the Kīrātas were on the East and the Yavanas on the West slowly the four castes grew; seven Kulaparvatas; was peopled by the Aryas and the Mlecchas and fed by a number of rivers of ever flowing waters like the Ganges, Sindhu: contains a number of kingdoms and tribes: four Yugas in.

Br II 15 50, 16 4-69, 29 23, Vā 34 57, 41 85

Bharata (vi)—a kingdom in the east, watered by the Ganges

Br II. 18 50.

Bharata (vii)—born from the middle of the hand of Brahmā.

M 3 11

Bharata (viii)—the famous author of the Nāṭyaśāstra, got Menakā, Ūrvaśī and Rambhā to enact Laksmīsvayamvara before Indra and Purūravas when Ūrvaśī fell in love with the latter and forgot her *abhinaya*, for which Bharata cursed her.

M 24 27-33.

Bharata (ix)—a son of Karandhama

M 48 2

Bharata (x)—a son of Tālajangha and father of Viṣa.
Vl. IV 11 24-5

Bharatavamśa—the family of Bharata, who was the first of the line

M 4 19, 23

Bharatas—a tribe

Va 47 48

Bharatā—an Apsarasa and a daughter of Suyasā

Va 69 14

Bharatāgni—a son of Angiras, wife Sadvatī, and son Parjanya

Vā 28 15, Br II 11 18

Bharataśrama (I)—in the Himālayan forests, fit for śrāddha offering, here is the foot print of Matanga,¹ a tīrtha sacred to Laksmīranganā²

¹Br III 13 105 Va 77 98 ²M 13 46

Bharatasrama (II)—the hermitage of Bharata in Gayā

Va 112 24

Bharadvasu (I)—a Vāsistha Brahmanavādin

Br II 32 115, M 145 110

Bharadvasu (II)—a resident of Brahmakṣetra

Vā 59 105

Bharadvāja (I)—also called Vītatha a Siddha,¹ he came a son of Bharata, when Mamatā, the wife of the brother of Brhaspati was pregnant, Brhaspati had sexual intercourse with her, the foetus obstructing him he cursed the child in embryo, fearing divorce by her husband, Mamatā abandoned the child when Gods said "*Bhara dvājam*" i.e. 'rear the child born of two', and hence he became Bharadvāja, still she abandoned him, nourished by the Maruts he was given over to Bharata,² father of Manyu,³ a sage of the Vāivasvata epoch,⁴ invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira,⁵ called on the dying Bhisma,⁶ came to Śyamantapañcaka to

see Kṛṣṇa,⁷ came to see Parīkṣit practising Prāyopaveśa,⁸ officiated in Paraśurāma's sacrifice Heard the Purāṇa from Srñjaya and narrated it to Gautama⁹

¹Bhā VI 15 [14] ²Ib IX 20 35-39 ³Ib X 21 1
⁴Ib VIII 13 5 ⁵Ib X 74 7 ⁶Ib I 9 6 ⁷Ib X 84 3
⁸Ib I 19 10 ⁹Br III 47 46 IV 4 63

Bharadvāja (II)—a sage of the Vaivasvata epoch, a *yogi*, son of Brhaspati arisen out of the sexual fluid at the refusal of Mamatā to receive it, abandoned by his parents, was brought up by the Maruts who gave him to Bharata who wanted him, hence two castes Brahmanas and Vaiśyas sprang from him, became a Ksatriya,¹ residence at Govardhana where he planted flowers and trees, lives with the sun for part of the year,² a Ṛṣika, a Mantrakṛt,³ a Pañcārseya, dvayāmusyāyana gotra,⁴ no marital relations among the Brhaspati, Gārga and Bharadvāja lines⁵ Praised Śiva for burning Tripuram,⁶ the 19th Veda-Vyāsa, Jatāmālī, the *avatār* of the Lord⁷

¹M 9 27, 49 15-33, Br II 38 27, Va 99 137, 148 150 169
²M 114 39, 126 13, Br II 16 45 ³M 145 95, 101, Br II 32 101 and 107 ⁴M 196 50 52 ⁵Ib 196 20, 24 ⁶Ib 133 67
⁷Br II 33 7, 35 121, Vā 23 185 V₁ III 3 16

Bharadvāja (III)—a son of Brhaspati and Maruttā, born when Dirghatamas was already in the womb, brought by the Maruts to Bharata and became his son Vitatha,¹ father of Manyu²

¹Vā 99 140 156 V₁ IV 19 16 19 ²Ib IV 19 20

Bharadvāja (IV)—son of Brhaspati, a branch of Angiras,¹ a Mantrakṛt of the Angirasa branch,² the father of Āyurveda which he compiled in eight parts and imparted them to his pupils³ one of the seven sages⁴

¹Vā 65 103 107 ²Ib 59 101 ³Ib 92 22 ⁴Ib 100 12 103 63

Bharadvāja (v)—a sage presiding over the month of Tapasya;¹ in the sun's chariot in the month of Kārttika²

¹Bhā XII 11 40 Vā. 52. 12 ²V₁ II 10 12

Bharadvāja (vi)—a northern kingdom; a tribe

Br II 16 50, M 114 43

Bharadvāja (vii)—a son of Amītrajit and father of Dharmī.

Vā 99 286

Bharadvāja (viii)—the Veda-Vyāsa of the 12th dvāpara

V₁ III 3 14

Bharadvāja—a sage

M 196 28

Bharuka—a son of Vijaya and father of Vrka

Bhā IX 8 2

Bhargā (i)—a son of Vīṭhotra and father of Bhārgabhūmi

Bhā IX 17 9

Bhargā (ii)—a son of Vanhī and father of Bhānuman

Bhā IX 23 16

Bhargā (iii)—enabled Arjuna to conquer the Nivāta-kavacas;¹ a Devata²

¹M 6 29 ²Vā 103 32

Bhartsya—a Pravara sage

M 199 17.

Bharmyāśva—a son of Arka and father of five sons, Mudgala and others, as the five sons were fit to rule five countries Bharmyāśva called them by the common name, the Pāñcālas

Bhā IX 21 31-33

Bhalandaka—a Vaisya Mantrakṛt

M 145 116

Bhalandana (I)—a son of Nābhāga Arista and father of Vatsapṛiti (Prāmsu-Br P and Va P)

Bha IX 2 23 Br III 61 3 Va 86 3 4

Bhalandana (II)—a Vaisya Mantrakṛt

Br II 32 121

Bhalandana (III)—an Ātreya gotrakāra

M 197 7

Bhallāta—to be worshipped in house and palace building

M 253 27 255 9 268 18

Bhallāda—(Bhallāṭa-M P) son of Udaksvana (Udak-sena-Br P, M P, and Vā P), with him ends the line of Bārhadāsavas

Bhā IX 21 26 M 49 59 Va 99 182

Bhallābha—a son of Udaksena

Vi IV 19 47

Bhāta—(Gurīśa, Śankara Maheśvara), one who first appeared himself, an epithet of Śiva other names of, presiding deity of the waters a resident of the Aruna hill, wife

Osā, son Uśana, made the Rudrakuntasaras in the Kuru country,¹ the *Tāmasi* aspect of Svayambhu, destroyer,² ordered Indra and Hari to take up the first lead in Tripuram, his part in the war, burnt the God of Love,³ worshipped by the Bhūtas,⁴ favoured Jambha with the boon of immunity from being hurt by weapons,⁵ ety hence waters to be kept pure,⁶ married Sati, Daksa's daughter, was disobedient to his father-in-law,⁷ cursed the seven rsis, who spoke on behalf of Sati, daughter of Daksa⁸

¹Bhā IV 1 49, M 11 16, 129 3, 132 18, 21, 156 10, 184 4, 7, 12, 185 12, 250 51, 265 41, Br II 18 19, 21, 32 ff and 72, Va 4 43, 21 7, 27 8, 100 43, 111 29 ²Br III 1 15, 3 85
³M 137 36, 138 39-41 154 251 ⁴Br III 7 372-3 ⁵Ib III 42 17, 65 31, 72 80, IV 2 247, 1 40 ⁶Ib II 10 8, 30 ff, 13 42 and 136 ⁷Ib II 9 54 Vā 30 38 ⁸Ib 65 20

Bhava (II)—a Rudia, the son of Bhūta and Sarūpā, wife Sati

Bhā VI 6 17, Br IV 34 26 Vā I 7 26, 8 6-7

Bhava (III)—a son of Raucya Manu

Br IV 1 104 Vā 100 108

Bhava (IV)—a son of Vasudeva

M 46 22

Bhava (V)—a Sādhyā

M 171 43

Bhava (VI)—the first kalpa where Bhagavān is known as Ānanda

Vā 21 28

Bhava (VII)—the fourth kalpa

Vā 21 30

Bhava (VIII)—the son of Pratihartā

V₁ II 1 37

Bhava (IX)—a son of Dhruva, a Vasu

V_a-66 20

Bhavanandi—a Kaśyapa gotrakāra

M 199 5

Bhavanam—house, the time for the building of houses, Vaisākha, Āsādha, Śrāvana, Kārttika, Mārgaśīrsa, Phālguna are recommended, Citra, Jyestha, Bhādrapada, Āśvayuja, Pausa, and Māgha are not recommended, the *naksatras* Asvini, Rohini, Mūlam, the three Uttaras Svāti Hasta and Anūrādhā are commended, excepting Sundays and Wednesdays all days are good, the respective position of Sūrya and Candā must be considered, this also applies to the making of wells and tanks, the examination of the ground is differently mentioned for different castes, Sāmāhika vāstu is to be installed, details as regards the kind of wood, the position and other technique are also given in the chapter, the following chapter (254) gives a description of catuṣśāla triśāla, dvīśāla and ekasāla That of the king (palace) consists of five prākāras, of Yuvarāja, etc of the four castes and then of performers of penance

M. Cbh. 252.4

Bhavamālīnī—a Śakti created from Nrsimha's guhya

M. 179 64

Bhavaloka—see Rudraloka

Va 101 208

Bhavās—an Apsarasa clan from the earth.

Vā 69 57

Bhavānī—Umā,¹ Parāśakti, enshrined at Sthāneśvara²

¹Bhā III 23 1, IV 5 1, Br III 9 1, 41 42, 43-1 and 23
²M 13 31, 101 16, Vā 71 2

*Bhavānīvrata*m—the vow in honour of Sīvā

M 101 77

Bhavisya-Purana (*Bhavisyam*)—one among the *Mahā-purānas*, comprises 14,500 ślokas, narrated by Brahmā to Manu containing the mātmyam of the sun, and the account of Aghora kalpa with the characteristics of Bhūtagrāma, he who makes a gift of it with a *kumbha* on the Full Moon day of the Pusya month gets the fruits of the Agnistoma, Lomaharsana revealed it to the sages

Bhā XII 7 24, 13 6 M 50 68, 73-77, 53 31-33. Vā-104 3;
V₁ III 6 22

Bhavya (I)—a son of Dhruva and father of Sambu

V₁ I 13 1

Bhavya (II)—a son of Priyavrata,¹ became king of Sākadvīpa²

¹V₁ II 1 7 ²Ib II 1 14

Bhavya (III)—a sage of the IX epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 23

Bhavyas—a group of gods of the Cākṣuṣa epoch

V₁ III 1 27

Bhāṣma—sacred ash supposed to be the *vīrya* of Śiva who is *Bhasmasamcchannadeha*,¹ *snānam* of, makes one pure amulet for places of confinement²

¹Br II 27 10 and 92 105-28, III 28 12 ²Ib II 27 105-115

Bhasmakūta—Mt on the right side of the *silā*, where *Yāma*, and *Agastya* with his wife are residing,¹ here for self and others *Pinda* is offered,² after worshipping *Bhasmanātha* enshrined here

¹Va 108 53, 85 ²Ib 109 15, 112 53

Bhasmanatha—the deity at *Bhasmakūta* in *Gayā*
Va 112 53

Bhāksas—a branch of *Angiras*
Vā 65 107

Bhāgānya—a *Rājarsi*, becoming a *Brahmana*
Vā 91 116

Bhāgavata—a son of *Vajramitra* and father of *Devabhūti* ruled for 32 years

Bhā XII 1 18, Br III 74 154, V₁ IV 24 35-6

Bhāgavata dharmas—Detachment (*Virakti*) and devotion (*Bhakti*) are the main planks

Bhā XI 2 7, 11, 31, 42 3 33

Bhāgavata Purāna—(also *Bhāgavatam*) a *Mahapurāna* recited by *Kṛṣṇa* to *Brahmā* at the beginning of the creation,¹ as sacred as and equal to the *Veda*, the sun to the darkness of *Kali*,² a compendium of the Lord's glories, the essence of all *Vedāṅgas*, the first among the *Purāṇas* and just like *Kāśi* in importance,³ contains 18000 verses, abstract of the content. —an exposition of the *Gāyatrī* and

the incident of the killing of Vrtrāsura, a composition of the Sārasvata Kalpa, the heyday of it,⁴ fruit of studying it,⁵ the Purāna Samhitā was taught originally to Nārada by the sage Nārāyana, Nārada told it to Vyāsa who told it to Suka in the beginning of the Dvāpara Yuga,⁶ Sankarsana taught it to Sanatkumāra who instructed Sāṅkhyāyana, he in turn imparted it to Parāśara and Brhaspati, requested by Pulastya, Parāśara taught it to Maitreya,⁷ narrated to Parikṣit by Suka,⁸ expounded by Sūta at Naimiśālaya to the sages and seers⁹ Purānadaśalakṣanam,¹⁰ one who makes a gift of it with a golden lion on the Full Moon day of Praustapada would reach the heaven of bliss,¹¹ contains 18000 stanzas¹²

¹ Bhā III 4 13, XII 7 23, V₁ III 6 21 ² Bhā II 1 8
 XII 4 42, I 1 3, 3 40, 45 ³ Ib II 7 51, XII 4 15 17 ⁴ Ib
 II 10 1-17, XII 12 1-45 13 5, 9 M 53 20 22 ⁵ Bhā XII 12
 46 68 ⁶ Ib XII 4 41-3, I 7 8, II 1 8 ⁷ Ib III 8 2-9 ⁸ Ib
 II 8 28 ⁹ Ib XII 4 41-43 ¹⁰ Ib II 9 43 ¹¹ M 53 20 22
¹² Vā 104 5

Bhāgavatas—those who had dedicated themselves to the service of God by singing in His praise

Va 104 14

Bhāgavatāṇḍam—above Brahmāloka and at a distance of a crore of yojanas and 50 nyuktas, here are *prakṛtis*, *sūksma*, prolific depending on each other

Vā 101 221 6

Bhāgavatottama—one devoted to Hari, attributes of Bhā. XI 2 45 55

Bhāgavittāyanas—Sages

M 200 8

Bhagavitt (1)—an Ārseya Pravara (Bhārgava)

M 195 37

Bhāgavittī (II)—a son of Kuthumi

Va 61 38

Bhāgula—an Ārṣeya Pravara of the Bhāgavas

M 195 37

Bhāgirathī—(Gangā) so-called on account of Bhāgiratha having brought her, a sacred river,¹ Indra worshipped Lalitā on the banks of the,² to its east lay Hamsaprapatānam a sacred spot,³ the seventh stream of the Gangā flowing towards the south in Himāhvavarsa,⁴ fit for śrāddha⁵

¹Br II 18 42 III 13 100, 54 51 63 168 9, M 12 44 163
60, Va 88 169, V₁ III 18 57, IV 4 35 V 35 30 ²Br IV 12
44 ³M 106 32 ⁴Ib 121 41 Va 47 40 ⁵Ib 77 92

Bhāguri—a seer,¹ heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from Priyavrata and narrated it to Stambhamitra²

¹Va 34 62 ²V₁ VI 8 44

Bhājaras (Bhājiras)—one of the five Deva ganas of the 14th Bhautā Manu, are seven rivers

Va 100 111 112

Bhāṇḍiraka—a banyan tree whose shade is fit for playing games, near Brndāvana

Bhā X. 18 22, 19 13

Bhāṇḍiravatam—in the vicinity of Brndāvana where lived Pralamba, the demon,¹ the sporting ground of the cowherds²

¹V₁ V 9 2 ²Ib V 9, 3-15

Bhāṇḍrapada (Trtiya)—a Manvantarādī for śrāddha,¹ a nakṣatra²

¹M II. 8 ²Ib. 54 11 55 10 V₅ 66 52

Bhānavas—son of Bhānu and Dharma

Br III 3 32, M 5 18, 203 8, Vā 66 33 Vi I 15 106

Bhānu (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the ten wives of Dharma,¹ her sons were *Bhānavas* of whom Deva-sabha was one²

¹Bhā VI 6 4-5, M 5 15, Vā 66 2 Vi I 15 105

²Br III 3 2, 32, M 5 18 Vi I 15 106

Bhānu (II)—a son of Prativyoman and father of Divā(r)ka

Bhā IX 12 10

Bhānu (III)—a son of Kṛṣṇa and Satyabhāmā,¹ went out with his brothers for sport and seeing a huge lizard on a wall reported it to Kṛṣṇa,² got himself killed in Prabhāsā³

¹Bhā. X. 61. 10, 90 33, Br III 71 247-48, M 47 17, Vā 96 238, Vi V 32 1 ²Bhā X. 64 1-4 ³Ib XI 30. 17

Bhānu (IV)—a son of Krodhā and a Devagandharva

Br III 6 39

Bhānu (V)—one of the 20 Sutapa gods

Br IV. 1 15, Vā 100 15

Bhānu (VI)—one of the four sons of Svārocīṣa Manu

M 5 1

Bhānu (VII)—the father of *Bhānavas*

M 203 8 Vā 66 33

Bhānu (VIII)—a daughter of Satyabhāmā

Vā 96 240

Bhānu (IX)—a son of Bhārga and father of Trayisānu

Vi IV 16 3

Bhānūratha—the son of Brhadāśva and father of Prā²titāśva

Vā 99 284, Vi IV 22 4

Bhānuloka—the world of the sun

M 280 10

Bhānuṇḍa—took part in the defence of Dvārakā from Sālva

Bhā X 76 14

Bhānuratam—the observance of the vow leads to the world of the sun

M 101 60

Bhanuscandra—a son of Candragiri

M. 12 55

Bhāmmī—brought forth tigers, lions elephants etc

Va 69 289

Bhārata—an *ākhyāna* by Vyāsa, the essentials of the Vedas are introduced for the use of women, Sūdras and others

Bhā I. 4 25, 29, 5 3

Bharatas—belonging to the line of Pūru, after the name of Bharata son of Dusyanta,¹ kingdom of the²

¹M 24 71, 49 11 ²Ib 121 49

Bhārata Yuddha—Brhadbala killed by Abhimanyu in

Br III 74 109, M. 12 55, 103 2 271 19, Vā 99 296 Vi IV 4 112
P 70

Bhānukacchas—the people of the south

Va 45 130

Bhanuman (I)—the son of Brhadaśva and father of Pratikāśva

Bhā IX 12 11

Bhānuman (II)—the son of Kēsīdhvaja and father² of Satadyumna,¹ brother of Śīradhvaja²

¹ Bhā IX 13 21 ² Br III 64 18

Bhānuman (III)—a son of Bharga and father of Tribhānu

Bhā IX 23 16-17

Bhānuman (IV)—a son of Krsna and Satyabhāmā

Bhā X 61 10

Bhanuman (V)—a son of Śīradhvaja Maithila, his brother Kuśadhvaja, lord of Kāśī

Va 89 18 Vi IV 5 30

Bhānumatī (I)—the wife of Sagara and mother of Asamanjasa

M 12 39, 42

Bhānumatī (II)—the chief among the 10,000 queens of Dharmamūrti, the king of Bṛhatkalpa, wife of the goldsmith, Śrunda in previous birth, was born again as queen for her services in connection with a gift of Lavanācala by Lilāvati (S V)

M 92 10 71

Bhānūratha—the son of Brhadaśva and father of Pr²titāśva

Vā 99 284, Vi IV 22 4

Bhānuloka—the world of the sun

M 280 10

Bhānuṇḍa—took part in the defence of Dvārakā from Śālva

Bhā X 76 14

Bhānuvratam—the observance of the vow leads to the world of the sun.

M 101 60

Bhānuścandra—a son of Candragiri

M 12 55

Bhāmuni—brought forth tigers, lions, elephants, etc

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Bharatas—belonging to the line of Pūru, after the name of Bharata son of Dusyanta,¹ kingdom of the²

¹ M 24 71, 49 11 ² Ib 121 49

Bhārata Yuddha—Brhadbala killed by Abhimanyu in

Br III 74 109, M 12 55, 103 2, 271 19, Vā 99 296, Vi IV 4 112
P 70

Bhāratam varsam—after king Bharata, son of Ṛṣabha, Viṣṇu in the form of Kūrma, south of the Himālayas and north of the sea,¹ a Karmabhūmi,² 9000 yojanas in extent,³ the seven chief mountains in it are the Mahendra, Malaya, Sahya, Śuktimat, Ṛksa, Vindhya and Pāriyātra, divided into nine divisions Indradvīpa, Kaśeru, Tāmrāparṇa, Gabhas-timat, Nāgadvīpa, Saumya, Gandharva, and Vārūna (c Aruna ?), besides the present land, a 1000 yojanas from north to south, on the east are the Kīrātas and on the west the Yavanas, in the middle, men of the four castes, then rivers are mentioned,⁴ here time reckoned as four yugas, the best of all territories in Jambūdvīpa, original name was Ajā-nābha,⁵ conquered by Parīkṣit,⁶ described⁷

¹Bhā V 4 9, 6 13, 16 9, M 113, 28 44, 114 11, V₁ II 3 1-22 ²Bhā V 17 11 ³Br III 53 14, 56 2, II 14 62, 72, 17 1, 21 6 ⁴Bha V 17 9, 19 9-28 Vā 24 1, 33 52, 61, 34 28, 41 32, 45 75, 89, 94-5, 57 20 ⁵Bhā V 7 3 ⁶Ib I 16 13 ⁷Va 45 72-137

Bhāratī (I)—is Bhāratavarṣa

Br II 14 72

Bhāratī (II)—(Vāṇī and Sarasvatī), wife of Prajāpati, served Lalitā with cāmara, gave the flywhisk to Gangā and entered the face of Brahmā

Br IV 39 70-71, M 4 8

Bhāratī (III)—a R. in the Ketumālā country.

Vā 44 21

Bhāradvāja (I)—with the sun in the Śarat season

Br II 23 12, 35 64

Bhāradvāja (II)—a son of Bṛhaspati,¹ a branch of An-girasa,² a sage by Garbha,³ a Mantrakṛt, a Mantra Brāh-māna kāraka⁴

¹Vā, 65 1 and 2, 55 64 26 ²Ib 65 97 and 106 ³Ib 59 62 ⁴Ib 69 98, 131

Bhāradvāja (III)—performed śrāddha at Kasyapapada and found two hands black and white protruding and feeling a doubt asked his mother who said the black hand was his father, but the white hand contested that he was the Procreator, the black said, that he was the owner of ksetra Bhāradvāja found her of bad character

Va 111 58-63

Bhārabhūti—a tirtha on the Narmada where Lord Virūpākṣa is enshrined its merits detailed

M 194 18-30

Bharam—a measure of weight

M 82 5 85 2

Bhāratākhyānam—the *Mahābhārata* containing the essence of the Vedas in a lakh of verses

M 53 70

Bhārukacchas—(of Broach), a tribe

M 114 50

Bhārundāni (Sāmāni)—to be uttered in founding a new temple

M 265 28

Bhārga (I)—a son of Vīṭihotra and father of Bhārgabhūmi

Vi N 8 20

Bhārga (II)—a son of Vanhi and father of Bhānu

Vi IV. 16 3

Bhārgabhūmi—a son of Bhārga The line of Kaśya ends with him,¹ did propaganda for the spread of varna dharma²

¹ Bhā IX 17 9-10 ² Vi IV 8 20

Bhargava (I)—an eastern country

Br II 16 54, Va 45 123

Bhārgava (II)—a *Srūtarsi*,¹ got wealth by meditating on the 108 names of the *Devī*,² made the 16 gifts,³ got *siddhi* at Benares⁴

¹Br II 24 89, 104, 33 2 ²M 13 62 ³Ib 274 11
⁴Ib 184 15

Bhārgava (III)—(*Jamadagni*, *Unnata*, *Vedaśrī*), a sage of the first epoch of *Sāvarna Manu*, drank *Soma*, killed by the *Sāmhikēyas* and their groups of *Asuras*,¹ of the family of *Bhrgu*,² *Bhārgavam Vapusmān*, one of the seven sages, *Tapomati Nirutsāka*, *Agnibāhu*

¹Br III 6 22, IV 1 10 *Vā* 62 16 and 41, 54, 65, 64 25, 86 49 ²Ib 64 2, 100 82 97, 107 and 116, 106 35

Bhārgava (IV)—(planet *Sukra*), in size 1/16 of the moon,¹ chariot of, drawn by eight steeds (*MP.*); drawn by ten horses (*Br P* and *Vā P*) of different colours—*śveta*, *piśanga*, *sāraṅga*, *nīla*, *pīta*, *vilohita*, *kṛṣṇa*, *harita*, *pṛsata* and *pṛṣṇi*,² stood near the wheel of the chariot of *Tripurari* in defence,³ has sixteen rays,⁴ born of *Tisya* in the *Cāksuṣa* epoch, the first of *Tārāgrahas*⁵

¹M 128 47 and 63 *Vā* 53 66, 111 5 ²M 127 7, *Br* II 23 81, *Vā* 52 74 ³M 138 20, 61 ⁴*Vā* 53 86 ⁵Ib 53 111

Bhārgava (V)—the name of *Vyāsa* in the third *dvāpara*. The Lord takes the *avatār* of *Damana* with four sons.

Va 23 123

Bhārgava (VI)—a son of *Ṛṣabha*, the *avatār* of the Lord

Va 23 144

Bhargava (vii)—(Sukrācārya), priest of the Asuras,¹ conversation of, with Virocana on the origin of Angara-vrata

¹ Va 53 80 ² M 24 52, 72 6

Bhargava (viii)—*Rāma*—*is* Parasurāma created by Lalitā in her war with Bhandā

Br IV 29 110

Bhārgavas—a Devagana

Br III 1 50

Bhārgavagotras—Vatsa, Visva, Asvinsena, Pāṇḍa Pathya Śaunaka, Paksas are collectively called as

. Va 65 96

Bhārgavata—an Ārseyapiavara (Angiras)

M 196 7

Bhārgavā Devas—seven Devas who live in the midst of three worlds for 71 yugas, leave for Maharloka at the end of the Manvantara and the three worlds become unsupported stars, planets, etc., become lost to their places, here these Devas become 14 ganas commencing with Jita and leave for Janaloka, at the time of Sankalana all creatures are destroyed when a new creation sets in

Vā 100 119-32

..

Bhārgaveśam—a ksetram sacred to Viṣṇu who defeated a number of Asuras

M 192. 1-2

Bhārgavyoma—a Kṣatriya who became a dvija

Br III 66 87

Bhālacandra—a name of Vināyaka

Br III 42 36

Bhālukt—a Lāngala

Va 61 42

Bhava (Darsa)—the 27th kalpa, Agni became Mandala and shone over *bhuva* and *deva*, after the end of 1000 years came the Sūrya mandala

Va 21 61-7

Bhavadosa—impure mind, spoils the effects of good deeds (dharma)

Va 8 190-2

Bhavana—a son of Bhrgu, and a Deva

Br III 1 89 Va 65 87

Bhāvanas—the Devas of the Auttama epoch

M 9 13

Bhārapuṣpas—are said to be eight flowers, such as clemency, self-restraint, tenderness, patience, resignation, devotion, meditation and truth (Cf Wilson)

Vi V 7 69

Bhārabhāvanas—three-fold Brahma bhāvana, Karma bhāvana and Ubhaya bhāvana according to the commentator

Vi VI 8 7

Bharasyayani—a sage

M 196 27

Bhāvīna—a caste equal to Śūdrā in Plaksadvīpa
V₁ II 4 17

Bhāvīmāndras—a Janapada of the Bhadra country
Va 43 22

Bhāvyas—a group of Gods in the Cāksusa epoch, they are Vijaya, Sujaya, Mana, Udyāna, Sumati, Supari and Ārthapati

Br II 36 66, 72, Va 62 60-1

Bhāsī—the wife of Sūra mother of Devamīdhusa and ten other sons

Vā 96 143

Bhāsyavid—one who knows the Bhāsyā perhaps Mahābhāsyā of Patañjali.

Vā 83 52

Bhāsyavidyā—the knowledge of, starting in Dvāpara

Br II 31 24, M 144 13 23

Bhāsa—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 242

Bhāsas—sons of Bhāsī and Garuda,¹ kites of Tāmra line²

¹ Br III 7 455 ² V₁ I 21 16

Bhāsakṛt—one of the 20 Sutapa gods

Vā 100 15

Bhāsī (1)—a daughter of Ṛṣita

Br. III 7. 13

Bhāsi (II)—a daughter of Tāmīā and Kaśyapa; married Garutmān, mother of Bhāsas, Uhūkās, Crows, Hens, Cuckoos, Kalavinkas, Doves, Lāvatittiras, Sparrows, Partridges, Owls, Vultures, Kākakukkutaś, etc.

Br III 7 446-448 455 M. 6 30-31, Vā 69 325, 328, 335-37
Vi 1 21 15-16

Bhāsi (III)—an Apsaras

Va 69 48

Bhāsura—a Tuṣita god

Br II 36 10

Bhāskara—(Āditya, Sūrya)

creator of days and therefore of time, is Samvatsara; vanquished by Rāvana;² devotees of, reach Śivālayam by dying at Benares,⁴ the mandalam of, 9000 yojanas in extent, twice that of the Moon,⁵ *Drāda-atma* ⁶

nation, generosity, etc., becomes one with Brahman for observing such dharma ~

Br II 7 179, Vā. 8 186-7, 16 18-9, 59 25, 105 25, Vā III 9 24-42

Bhinnadarśanas—those who could not find the one in the three but think of them as separate and even as superior to one's own. Some call the one God Brahman, Prajāpati, Siva and Visnu, these will be troubled by Yātudhānas and Piśācas.

Vā 66 111 8

Bhinnadarśi—as against Tatvadarśi—sectarians in religion ~

Bā III 3 89-90, 97

Bhuru—a son of Manibhadra

Vā 69 155

Bhullas—a tribe

Bā IV 7 19

Bhusak—a son of Hrdika

Bā III 71 141

Bhusagdvaitarata—a son of Hrdika

Vā 96 139

Bhīma—the son of Vijaya and father of Kāncana

Bhā IX 15 3

Bhīma (II)—Śiva with *ākāśasthānam*, wife, Daks and son Svarga,¹ the sixth name of Mahādeva, with the *ākāśa* element predominating; hence nuisance should not be committed nor conjugal union in the open²

¹ Br II 10 81 Vā 27 14, 45 and 54 ² Br II 10 11 50
P II

Bhīma (III)—a Vaikuntha God,¹ with the sun in the months, Madhu and Mādhava²

¹Br II 36 57. ²Ib II 23 3

Bhīma (IV)—a Marut of the third gana

Br III 5 94, Vā 67 126

Bhīma (V)—a Mauneya Gandharva

Br III 7 3

Bhīma (VI)—a son of Khaśā and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 133, Vā 69 165

Bhīma (VII)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 235

Bhīma (VIII)—a king, the son of Amāvasu, and father of Kāñcanaprabha,¹ a Viśvajit²

¹Br III 66 23, V₁ IV 7 2-3 ²Vā 91 52.

Bhīma (IX)—(Bhīmasena) the Pāṇḍava, who killed Jarāsandha and gave his chariot to Kṛṣṇa

Br III 68 28, V₁ V 35 28

Bhīma (X)—one of the eleven Rudras, a son of Bhūta and Sarūpā,¹ the presiding deity of ālāśa²

¹M 153 19, Bhā VI 6 17, Br IV 34 41, V₁ I 8 6
²M 265 42

Bhīma (XI)—an Asura of the Atala region

Vā 50 17.

Bhīma (XII)—a Rāksasa gana

Vā 69 165

Bhīma (xiii)—a son of Mahāvīrya

Va 99 162

Bhīmakarma—a minister of Bhanda who advised him to fight Indra

Br IV 12 56

Bhīmadvādaśī—once called Kalyāṇinī, preached to Bhīma by Lord Kṛṣṇa, once observed by Ūrvaśī, Satya-bhāmā and others to attain status, worship of Garuda Govinda, Śiva, Vināyaka, Dīkṣāpālas

M 69 19-57

Bhīmanāda—one of the seven pralaya clouds

M 2 8

Bhīmaratha (i)—son of Ketuman and father of Divodāsa (Prajeśvara-Br P), himself known as Divodāsa in Vā P, king of Vārāṇasī

Bhā IX 17 56 Br III 67 26 Va 92 2° Vi IV 8 11

Bhīmaratha (ii)—a son of Vikṛti, and father of Navaratha (Rathavara-Br P)

Bhā IX 24 4, Br III 70 42, Va 95 41 Vi IV 12 11

Bhīmāratha (iii)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 238

Bhīmaratha (iv)—a son of Vīmala and father of Navaratha

ML 44 11

Bhīmarathī—a R in the Sahya hill in Dāksināpatha,¹ in Bhāratavarsa, visited by Balarāma from the Sahya hill,² sacred to the Pitr̥s.³

¹ Vā 45 104, V₁ II 3 12 ² Bhā V 19 18, X 79 12, Br II 16 34 ³ M 22 45, 114 29

Bhīmaromakas (c)—a kingdom through which the Gangā flows

M 121 47

Bhīmavega—a Tripravara

M 196 34

Bhīmavratam—the observance of the vow leads to the world of Viṣṇu

M 101 51

Bhīmasena (1)—(also Bhīma), a Pāṇḍava son of Kuntī, father of Śrutasena, had another son Ghaṭotkaca by Hidimbā, and a third Sarvagata by Kālī,¹ failed to hit the fish in Lakṣmanā's *svayamvara*,² joy at Kṛṣṇa's visit to Indraprastha and Kṛṣṇa's respects to him, was consoled by Kṛṣṇa when banished to forest,³ sent to the western territories with the Matsyas, Kekayas and Madrakas⁴ Advised by Uddhava to go in Brahmana's disguise to Jarāsandha and vanquish him, went with Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna to Girivraja After killing Jarāsandha, Bhīmasena returned to Hastināpura⁵ Declined to follow Balarāma's advice not to fight, fought with Duryodhana at Kurukṣetra and felled him with his *gadā*,⁶ was in charge of cooking in the Rājāsūya of Yudhiṣṭhira,⁷ fed Dhṛtarāṣṭra, advocated killing of Aśvatthāma and felt sorry at Kṛṣṇa's separation,⁸ put up⁹ and to the Rākṣasas born of Krodhavaśā propagator of *Bhīmadra* *daivata*¹⁰ gave Piṇḍa sitting on his left leg to Janārdhana

and attained Brahmaloka with his brothers,¹⁰ strength of, depended on the good will of Kṛṣṇa.¹¹

¹Bhā IX 22 29-31, V₁ IV. 14 35, 20-40. ³Bhā X 83 23
²Ib X 71 27; 58 4, 64 9 ⁴Ib X 72 13 ⁵Ib X 71 7, 72
 32-46, 73 31 ⁶Ib X 78 [95(v)39], 79 23 and 28, I 7 13
⁷Ib X 75 4 ⁸Ib I 13 22, II 7. 35, I 7 51 and 54 9 15, 10 10
⁹M 6 43, 69 12-3 ¹⁰Vā 86 48, 108 91 ¹¹V₁ V 38 33

Bhīmasena (II)—a son of Parīkṣit

Bhā IX 22 35, V₁ IV 20 1, 21 2

Bhīmasena (III)—a Mauncya Gandharva

B₁ III 7 1

Bhīmasena (IV)—an author of a treatise on Music

B₁ III 61 42

Bhīmasena (V)—a son of Dakṣa

M 50 38

Bhīmasena (VI)—a son of Suratha

Vā 99 229

Bhīmasena (VII)—a son of R̥kṣa, and father of Dilīpa

Vā 99 233, V₁ IV 20 7

Bhīma (I)—a mother-goddess,¹ enshrined in Himādrī²

¹M 179 22 ²Ib 13 47

Bhīmā (II)—a R of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 18

Bhīmeśvaram—a tīrtha on the Narmadā, sacred to the
 Pitṛs.

M 22 46, 75, 191 5

Bhṛavas—one of the 14 ganas of Apsarasas, born of Mṛtyu

Br III 7 20

Bhīru—a Yakṣa, son of Pūṇyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 123

Bhīsana (I)—a Vānara born of Pulaha

Br III 7 179

Bhīsana (II)—a son of Hṛdika

M 44 82

Bhīsanika—a Goddess following Revati

M 179 73

Bhīṣma—son of Santanu, Grandsire of the Pāṇḍavas and Gangā The best of Bharatas, the foremost of the Vāsus, and versed in dharma Learned, self-controlled, and devoted to Hari His prowess was praised even by Parasurāma. Leader of a thousand legions, called Sahasrāru, informed by Uddhava of Balarama's visit to Hastināpura, was invited for the Rajasūya of Yudhishthira,² went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse and there met Kṛṣṇa and the Vṛṣṇis Left it for his home³

Joined Duryodhana's army and was commander for ten days when he was mortally wounded, while on his death-bed he welcomed the sages and the royal guests, who visited him,⁴ told the Pāṇḍavas that they were safe under the guidance of Kṛṣṇa,⁵ Yudhishthira addressed B lying on a bed of arrows on the various aspects of dharma and especially mokṣa dharma The discourse was over when it was uttarāyana, B cast off his mortal coil with his mind fixed on Kṛṣṇa Vāsudeva His praise of Kṛṣṇa⁶ was

seen among others by Akṛūra, Kṛitavāman, Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma,⁷ one of the twelve, who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari,⁸ gave pinda in Viṣṇupada,⁹ Baladevā's respect for,¹⁰ narrated to Nakula what he heard from his Brahmana friend Kālingaka, on the mystery of birth and death,¹¹ the best of the Kurus,¹² heard a legend from Vasistha as to who was a *Nagna*¹³

¹Bhā IX 22 19-20, I 9 4-6, 30, M 103 5 Vā 99 240
 V₁ IV 20 33, V 35 5 and 27 ²Bhā X 68 17 and 28, 74 10
³Ib X 82 24, 84 57, 69 [1] ⁴Ib X 78 [95(v)16], [28], I 9
 8-10, 15 10 ⁵Ib I 9 11 14 ⁶Ib I 9 25-42 XI 19 11-12,
⁷Ib X 49 1, 52 [56(v)4, and 11], 57 2 ⁸Ib VI 3 20 ⁹Vā
 111. 69 ¹⁰V₁ V 35 36 38 16, 47, 49 and 64 ¹¹Ib III 7 8
¹²Ib III 7 35 ¹³Ib III 17 7

Bhīṣmaka—the invincible king of Vidarbha, capital of Kūṇḍina (Berar),¹ had five sons (Rukmi one of them) and a daughter, known as Vaidarbhi and Rukmini. Agreed to his son, Rukmi's wish to give Rukmini in marriage to Śiśupāla on the eve of the day of marriage, the city was decorated, prayers were offered to Pitṛs and Devas, presents were given to Brahmanas to exalt *mangalam*. Damaghosa and other friends of the Cedi King were welcomed. Housed Rāma and Kṛṣṇa in comfortable lodgings. But Kṛṣṇa won her in the *svayamvara*,² was stationed by Jarāsandha on the northern side during the siege of Gomanta,³ went to the Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse⁴

¹Bhā III 3 3, V₁ V 26 1 ²Bhā X 52 16 21-22, 53
 7-35, V₁ V 26 3 6 ³Bhā X 52 11[15] ⁴Ib X 82 15

Bhīṣmacandika—a place near Benares

M 183 62

Bhujāṅga—served as a rope for Maṇu to tie the divine boat to the horn of the fish,¹ Indra took the guise of, to disturb the *tapas* of Vajraṅgī,² born to ward off poison³

¹M 2 18, 4 6 ²Ib 146 65 ³Ib 219 6

Bhujangamas—see *Nāgas*, vanquished by *Rāyana*,
Br III 7 255.

Bhujātapūra—a *Prāvara* Rṣi.

M. 199 16

Bhūtāvṛti—of five elements. *pṛthvi*, *vāyu*, *ākāśa*, *āpa*, and *jyoti*; each has its own function; the body is of the earth, *prāṇa* of *māruta* or wind, the *ākāśa* of water, and *tejas* of *jyotiśna*; by their virility, *sangrāmas* and *viṣayas* do their respective work.

Vā 97 55

Bhudrakas—the *Rākṣasas*, being the destroyers of *yajñas* as also *nikaras*.

Vā. 69. 189.

Bhuranya—a *Sudhāmāna* god.

Br IV. 1 60

Bhurbhara—a weapon.

Vā 30. 236

Bhuva (I)—also *antarikṣa*—the second of the seven created worlds. *Vāyu* is its presiding deity. burnt down by *pralaya* fire;¹ residents: *Marut*, *Mātariśva*, *Rudras*, *Āśvins*, *Ādityas*, *Sādhyas*, *Pitrs*, *Angirasa* sages etc., intervening between the earth and the sun; the residents here drink *soma* and ghee.²

Br II. 19 155, 21 21, IV 1-156, 2 14-17, 27-30 Vā. 101
19 29, 40, 43

Bhuva (II)—the second *kalpa*.

Vā 21 29

Bhuva (III)—the eleventh kalpa.

Vā. 21. 31.

Bhuva (IV)—a son of Unnetā.

Vā. 33. 56.

Bhuva (v)—the seventh son of Devakī.

Vā. 96. 181

Bhuvata—a son of Ksema, a Brhadratha ruled in Magadha for 64 years.

Vā. 99. 303.

Bhuvana (I)—a son of Bhrgu and a Deva.

Br. III. 1. 89, M. 195 12; Vā. 65 87

Bhuvana (II)—(Bhuvaneśvara) a Rudra.

Br. III. 3. 71; Vā. 66. 70.

Bhuvānā—the sister of Brhaspati and wife of Prabhāta, the 8th Vasava.

Br. III. 3. 28.

Bhuvanāndagarbha—Lord of the Universe; Brahmā.

M. 8. 10.

Bhuvāmanū—a son of Vitatha, and father of four powerful sons, Brhadksatra and three others.

M. 49 35; Vā. 99. 158-59.

Bhuvārloka—from Bhuvana according to Niruktañja,¹ that world between the earth and the sun; burnt by the flame of Rudra in the dissolution²

¹Br II 38 16 Va 23 84 49 148 64 14, 100 160 ²Vī II 7 17, VI 3 26 and 39

Bhuvasthanam—the place of Acchāvaka agni

Va 29 28

Bhuvaspati—is Vāyu, lord of Bhuva

Br IV 2 20 Vā 101 22

Bhuśundi (I)—a weapon of war used in the Kubera Jambha war,¹ used by Kujambha,² Tāraka defeated Yama with³

¹M 150 73 ²Ib 150 106 ³Ib 152 28, 153 195, 177 9

Bhuśundi (II)—a mind-born mother

M 179 16

Bhū (I)—Earth (Bhūmī, s v) one of the seven worlds, released from Rasātala by Hari in Varāha form, this, Devī worships Hari in that form in Uttara-Kuru,¹ when Prthu wanted to punish her for scarce supply of food, she trembled and appealed to him to make the ground level plain and milk her with a calf and a pail, was milked by the King, sages, Gods, asuras and others, hilly tracts got levelled, and cities and villages were founded² Bhū is said to have given *yogic pādukas* to Prthu³ presiding deity is Agni,

burnt by *pralaya* fire,¹ the measurement of the earth (*Pramānam*) attempted by *Haryaśvas* (s v)⁵

¹Bhā IV 17 34, M 60 2 ²Bhā IV 17 13-36 18 2-32
³Ib IV 15 18 ⁴Br II 19 155, 21 21, IV 1 156, 2 9-19, 41, 223
⁵M 5 6

Bhū (II)—(*Samiti*) a *Krtaloka*, the first world, first was said *Bhū* and then came this world,¹ is *Pārthiva loka*;² these lokas are burnt by the flames of the seven suns,³ *Marīci*, *Kaśyapa*, *Daksa* and other *Prajāpatis* live here,⁴ people here live on rice and juice⁵

¹Va 23 107, 24 18 101 11, 35-36 ²Ib 101 18 ³Ib 101.
 20 ⁴Ib 101 34 ⁵Ib 101 40, 42

Bhūta (I)—a sage who married two daughters of *Daksa*—*Bhūtā* and *Sarūpa* Had sons, eleven *Rudras*, besides crores of their attendants

Bha VI 6 2, 17-18

Bhūta (II)—a son of *Pauravi* and *Vasudeva*

Bha IX 24 47

Bhūta (III)—a name for *Prajapati*

Va. 100 239

Bhūta (IV)—a member of the *Rohini* family

V. IV 15 22

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Bhūtaketu—a son of *Daksa sāvarṇi*

Bha VIII 13 18

.

Bhūtaganas—a *deva gana*

Va. 72 50

Bhūtagrāma—the group of five bhūtas,¹ beings are of four kinds, viviparous, andaja (egg-born), udbhijja (sprouting as plant) and svedaja (sweat produced),² worshipped in ceremonies prior to the construction of tanks, etc.³ Born of the sacrifice of Varuna clothed with *tamas*, *rajas* and *satva*.⁴

¹ Br II 37 6, III 1 32, M 1 15, 165 23-24 ² Va 23 82, 30 101 and 227, 63 5, 65 122 ³ M 53 31, 58 26, 166 5-8 ⁴ Vā 65 33

Bhūtajyotiḥ—son of Sumati, and father of Vasu

Bhā IX 2 17

Bhūtadamarī—a mother-goddess

M 179 31

Bhūtatanmārga (*mātra-Vi P*) *sarga*—Bhūta and others¹ elementary creation proceeding from *tamasic ahamkāra*, see Purusa²

¹ Va 4 49 ² Vi I 2 46

Bhutananda—a prince who ruled from Kīlikilā after the Maunas ceased to reign

Bha XII 1 32

Bhūtapati—is Agni,¹ also Śiva²

¹ Br IV 2 19, Va 101 21 ² Br II 25 39

Bhūtapatis—see Bhūtas

Bha I 2 26

Bhūta (*balī*)—see Andhaka

M 252 5-19

Bhūtamatā—a varna śakti

Br IV 4f 58

Bhūtarayas—a group of 13 gods of the Raivata epoch

Bhā VIII 5 3, Br II 36 51 and 56, Vi. III 1 21

Bhūtalām—is Prthvī

Br III 2 21

Bhūtavaratam—the residence of different Bhutas and ganas of Trayambaka, description of

Va 40 20-6, 101 208

Bhūtaravādī—as different from Bhūtānuvādī, is also Pravātī

Br III 3 125-6

Bhūtavināyakas—leaders of Bhūtas and attendants on Rudra

Bha VI 6 18

Bhūtasamtāpa—an Asura who took part in the Devāsura war between Bala and Indra

Bha VIII 10 20

Bhutasamtapana—a son of Hiranyākṣa A follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra

Bhā VII 2 18, VI 10 [20], Br III 5 31, M 6 14 Va 67 68
Vi I 21 3

Bhūtasamplava—the period when the planets, seers, Manus and other gods cease their work and seek their abode in Maharloka

Br II 21 156-64 24 85, 25 106, 32 63, 35 168, 198 and 203

Bhūtas (I)—(also *Bhūtapatis*)—fierce, and abandoned by those who seek *moksa*, spirits harassing children,¹ followers of Rudra (Śiva) some born of sexual union, and some mind-born, belong to the line of Krodhavaśā, vanquished by Rāvana,² sons of Bhūti and followers of Rudra and Nisācaras, described³

¹Bhā I 2 26, II 6 13, IV 2 15, VI 8 24, IX 14 6 X 6 27, 66 34, XI 10 28 ²Br II 25 39, III 7 256, 359-74, 440, 8 71, M 8 5 ³Va 54 37-43 69 242-56

Bhūtas (II)—five elements—*Prthvī*, *Vāyu*, *Āpa*, *Ākāśa* and *Jyoti*

Br III 72 54, IV 2 116

Bhūtā (I)—a wife of Bhūta and a daughter of Dakṣa Her sons were the Ekādasa Rudras

Bha VI 6 17

Bhūtā (II)—a daughter of Krodhavaśā (*Krodhā-Vā P*), and a wife of Pulaha

Br III 7 172, Va 69 205

Bhūtādika sarga—creation, first is *mahat sarga*, second *bhūta sarga*, third *andriyaka sarga*, this is *prākṛta sarga*

Va 4 50, 6 58-62

Bhūtādī(k)a—(*Ahamkāra*), of the 6th sarga, the five *bhūtas* earth, waters, fire, wind and ether, each is ten times greater than the preceding one

Br I 5 53 8, II 32 76 M 123 52, Va 101 116

Bhūtāni—three-fold movements, *naimittika*, *prākṛtika*, and *ātyantika*, *naimittika* is *Brahmā*, in the dissolution of creatures lies the natural destruction of all beings, *ātyantika* is due to knowledge, not as a result of action, from these *Brahmā* again begins the work of creation after he wakes

up from his sleep, during his sleep there is no continuous rain, rivers are with little or no waters, the sun's seven rays scorch the earth and draw away even the little water, everything is burnt down, no trees or plants, the heat penetrates the *Pātāla* and the *Vāyu lokas*, all the worlds are burnt down, everywhere is to be seen one flame of fire, then set in clouds in different hues and in different shapes, pour down rains and appease the fire which enters into waters, resulting in the condition of *ekārnava* out of which emerges Brahmā, the first progenitor and *Purusa*, the seven sages see him, then, are gradually born all the kings one by one, similarly sages, men, gods and other things

Br IV 1 128 to 207

Bhūti (I)—a son of Yuyudhāna and father of Yugandhara

Br III 71 101, Vā 96 100

Bhūti (II)—the mother of Bhautya

Br IV 1 51

Bhūti (III)—a Sakti

Br IV 44 74

Bhūti (IV)—a son of Bhautya, the future Manu.

M 9 35, Vā 100 55

Bhuti (V)—a Sādhya, destroyer of all Asuras

M. 171 44

Bhūti (VI)—gave birth to Bhūtas, followers of Rudra

Va. 69 242

Bhūti (VII)—the wife of Pulastya

Vi 1 7 7

Bhūtānanda—the king after Dhanadharmā His brother was Nandīyaśa the fifth ruler of Vidyāśa

Br III 74 182 Va 99 368

Bhūtimitra—the son of Navakanthāyana, a Śunga ruled in Maghada for 24 years

Va 99 345

Bhūteśa—as calf for the Yaksas and the Rāksasas, bhūtas and others, to milk āsava in a skull from the ģāriṇ as cow

Bhā IV 18 21

Bhūman (I)—a son of Pratihartu and Stuti, wife Rsi-kulyā, and son Udgitha

Bhā V 15 56

Bhūman (II)—a son of Unnetā

Br II 14 66

Bhūmi—(also Bhū) Earth personified,¹ a Śakti,² equal to *divam* in measurement, 150 crores of yojanas, extends in all directions from Meru, wife of Dhruva and mother of Srsti, milked as cow by Prthu with Cāksusa Manu as calf, by Brhaspati for the sages, by the sun for the gods, by Antaka for Pitrs, by Diti's son for the Asuras, by Vāsuki for the Nāgas, by Rajatanābha for the Yaksas, by the Rāksasas and Pisācas, 500 crores in extent³ Felt the heavy weight of the Asuras and reported to Brahmā in the assemblage of Gods at Meru with special reference to Kamsa, Viṣṇu performed an *avatar* as Kṛṣṇa to do away with him⁴ On the death of Naraka, she appealed to Kṛṣṇa to forgive his inequities and liberate him⁵

¹ Bhā III 3 6 ² Br IV 44 74, M 2 32 ³ Br II 21 3, 12-17, 36 96, 202 27, IV 37 90 ⁴ V₁ V 1 12 66 ⁵ Ib V 29 23-30

Bhūmigojara—the name of a Yaksagana

Va 69 40

Bhū(m)mitra (I)—the son of Vasudeva Kanva, and father of Nārāyana, ruled for 24 years (14 years M P)

Bhā XII 1 20, Br III 74 158, M 272 34, V₁ IV 24 40

Bhūmimitra (II)—a son of Vindhyaśena, ruled for 14 years

M 272 9

Bhūmirāksasas—sons of Vikacā and Virūpaka, inferior in status to the Rāksasa clan,¹ move about in different guises unobserved both in air and on earth²

¹Br III 7 153-5 ²Vā 69 184-7

Bhūyas—a sage

M 196 26

Bhūyomedhas—a God of Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 59

Bhūr (I)—a son of Somadatta of the Bāhlikas, resented Sāmba's action in seizing Lakṣmanā, took active part in the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira

Bha IX 22 18 X 68 5 75 6 Va 99 235 V₁ IV 20 32
V 35 27

Bhur (II)—a son of Gavesana (Gavesa-Vā P)

Br III 71 259, M 47 22 Va 96 250

Bhūr (III)—the eldest son of Vivaksu

M 50 80

P 73

Bhuridyumna—a son of the first Sāvarna Manu

B₁ IV 1 65 and 72

Bhūrindrasena—a son of Gavesana (*Gavesa*)

Br III 71 259, M 47 22, V_a 96 250

Bhūrisravas (I)—a son of Somadatta, was stationed on the west of Gomanta during its siege by Jarāsandha, and also of Mathurā

Bhā IX 22 18 X 52 11 [11], 50 11 [5], V_a 99 235, V₁ IV 20 32, V 35 27

Bhūrisravas (II)—a Madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 14

Bhūrisravas (III)—a son of Śuka

Br III 8 93, V_a 70 85

Bhūrisruta—a son of Śuka

B₁ III 10 81, V_a 73 30

Bhūrisena (I)—a sage who knew the yoga power of Hari, son of Brahmasāvarṇi

Bhā II 7 45, VIII 13 21

Bhūrisena (II)—a son of Śaryāti

Bhā IX 3 27

Bhūrisena (I)—a son of Sāvarna Manu II and one of the ten Mānavas

Br IV 1 71

Bhūrisena (II)—a son of Brahmasāvarṇi

V₁ III 2 28

Bhūrloka—(*Bhūloka*) earth,¹ the first of the worlds²

¹ Br II 38 12, 14, M 7 2, Va 23 84, 30 101, and 227, 49 148

² Ib 64 10 11, 100 160, 30 65

· *Bhūsika*—a northern country

¹ Br. II 16 50

Bhrgavas—Trayārseyas

M 199 10

Bhrgu (1)—born from fire, one of the ten mind-born sons of *Brahmā*, born of his skin, married *Kardama's* daughter *Khyāti* and had two sons and a daughter, married the daughter of *Puloma* and brought forth twelve sons besides *Cyavana* and *Ānuvan*, married two daughters of *Daksa*, a sage of the *Cāksusa* epoch,¹ a *Maharsi*, a *Mantrakrt*, a *Pravara*, accompanied *Brahmā* going to *Hiranyakaśipu*, was present at the anointing of *Vāmana Hari* and praised the Lord and *Aditi*, learnt the *kriyayoga* from *Brahmā*,² and the *Vedas* from *Manu*³

Deputed by the sages to find out the greatest of the Gods, went to his father's court without invoking him in praise, *Brahmā* grew angry but restrained his anger. Then he went to *Śiva*, who embraced him. *Bhrgu* told him that he did not like his behaviour when *Śiva* grew angry and started to attack him with his trident. He was stopped by *Pārvati's* intervention. Next he called on *Hari* and kicked him while sleeping, on His chest. *Hari* coolly bore it, bowed to him and said that only then he became purified and united with *Laksmī*. *Bhrgu* wondered at his patience and concluded that he was the greatest of all the gods.⁴ Wondered at *Mārkaṇḍeya's vrata*, took part in crowning *Vena* to avoid the evils of anarchy, did not find fault with *Hara* violating *dharma*.⁵ Officiated at *Viśvasrja yajña* when he cursed the followers of *Śiva* to become *Pākhandis*, created

Ṛbhus to put down the Pramathas and others who disturbed Dakṣa's sacrifice, was bound by Maniman and the beard cut off. It was Śiva's wish that the beard of a sheep be substituted for his original one⁶

Was born again of Carsani and Varuna⁷ acted as *adhvaryu* in Soma's Rājasūya,⁸ cursed Viṣṇu to take the form of a human being seven times for slaying his wife to protect Indra⁹. Praised Śiva out to burn Tṛipuṣa¹⁰

Performed penance on the Narmadā but was not free from anger, cursed Śiva's riding animal when it was sent to examine his mind, but still he prayed to the Lord who blessed a *tīrtha* at that place in his honour

¹Bha III 12 22-23, 24 23, IV 1 43, M 3 8 5 14, 9 22, 195 8 V₁ I 7 5, 7, 26, 37, 8 15 ²M 145 90 98, 171 27, 195 29 ³Bha VII 3 14, VIII 23 20 27, XI 27 3, 14 4 ⁴Ib X 89 2-19 ⁵Ib XII 8 12, IV 14 1, 29 43, VI 17 12 ⁶Ib IV 2 27-8, 4 32, 5 17 and 19, 7 5 ⁷Ib VI 18 4 ⁸M 23 20 ⁹Ib 47 39, 105 ¹⁰Ib 102 19, 126 10, 133 67

Bhṛgu (II)—a sage and a contemporary of Kṛṣṇa, came to see Kṛṣṇa at Syamantapañcaka, one of the sages who left for Pindāraka, came to see Parīkṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*

Bhā X 84 4 XI 1 12 I 19 9

Bhṛgu (III)—a Ṛṣi presiding over the month of Nabhasya,¹ in the Sun's chariot in the month of Bhādrapada²

¹Bha XII 11 38 ²V₁ II 10 10, Va 29 9, 52 9

Bhṛgu (IV)—the father of Atharvana Agni

Br II 12 10

Bhṛgu (V)—one of the eighteen authors on architecture

¹M 252 2

Bhrgu (vi)—in the *Viśvacakra*

M 285 6

Bhrgu (vii)—the teacher of *Vyasa*

Va 1 42, 3 2, 10 29

Bhrgu (viii)—the author of 10380 Rks and 1000 mantras

Va 61 71

Bhrgu (ix)—heard the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* from *Sarasvata* and narrated it to *Purukutsa*

V₁ VI 8 45

Bhrgus—Divine seers and teachers Helped *Bali* in his *asvamedha* Śukra, -a *Bhrgu*

Bha VI 7 24 VIII 18 20 21 IX 18 14 Va 10 71

Bhrgukaccha—a place on the northern bank of the *Narmadā* Here *Bali* performed his *asvamedha*

Bha VIII 18 21

Bhrguksetra—sages of, visited *Dvāraka*

Bha X 90 28 [4]

Bhrgutīrtham—the place where the sage *Bhrgu* performed austerities until he was covered by an ant-hill *Umā* asked *Śiva* to bless him, the Lord replied that he was not free from anger, and tested it by sending *Dharma* as a bull to run the ant-hill, seeing it, the sage cursed the animal But later finding that it was the Lord's act uttered the prayer,

Karunābhyudayam and was blessed with a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā,¹ merits of the place.²

¹M 193 23-49. ²Ib. 193 50-60.

Bhrgutunga—a place fit for śrāddha; sacred to the Pitr̥s;¹ Yayāti spent the evening of his life there.²

¹Br. III. 13 88, M. 22 31, Vā 23. 148, 77. 82. ²Br. III 14. 83, 68 104, Vā 93. 102

Bhṛgudāsa—a Bhārgava.

M 195 33

Bhṛgunagara—sacred to Lalitāpītha.

Br IV 44 95

Bhṛgupītham—in the ears of the personified Veda

Vā 104 81

Bhṛngarāja—a bird,¹ a god to be worshipped before building houses and palaces²

¹Vā 36 2 ²M 219 19, 253 25, 268 11

Bhṛngi (I)—the head of a Śiva gana

Br III 41 28, IV 30 75 34 89

Bhṛngi (II)—an image of in attendance on Śiva

M 259 34 268 42

Bṛhatīśa—a Kauṭika Brahmin

M 145 112

Bhrtī—one of the ten branches of the Rohita group of devas

Vā 100 90

Bhrtiyas—servants engaged for service, those who do not do properly or neglect, are liable to be punished with a fine of 8 Kṛsnalas besides being deprived of their wages,¹ conduct of, reported by cāras;² not loyal in the kaliyuga³

¹ M 227 9 ² Ib 215 89, Vā 110 54 ³ Ib 58 42

Bhrśa—to be worshipped in house-building, with fish

M 253 24, 263 12

Bhrśā—a queen of Uśinara and mother of Nrga

M. 48 16-17

Bhrśī—a Dānava

Br III 6 5

Bhetta—a Vaiṣkunta God

Br II 36 57

Bheda (1)—one of the *upāyas*, to be used against the wicked, the insolent and the proud, makes the enemy afraid of himself and brings him under his control, this *upāya* is praised by statesmen, the king must endeavour to practise this against the enemy through his cognates

M 222 2, 223 1, 4, 15

Bheda (I)—a son of Ṛkṣa, had five sons, Mudgala and others among whom were distributed the kingdom later known as Pāñcāla

Vā 99 195

Bheri—drums beaten in rituals for tank digging,¹ a war-musical instrument,² sounded by the Asuras and Devas in the battle of Tripuram,³ a call to arms,⁴ in the Tārakāmayā⁵ in Rāma's *abhisecana*⁶

¹M 58 22 ²Ib 135 83, Vā 37 12, 40 24 ³M 136 27, 53
⁴Ib 148 39 ⁵Ib 149 2, 177 24 ⁶V₁ IV 4 99

Bherunda—a bird, born of Jatāyu

M 6 36

Bherundā—an Aksaradevi

B₁ IV 19 58, 25 95, 37 33

Bhairava (I)—a Śiva gana

Br III 41 27 IV 14 7, 17 4, 19 78-9, 33 17

Bhairava (II)—An epithet of Rudra, the form assumed by Śiva when Gauri returned from penance, She became Bhairavī,¹ Image of, to be placed in each temple but not in *mūlāyantana*²

¹M 158 24, 179 1 ²Ib 252 10, 259 14

Bhairavam (I)—a *tīrtha* on the banks of Carmanvatī sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 31

Bhairavam (II)—*tapas* performed by Brahmā

Vā 26 10

Bhairavatvam—an incarnation of Śiva (Bhairava s v)
M 1 8

Bhairavas—an Apsarasa clan from Mrtyu
Vā 69 57

Bhairavī—an epithet of Umā, when Śiva is Bhairava, Umā is Bhairavī,¹ a mother-goddess²

¹ M. 158 25 ² Br IV 7 72, 44 22

Bhogavatī (I)—the capital of the Nāgas, compared to the city of Puramjana,¹ north of Vāsukīhrada, a sacred spot of Prayāgā²

¹ Bhā I 11 11, IV 25 15 ² M 163 80

Bhogavatī (II)—the name of Gangā in Pātāla
Bhā X 70 44

Bhogavardhanas—the people of the southern country
Br II 16 58, Vā 45 127

Bhogi—son of Śesa, the Nāga king
Br III 74 180, Vā 99 367

Bhoginī—a Rahasya Yoginī Devi
Br IV 19 48

Bhoja (I)—a Yadu prince. He once dreamt that he ate the remnants of the food of his enemy, and that his enemies deprived him of his wives, and kingdom. This caused deep misery in his mind. He left his home and bestowed all his thoughts on Paramātmā from that day entered *Brahmanirvāṇa*. Fought with Akrūra at Prabhāsī

Bhā X. 36 33, VI 15 26 [1-4] XI 30 16 Br III 61 23
P 74

Bhoja (II)—a king noted for his large elephant forces

Br II 71 126-7

Bhoja (III)—a son of Bali

Br III 5 43

Bhoja (IV)—a son of Jāmbavatī.

Br III 7 303

Bhoja (V)—a son of Pratiksetra and father of Hrdika

M 44 80

Bhojas (I)—a Vindhya clan,¹ in Dvāravati: one of the five clans (ganas) of the Haihayas beginning with Druhyu, son of Yayāti,² had two hundred branches,³ all of them Ksatriyas,⁴ Kaśyapa gotrakāras⁵

¹Br II 16 64, Vā 45 132, 86 28 ²Br III 69 52, 74 265, M 34 30 43 48 44 69, 163 72, Vā 94 52 ³Ib 99 452 ⁴Ib 32 48 ⁵M 199 2

Bhojas (II)—a Yādava tribe to which Kamsa belonged were related to the Pāndavas,¹ defended Dvārakā against the enemies and praised the heroic deeds of Kṛṣṇa,² Kamsa planned in vain to vanquish them Fought with their kith and kin and ended their lives,³ line of the, traced from Mahā-bhoja, kings of Mṛttikāvara Pura, hence Mārttikāvaras killed Sātvata Śatrughna and left Dvārakā with Akrūra⁴

¹Bhā X 1 35, 37 and 69, IX 24 11 and 63, I 14 25 M 114 52, 273 70 ²Bhā I 11 11, IX 24 63 ³Ib X 36 33, 39 25, XI 30 18 ⁴V₁ IV 13 7, 11

Bhojakata—the capital of Rukmīn the city founded by him for his residence, as he wanted to keep his word not to enter Kundina without killing Kṛṣṇa Here was celebrated the marriage of Anuruddha and which Balarāma and others attended and then left for Dvārakā,¹ the *svayamvara* of Pradyumna's daughter took place at²

¹Bhā X 54 52, 61 19 and 23 [5], 61 26 and 40 ²V₁ V 28 9

Bhoja (*tvam*)—usually a title of a monarch,¹ Śamika, abandoned this title being a Rājarsi²

¹Br III 71 194, 223, Vā 96 190 ²M 46 28

Bhojana—Mt of Krauñcadvīpa

Bha. V 20 21

Bhojā (I)—the queen of Viravrata mother of Manthu and Pramanthu

Bha V 15 15

Bhojā (II)—the wife of Śūra, mother of ten sons and five daughters

M. 46 1

Bhautapāyanas—Kāśyapa gotrakāras

M. 199 3

Bhautikam—see Vaidyuta—one of the three fires originating in waters

Br II 24 6, Vā. 53 5

Bhautya—the 10th Manu (14th Vā P) of the future, son of Bhūti and Kavi,¹ the 14th Paryāya under him the Kalpa comes to an end²

¹Br IV 1 51, M. 9 35 Vā 62 4 100 55 110 ²Br II 36 4 IV 1 105-7, 116

Bhauma (I)—a name of the Asura, Naraka (sv) a Saimhikeya Asura

Bhā. I 10 29 XII 3 11 Br III 6 20

Bhauma (II)—Mars one of the nine planets, also called Angīraka and Kumāra, of red colour,¹ his chariot drawn by eight horses²

¹Br II 23 84 VI 93 10 VI 11 12 18 ²VI 127 4

Bhauma (III)—a son of Rucira

M 50 36

Bhauma (IV)—the XIV Manu, Śuci is Indra, five groups of gods Agnibāhu and others are sages, Ūru, Gambhira and others his sons

V₁ III 2 42 5

Bhaumajña—a name of Budha

Va 111 5

Bhaumatapana—of the Parāsara family, (white)

M 201 33

Bhaumari—a son of Satyabhāmā

Va 96 239

Bhauma(e)rikā—a daughter of Satyabhāmā

Va 96 240 V₁ V 32 1

Bhaumavara—Tuesday, unfit for commencing house building

M. 253 7

Bhauvana (I)—a son of Manthu and Satyā His queen was Dūsanā and son Tvaṣṭa

Bhā V 15 15

Bhautana (II)—a son of Mahūn, married Irāvati father of Airavana the vehicle of Indra, sang the *Rathan-tara*

Br II 14 69 III 7 324-6 Vā 33 59

Bhautana (III)—a son of Bhṛgu

V₁ 195 12

Bhauvana (iv)—see *Airāvata*

Va 69 209

Bhramāvarta—of *Siddhi* to go about as if aimlessly and with an absent mind induced by the inner soul

Va 12 7, 11 and 12

Bhramīśīras—a *Mauneya*

Vā 69 3

Bhramī—a daughter of *Śīsumāra* and wife of *Dhruva*, mother of *Vatsara*

Bhā IV 10 1 13 11

Bhrājī(k)as—a *gana* of the epoch of *Bhautya* *Manu* these are the seven rivers,¹ a group of gods of the XIV epoch of *Manu*²

¹Br IV 1 106 8 ²V₁ III 2 43

Bhrājīstha—a son of *Ghrtaprstha* of the *Plaksadvīpa*

Bhā V 20 21

Bhrājīsnu—resides in the *Vaibhrāja* hill of *Plaksa*

Br II 19 13

Bhrāstrakāyaṇi—a *Bhārgava* *gotrakāra*

M 195 24

Bhrāstrakṛt—an *Ārseyapravara*, (*Angiras*)

M 196 21

Bhrukutī—a mind-born mother

M 179 19

Bhrūnahattiyā—(abortion) a person guilty of, gets released by performing *śubhasaptamī*,¹ relieved by *grahabali*,² common in *Kali*³

¹M 80 12, Va 101 152 ²M 93 139 ³Ib 144 55, 192 16

Ma.

Makara (I)—a Mt to the north of Meru

Bha V 16 27

Makara (II)—a sea monster, gift of a golden one in the ceremony of digging tanks, etc

M 58 19

Makara (III)—one of the eight *nīdhis* of Kubera

Va 41 10

Makara (IV)—the Tamil month, Tai, with Sūrya,¹ in the Capricornus, the sun entering which, Uttarāyana commences

¹ Va 105 48 ² V₁ II 8 28, 68

Makaras—the sons born to the daughters of Ṛkṣa

Br III 7 415

Makaradhvaṇa—is Madana, God of Love with the fish standard

Br IV 11 28 19 67, 30 56 M 154 244, 261 53

Makaradhvaṇa—a sakti

Br IV 44 74

Makarandaka—sacred to Candikā

M 13 43

Makaravyūha—Jarāsandha arranged his army in this *vyūha* and attacked the Yadus, but it was broken by Kṛṣṇa with trees as missiles

Bha X 52 6[1-4]

Makāra—is Pluta, consonant and svarloka, the third mātrā is plutavati, protracted as a vowel

Vā 20 9, 10, 14

Makrunā—a R of the Bhāratavarsa

Vā 45 101

Maksikas—do not sit on poisoned food.

M 219 17

Makha—same as *yajña*,¹ a share of it was rescued to the Maruts²

¹M 7 62, Vā 97 26 ²M 7 65

Makharatīrtham—got by churning the arani of the śamī wood

Vā 112 51

Makhaśatru—a commander and son of Bhanda

Br IV 21 81, 26 48

Makhāpeta—the Rāksasa presiding over the month of Ūrja

Bhā XII 11 44

Makhāskandī—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 81, 26 48

Magadha (1)—the kingdom of Jarāsandha (s v), see also Māgadha

Bhā III 3 10, Br III 39 2, 8

Magadha (II) (c)—a Janapada, an eastern kingdom,¹ got from Prthu by Māgadha, kingdom of the Māgadhas;² kings of,³ sometimes ruled by the Nāgas,⁴ kingdom of Mahāratha Bihadratha,⁵ under the Guptas⁶

¹Br II 16 55, 18 51, Vā 45 111 47 48, 62 147, 99 294,
V₁ II 3 16 ²Br II 36 172, M 50 27 ³Bhā IX 22 44 5
⁴Br III 74 195 ⁵V₁ 99 221 ⁶Ib 99 383, V₁ IV 24 63

Magadha (III)—king Viśvasphāṭika pulled down Kṣatriyas and established new *varnas*, people of, like Kaivartas, Batu, Pulinda and Brahmanas

V₁ IV 24 61

Magadhagovindas—a Janapada of the East

Vā 45 123

Maghavān (I)—another name of Indra,¹ served as calf when the Goḍs milked the earth,² as Vāyu he mixed up the garments of girls playing in a pleasure garden especially those of Śarmisthā and Devayānī,³ wife Śaci⁴

¹Bhā I 16 21 Br II 13 79, Vā 64 7 ²Br II 36
206 ³M 27 3 4 138 1 ⁴Vā 30 72

Maghavān (II)—a dānava

Br III 6 5

Maghā or *Maghas*—a constellation attached to Śiśu-māra,¹ śrāddha in, marks the rise in social status²

¹Bhā V 23 6, VII 14 22, XII 2 28-9 Vā 66 49, 80
44, 81 25, 82 6, 99 423 ²Br III 17 21, 18 5, M 17 3, 54
18, 55 14, 204 5

Mankanam—Nikumbha appeared in the disguise of a barber of this name in a dream to Divodāsa before the ruin of the city and asked him to find his abode in the outskirts of the kingdom

Vā 92 38

Mangala (I)—the Matsya king, slain by Paraśurāma
Br III 38 49, 51

Mangala (II)—a commander of Bhanda, vanquished
by Svapneśi

Br IV 21 85, 28 41

Mangala (III)—a Yāmadeva.

Va 31 7

Mangalaprastha—a Mt in Bhāratavarṣa

Bha V 19 16

Mangalā (I)—a servant maid of Pārvatī

Br IV 40 25

Mangala (II)—a goddess enshrined at Gangā, a
mother goddess

M 13 35, 179 21

Mangalā (III)—Gaurī,¹ prayer to ²

¹ Va 106 58 ² Ib 112 58

Mangalā (IV)—Lakṣmī

Vā. 109 24

Mangalārārti—done by women to Bhanda's sons march-
ing against Lalitā's host

Br IV 26 62

Mangu—a son of Gāndinī.

Br III 71 111 Va 96 110

Majjā—a śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 90.

Manjarī—a Varṇa śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 59.

Mañjughoṣā—an Apsarasa.

Br. IV. 33. 19.

Maṭhas—public halls in the city of Tripura;¹ institutions of.²

¹ M. 139. 20. ² Br. IV. 38. 57.

Maṇi (I)—a jewel of the king.

Br. II. 29. 75; IV. 21. 12; Vā. 57. 68; 78. 53.

Maṇi (II)—a Kādraveya Nāga.

Br. III. 7. 37; Vā. 69. 74.

Maṇi (III)—gems as ornaments of Nāgas.

Vī. II. 5. 6.

Maṇika—a big water vessel into which Manu threw the growing fish.

M. 1. 20.

Maṇikarnikā—one of the five principal *tīrthas* at Benares; a person dying here will have his desires fulfilled.

M. 182. 24; 185. 69.

Maṇikūṭa—a boundary hill in Plakṣa.

Bhā. V. 20. 4.

Manigrīva—a son of Kubera (see Nalakūbara)

Bhā X 9 22-23, 10 (whole)

Manicaka—a son of Havya

Va 33 16

Manicakam—a varsa round the Syāma hill of Śāka-dvipam

Va 33 18 49 86

Manitatā—a R of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 29

Manidatta—a son of Manibhadra

Vā 69 154

Manidhara—a Yakṣa living in the (Hemaśrngā M P) Lohita hill, son of Rajatanābha

Br II 18 12 36 216 M 121 13

Manidhānyakavamśa—enjoyed the Naisadha, Naimisaka, Kālakośa and Kañjanapadas

Vī IV 24 66

Manidhānyajas—members of the Manidhānya royal family who ruled over the Nisadhas, Yadukas, Śaiśitas and Kālatoyakas

Va 99 384 Br III 74 196

Manināga—the Nāga residing in the third Talam

Br II 20 30

Maniparvatam—the crest jewel of Mandara stolen by Naraka, Kṛṣṇa removed it from Prāgyyotisa, after killing him

Vī V 29 10 34 30 1

Manipura—a city, Arjuna married the daughter of the king of Manipura

Bhā IX 22 32 V₁ IV 20 50

Manibhadra—a son of Rajatanābha, (Bhadrā-Vā P) married Punyajani who was the mother of a number of Yaksas,¹ the commander of the army of the Yaksas living in Candraprabhā, lived on the hill adjoining Caitraratha,² devoted to Lalitā,³ Yakṣa senāpati⁴

¹Br III 7 120 Va 69 152, 157 ²Br II 18 78 M
121 8 9 ³Br IV 33 78 ⁴Va 47 7

Manimat (also *Maniman*)—a Yakṣa devoted to Lalitā, followed Satī going to her father's sacrifice,¹ seized Bhṛgu at Dakṣa's sacrifice²

¹Bha IV 4 4 Br IV 33 78 ²Bhā IV 5 17

Manimatī—a R. sacred to the Pitṛs

M 22 39

Maniman—a son of Manivara

Va 69 158

Manimanta (I)—a Yakṣa, a son of Punyajani and Manibhadra

Br III 7 123

Manimanta (II)—a Mt. in Śālmālidvīpa

Br III 7 453

Manimantra—a Nāga of the Vātāṁ

Va 50 29

Manivaka—a son of Havya after whom was called the Manivakavarsa

Br II 14 17 9

Manivakam—(c) of Sākadvīpa

Br II 14 19 19 92

Manivaktra—a son of Āpa

M 5 22

Manivaprā—a R of the Bhadrā country

Va 43 28

Manivara (I)—a son of Rajatanābha his wife, Devajani¹ a Yaksa king in Kailāsa² resides in the Lohita hill³

¹Br III 7 120 72 2 ²Va 41 25 ³Ib 47 12

Manivara (II)—a son of Bhadrā his wife, Devajani or Devajanani, gave birth to a number of sons known as Guhyakas

Va 62 183 69 151 97 2

Manivartana—the place where three crores of its inhabitants were slain by Arjuna

Va 67 73-4

Manivāhana—one of the sons of Vidyoparicara

Va 99 222

Maniśila—a Mt to the east of Arunoda

Va 36 18 37 16

Manisthaka—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 36

Manda—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 21

Mandapas—three kinds of, superior, middling and inferior, the different varieties are Puspaka, Puspabhadra, Suvāta, Amrtananda, Kauśalya, Buddhisaṃkīrṇa, Gajabhadrā, Jayāvaha, Śrīvatsa Vijaya, Vāstukīrti, Śrutinjaya, Yajñabhadra, Viśāla, Sushīta, Śatrumardana, Bhāgapāñca, Nandana, Mānava, Mānabhadra, Sugrīva Harita, Karmakāra Śatardhika, Simha, Śyāmabhadra, Subhadra, all totaling 27, these may be triangular, circular, semi-circular, eight cornered, sixteen cornered, etc., generally ten kinds of doorways are furnished avoiding *Vedha*, fruit and flower trees are to be grown all round, a pool of water must be maintained, on the south a tapovanam, on the north a devī temple, on the north-east a kitchen and on the south-east a Vināyaka shrine and then Yajñasālā, these constitute a temple, the bell near the gateway

M 270 1-36

Mandala (I)—a mountain kingdom

M 114 56

Mandala (II)—(Vartula) a palace in the form of a circle, the *torana* is twenty *hastas*

M 269 36 49

Mandala (III)—of the sun, the place of all planets, stars and the moon

Va 53 28

Mandalam (I)—(Brūhmanam) to be selected for recitation at śrāddha

M 17 39

Mandalam (11)—a place near Prayāgā protected by Hari,¹ five *yojanas* in extent;² every step there, is equal to an *aśvamedha*³

¹M 104 9 ²Ib 108 9 ³Ib 111 8

Mandalā—one of the ten *pīthas* for images, round in shape with a number of *mekhalas*

M 262 6, 9, 17

Mandalādhyāyam—to be uttered in installing an image

M 265 26

Mandaleśvaras—provincial heads

Br III 38 20

Mandavaya—the hill for performing *śrāddha*

Va 77 56

Mandūka—a Yakṣa, son of Punyajana and Manubhadra

Br III 7 123

Mandūkam—gift of a copper one in ceremonials connected with the digging of tanks

M 58 19

Mandodarī (11)—the queen of Rāvana, heard of Rāvana's death, and went to the battlefield and bewailed the fate of all Rākṣasas

Bhā IX. 10 24-28

Mandodarī (11)—a daughter of Maya and Rambhā

Br III 6 29

Matanga—a sage of great repute, father of Mātanga,¹ footprint of, seen in the Bharatāśrama²

¹ Br IV 31 90 ² Va 77 98

Matangapadam—the āsrama of Matanga, the sage, at Gayā where the performance of Pitr śrāddha is an act of merit

Va 108 25

Matangavanam—fit for performing śrāddha offerings

Br III 13 106

Matangavapī—a sacred place for performing śrāddha in the Kosala country,¹ in Gayā sacred to Matanga²

¹ Va 77 36 ² Ib 111 24

Matā—a goddess enshrined at Pārāvāratata

M 13 44

Matī (I)—a Yāma deva,¹ addressed as, by Brahmā.²

¹ Br II 13 92 Va 31 6 ² Ib 23 8

Matī (II)—an Ābhūtaraya god

Br II 36 55, Va. 62 48

Matī (III)—a Bhavya god

Br II 36 72

Matī (IV)—Bhagavān so-called because the Ksetrajña has a knowledge of ksetra

Va 59 77

Matta—an attribute of Viṅhneśvara

Br IV 44 69

Mattakāsikas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 15

Matsya (I) (c)—in the Madhyadeśa, on the way from Dvārakā to Hastināpuṭa,¹ visited by Vidura;² king of, vanquished by Kṛṣṇa³

¹Bhā I 10 34, X 71 22, Br II 16 41, 18 51, M 121 50
²Bhā III 1 24 ³Ib II 7 35

Matsya (II)—an *avatār* of Viṣṇu,¹ once during a Pralaya an Asura, Hayagrīva, carried off the Vedas when Hari took the form of a fish with one horn and fell into the palm of the Dravida king Satyavrata, performing ablutions, finding that it outgrew the size of his palm he took it to a pond, it outgrew the size of the pond when it was taken to a lake, it was also too small to hold it, hence after many trials it was taken to the sea, addressed by the king the fish revealed to him his true form and warned him of the Pralaya coming in a week and prepared him to get into a boat to be sent by him and have it tied to its horn, the deluge came and Satyavrata did as was directed, when they were all floating on the sea, Matsya Hari narrated to him the *Matsya Purāṇa*, after the deluge Matsya killed the demon, Hayagrīva and recovered the Vedas, through his blessings Satyavrata became Vaisvasvata Manu;² appeared to Vaisvasvata Manu during deluge, protected Manu and others,³ the form of Viṣṇu worshipped in Rāmāyaka⁴

¹Bhā I 15 35, X 2 40, XI 4 18 Br III 7 433 22 66, 57 61, IV 4 22 29 136 M 260 39 285 6 290 23 V₁ I 4 8

²Bhā VIII ch 24 (whole) ³Ib II 7 12 XI 4 18, M 22 92

⁴Bhā V 18 24

Matsya (III)—a Vasu, a son of Uparicara and a Cedipa

Bhā IX 22 6, M 50 28

Matsya (IV)—gift of a silver one during the ceremonial relating to the digging of tanks

M 58 19

P 76

Matsya (v)—the image of

M 259 2

Matsya (vi)—the disciple of Śākalya

Vā 60 64

Matsya (xii)—also *Matsya Purāna*, a *Mahā Purāna* consisting of 14000 *śloka*s,¹ styled as *Purāna Samhita* with details of Sāṅkhya, Yoga and Karma narrated by Matsya Hari to King Satyavrata during the deluge²

¹ V₁ III 6 23, Bhā XII 7 24, 13 8 ² Ib VIII 24 54 5

Matsyas—a tribe, country of the,¹ placed on the East of the Gomanta hill by Jarāsandha,² enlisted by Jarāsandha against the Yadus,³ followed Bhīma in his conquests,⁴ rose against Śisupāla,⁵—heard of Kṛṣṇa going to Mithilā and met him with presents,⁶ their king was Virāṭa,⁷ he went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse⁸

¹ M 114 35 ² Bhā X. 52 11[7] ³ Ib X 52 50(V)2
⁴ Ib X 72 13 ⁵ Ib X 74 41 ⁶ Ib X 86 20 ⁷ Ib X 52 11[7] ⁸ Ib X 82 13

Matsyakālā—a son of Vidyoparicara

Va 99 222

Matsyagandha—an Ārseya Pravara, (Bhārgava)

M 195 43

Matsyadagdha—not to marry with Angīras or Mudgalas

M. 196 42

Matsyanadi—a R. sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 49

Matsyamāmsa—for manes

V₁ III 16 1

Matsyayonijā—the birth of Pitrkanyā Ācchodā in the 28th dvāpara; wife of Parāśara and mother of Vyāsa

M. 14 13, Vā. 73. 16

Matsyarāja—was Mangala, (s v).

Br. III. 38. 42; 39. 1.

Matsyācchādyā—a Pravara (Angiras).

M 196 16

Mathana—a commander of Tāraka's army, the special arm was the noose,¹ threw darts on Viṣṇu;² on horse back,³ Garuda was ordered to break his chariot, overpowered by the gadā of Mādhava, Mathana fell dead when Mahiṣa appeared on the scene.⁴

¹ M. 148. 43, 54 ² Ib 150. 224 ³ Ib 151 5. ⁴ Ib 152 7-14

Mathanam—the divine union of Sakta and Śakti resulting in 25 truths.

Br. IV. 8 29, 33

Mathita (I)—born of Pulaha.

Br. III 7 179

Mathita (II)—an Ārseya Pravara (Bhārgava).

M. 195 36

Mathita (III)—a son of Bharatāgni.

Vā 29 8.

Mathurā (I)—founded by Śatrughna after killing Lavana,¹ capital of Subāhu and Śūrasena; here was celebrated the marriage of Vasudeva and Devakī when the couple

were the recipients of rich presents of elephants, horses, dais and others, Kamsa joined in the festivities when a voice in the sky said that her eighth son was to kill him,² visited by Nanda to pay his annual tribute, left by Nanda,³ capital of the Yadus, besieged by Jarāsandha and his followers, defended by the Yādavas on all the four sides, entered by Kṛṣṇa after defeating Jarāsandha, second attempt of Jarāsandha on the city with Bāna's army, entered by Kṛṣṇa after a third success over Jarāsandha,⁴ Rājamārga and sabhā of,⁵ with a huge army Kṛṣṇa and Rāma returned to, besieged by Yavana, abandoned by Kṛṣṇa in fear, for Dvārakā,⁶ reached by Rāma, Kṛṣṇa, Akrūra and others, Gopa's camp outside the city, entered by the brothers and Gopas, the city described, joy of the women at the sight of the brothers,⁷ left by Akrūra for Vraja by chariot, as also by Uddhava, Gopis' enquiry about Kṛṣṇa Uddhava's return to Mathurā from Vraja⁸ reached by Nanda, Gopas and Gopis after Vasudeva's sacrifice at Syamantapañcaka,⁹ Vajra anointed king of, by Yudhisthira,¹⁰ sometime ruled by seven Nāga kings,¹¹ sacred to Devaki¹² Vasudeva's residence in,¹³ left by Akrūra in a chariot as directed by Kamsa to fetch Kṛṣṇa from Vraja, Kṛṣṇa's visit to, which travelling by chariot took one day,¹⁴ ruled by Kamsa and then Ugrasena,¹⁵ evacuated for fear of Kālayavana and migrated to Dvārakā,¹⁶ temple of Hari at¹⁷

¹ Bhā IX 11 14, Br III 63 186 IV 40.19; Vā 88 185 6, V₁ IV 4 101 ² Bhā X 1 27-34, 2 4 ³ Ib. X 5 19, 32, 6 31
⁴ Ib X 50 4 11 [1-9], 20 [1-5] 36-40 50 (V) 6 [51(V) 21-3] [52(V) 9] ⁵ Ib X 50 10-13 ⁶ Ib X 53(V) 21-2, 50, 45, 53, 72 31 ⁷ Ib X ch 41 (whole), 42 23 ⁸ Ib X 38 1 47 21, 68
⁹ Ib X 84 69 ¹⁰ Ib I 15 39 ¹¹ Br III 74 194 ¹² M 13 39
¹³ V₁ V. 3 16 ¹⁴ Ib V 15 24, 18 9ff ¹⁵ Ib V 19 8 ff ¹⁶ Ib V. 21 32, 23 15 ¹⁷ Ib VI 8 31 -

Mathurā (11)—(Dakṣiṇa) visited by Balarāma

Bhā X 79 15

Mathurā (iii).—the capital of the Nāgas of whom seven are distinguished

Va 99 383

Mathurānātha.—is Kṛṣṇa

Br III 36 31

Mathurāpīṭham.—in the neck of the personified Veda

Va 104 80

Mada (i).—followed Satī going to Dakṣa's sacrifice

Bhā IV 4 4

Mada (ii).—a son of Kalī and Surā

Br III 59 9, Va 84 9

Mada (iii).—born out of the *aṅkārā* of Brahmā

M 3 11

Mada (iv).—an Ābhūtaraya god

Va 62 48

Madam.—a lake of Kaulāsa

Br II 18 3

Madagala.—a Śrutarṣi

Br II 33 11

Madaḥita.—a Śakti

Br IV 44 73

Madanātūrā—ā *Sakti*,

Br IV 36 76

Madayanti—the queen of Sandāsa, gave birth to Aśmaka through Vasistha with the assent of the King, prevented her husband from returning the curse on Vasistha.

Bhā IX 9 18, 24 and 38 Vi IV 4 56 67 72

Madirā (I)—one of Vasudēva's wives and mother of Nānda and other sons

Bhā IX 24 45, 48 Br III 71 161, 171-2 Va 96 160,
Vi IV 15 18, 23

Madirā (II)—came out of the churning of the ocean of milk¹ Balarāma indulged in²

¹M 251 2 ²Vi IV 13 157

Madirā (III)—an epithet of Vārūṇi

Vi V 25 3

Madirāsindhu—also Surāsindhu, Sindhurāja, Surāmbudhi, Sudhāmbudhi a deity in the Kīricakraratha

Br IV 20 73, 28 57, 62, 87-8

Madotkata—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 88

Madotkatā—a goddess enshrined at Caitraratha

M 13 28

Madoddhatā—a mind-born mother.

M 179 22

Madgurakas—a tribe

M 114 44

Madana (I)—a name of Kāma, God of Love also Makarādhvaja (s v), created by Brahmā when he looked at Mahālakṣmī after praying to Jānārdana, was given the flower dart and the sugarcane bow; Hari blessed him with all conquest and no defeat,² performed *Saṁbhāgya—Śayanam*,³ at the request of the Devas and persecuted by Tāraka, Madana took courage and secretly entered Śiva's abode, the latter grew angry and burnt him with his third eye,⁴ remembered by Indra, went to him and was ordered to create sexual desire in Śiva, he got frightened at Śiva's third eye but pressed by Indra he agreed to meet the Lord and sent his arrow of Mohana when Śiva's third eye burnt him down, Ratī wept with Madhu or Spring and both went to Śiva, Ratī praised him for grace, Śiva replied that Madana would attain fame as Ananga in the world sometime hence⁵

¹ Bha XI 4 8 ² Br IV 8 24 9 11 7 ³ M 60 49
⁴ Br IV 11 28 ⁵ M 154 212 51 260-70

Madana (II)—the seventh son of Devaki

M 46 19

Madana(La)—a commander of Bhanda sent to aid Viṣaṅga

Br IV 21 78 25 27

Madanadvādasivratam—the vow observed on the 12th day of the bright half of Caitra, with the object of attaining sons, observed by Diti

M 7 7 26, 291 3

Madanapriya—an apsarasa

Vā 69 48

Madanā—a Śakti

Br IV 36 76

Madirā (I)—one of *Vasudēva*'s wives and mother of Nanda and other sons

Bhā IX. 24 45, 48 Br III 71 161, 171 2 Va 96 160,
Vi IV 15 18, 23

Madirā (II)—came out of the churning of the ocean of milk¹ *Balarāma* indulged in²

¹M 251 2 ²Vi IV 13 157

Madirā (III)—an epithet of *Vāruni*

Vi V 25 3

Madirāsindhu—also *Surāsindhu*, *Sindhurāja*, *Surām-*
budhi, *Sudhāmbudhi* a deity in the *Kīricakraratha*

Br IV 20 73, 28 57, 62, 87 8

Madotkata—a commander of *Bhanda*

Br IV 21 88

Madotkata—a goddess enshrined at *Caṭraratha*

M 13 28

Madoddhatā—a mind-born mother

-- M. 179 22

Madgurakas—a tribe

M 114 44

Madyam—Liquor Brahmaṇas forbidden to take it
prāyāścitta for it used in the worship of the mother goddess
 and the Śaktis

Br. IV 7 66 73 6, 8 41

Madraś—an ancient tribe, enlisted by Jarāsandha
 against the Yadus, their king went to Syamantapañcaka for
 the solar eclipse

M 208 5 Bha X. [54 (V) 4] 82 13

Madraka—a son of Śibi, Kingdom of, Mādrakas

Bha IX 23 3, Br III 74 23 Vā IV 18 10 Vā 99
 23-24

Madrakas—a tribe, turned into a ruling caste by
 Purañjaya,¹ followed Bhīma in his conquests,² established
 by Viśvasphāni³

¹M 114 41, Bha XII 1 36 ²Ib X 72 13 ³Br III
 74 191

Madradeśa—ruled by Purūravas in the Cāksusaman-
 vantara

M 115 7, 118 48 and 77

Madrava—a sacred hill

Br III 13 52, 57

Madrā (I)—one of the ten wives of Atri mother of
 Soma

Br III 8 75

Madrā (II)—a R originating from the Vindhya

Vā 45 102

Madrā (III)—a daughter of Ghrīti and Bhadrāśva

Vā 70 68

Madrā (iv)—one of the ten daughters of Raudrāśva

Vā 99 125

Madreśa—in Duryodhana's army went to Syamanta-
pañcaka for the solar eclipse

Bhā X 78 [95(V)16], 82 26

Madhu (i)—a son of Bindumān and Sanghā, his son
was Viravrata

Bha V 15 15

Madhu (ii)—the father of Asura Lavana,¹ killed by
Hari.²

¹Bhā IX 11 14 ²Ib VII 9 37, X 40 17 Br II 37 2,
III 63 38, IV 29 75

Madhu (iii)—a son of Kārtavīryārjuna, he had a
hundred sons of whom Vrsni was the eldest

Bha. IX. 23 27, 29, V₁ IV 11 21

Madhu (iv)—a son of Devaksatra (Devaksetra M P
and V₁ P) and father of Kuruvaśa (Puravasa M. P)
(Kumāravamśa-V₁ P)

Bha. IX 24 5, M 44 44, V₁ IV 12 42.

Madhu (v)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā X 90 33

Madhu (vi)—a month sacred to Dhātā,¹ good for the
gift of the *Varāha* P², the king of seasons, generally spring,
a kin of the God of Love;³ the month of Citra (Veda), the
first of the six ṛtus⁴

¹Bhā XII 11, 33, M 53 41 ²Ib 154 211 ³Ib 154 256,
Va 30 4 50 201 ⁴Br II 13 4, 9 Vā. 30 8, 31. 49 45 27,
50 201, 52 5
P 77

Madhu (vii)—an Ātreya and a sage of the Cāksusa epoch.

Br. II. 36 78, Vā. 62 66

Madhu (viii)—a son of Praheti. a Rāksasa.

Br. III. 7 91, Vā. 69 165

Madhu (ix)—a son of Khaśā and a Rāksasa.

Br. III. 7. 133.

Madhu (x)—a son of Devana and father of Nandana, Puruvasu Manu, and Manuvaśa.

Br. III. 70. 46, Vā. 95 45.

Madhu (xi)—a Marici god.

Br. IV. 1. 58

Madhu (xii)—a son of Auttama Manu.

M. 9. 12.

Madhu (xiii)—a Rāksasa who attacked Nārāyana; was slain by Viṣṇu.

M. 135 49, 178. 6, 18.

Madhu (xiv)—a mind-born son of Lord Viṣṇu born with Kaiṭabha representing *rajas* and *tamas* qualities; with Kaiṭabha shook the lotus stand of Brahmā in the navel of Viṣṇu lying in waters after interview with Rudra; then Brahmā appealed to Viṣṇu in fear, Bhū, Bhuvā and Svā entered Brahmā; Viṣṇu and Jisnu fought with Madhu Kaiṭabha when Brahmā acted as arbitrator; the battle continued for thousands of years; Brahmā entered into contemplation when Mohini or Viṣṇumāyā appeared to the great grief of the Asuras, both were killed when Brahmā asked for permission to create four kinds of creatures, with

a view to this he performed austerities when he was filled with rage and tears out of which came wind, bile and kapha besides poisonous serpents, Brahmā's grief knew no bounds, and he swooned and lost his life, when Rudra appeared in eleven forms out of his face, revived him and helped him in his creation as his son²

¹ M 170 1 ² Vā 25 30-80

Madhu (xv)—a son of Viśveśā

M 171 49

Madhu (xvi)—honey fit for ceremonies,¹ used for the ablution of deities;² fit for pinda at Gayā³

¹ M 204 5 and 7 ² Ib 266 51 55 ³ Vā 30 151, 56 12 105 34

Madhu (xvii)—a son of Līngali, the avatār of the Lord

Vā 23 200

Madhu (xviii)—a son of Vṛsa, had a hundred sons of whom Vṛsni was the eldest

V₁ IV 11 26-7, 29

Madhu (xix)—a son of Cāksusa Manu

V₁ III 1 28

Madhus—a tribe whose Lord was Kṛṣṇa,¹ related to the Pāṇḍavas;² defended Dvārakā³ relieved by Kamsa's death⁴ heard of Kṛṣṇa's going to Mithilā and met him with presents,⁵ their praise of the heroic deeds of Viṣṇu;⁶ fought with their kinsmen and ended themselves⁷

¹ Bh₁ I 8 42 10 26 ² Ib I 14 25 IX 24 63 ³ Ib I 11 11
⁴ Ib X 45 15 ⁵ Ib X 86 20 ⁶ Ib IX 24 63 ⁷ Ib XI 30 18

Madhuka—a Bhārgava and Madhyamādhvaryu

Br II 33 16

Madhukulyā—R in Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 15, Vā 109 17, 112 30

Madhukrsnas—the 14 śaktis attached to Vāsanta cakra

Br IV 32 53

Madhucchandās—the middle one of the 101 sons of Viśvāmitra,¹ invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhiṣṭhira,² a sage,³ a Kauśika Brahmīṣṭha⁴

¹Bhā IX 16 29, V₁ IV 7 38 ²Bhā X. 74 9, Vā 91 96

³Br II 32 117, III 66 68 ⁴M 145 112

Madhudamstrī—a goddess following Māyā

M 179 70

Madhudhenu—fit for gift during Viśokadvādaśī vratam

M 82 19

Madhunandī—a king, among the Angas after Nandana, he succeeded His brother was Nandīyaśas

Vā 99 369

Madhupa—an Ajita deva

Br II 13 94, Vā 31 7

Madhuparkam—an offering of milk and honey,¹ Paraśurāma was treated with it by Agastya²

¹M 230 11 ²Br III 35 52

Madhupātram—a wedding present of Indra to Kāmeśvara

Br IV 15 22.

Madhupuri (*Mathura*)—sacred to Hari,¹ the capital of the Yadus

¹Bha VII 14 31 ²Ib X 1 10

Madhuphala—a mythical tree in Uttarakuru yielding clothes, jewels, etc

Br II 15 72 Va 45 12

Madhubrāhmanam—to be recited in a *srāddha*

M 17 39

Madhumān—a Mt west of the Sitoda

Va 36 28

Madhurā—also *Mathurā* (s v)

Br III 49 6 Vi I 12 4 IV 4 101

Madhuravaha—an Ārseya Pravara (Angiras)

M 196 22

Madhuripu—an epithet of Kṛṣṇa

Vi IV 13 48

Madhuruha—a son of Ghrta Prsthā

Bha V 20 21

Madhuvanam—the region of Asura Madhu and his son Lavana,¹ sacred to Hari on the bank of the Yamunā here Ambarisa offered prayers to Hari by *abhiseka* according to *mahabhiseka vidhi*. Here Śatrughna killed Lavana and founded the city of Madhurā²

¹Br III 63 186 Vā 88 185 ²Bha IX 4 30-31 11 14
Vi I 12 2-4

Madhusuklas—the fifteen śaktis attached to Vāsanta cakra

Br IV 32 49-53

Madhuśrī—a queen of Vasanta rtu

Br IV 32 23 46

Madhusūdana—an epithet of Viṣṇu,¹ temple of, in the Himālayan slopes visited by Purūravas,² also Madhudvisa³

¹Br III 71 52 208 M 7 15 9 1, 16 3, V₁ III 7 14-6
V 5 21, 6 1 7 5, 12 5 13 17, 20 74, 85, 21 9, 26 11, 31 18
33 18 ²M 119 39 167 41 243 13 244 52, 248 10, 249 45,
Va 96 51 203 99 44 ³V₁ V 33 36 39, 34 34, 37 15, VI 4 6

Madhuhan (*Madhusūdana*)—a name of Hari

Bha X 6 23

Madhorvanam — (*Madhuvana* s v), the forest of Madhu, reference to the city of Mathurā on the Yamunā, the place where Dhruva performed *tapas*, was visited by Hari to see Dhruva

Bha I 10 26 IV 8 42 and 62 9 1

Madhaureyas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 14

Madhya—a Gandharva

Br III 7 11

Madhyadeśa (*ya*) (c)—the middle country to be conquered by Kalki, a kingdom of Ikṣvāku,¹ under Divākara its capital was Ayodhyā,² one of the three divisions of India³

¹Br III 73 107 M 12 19, Vā 58 81 98 106 ²M 114 36
271 5 ³Br II 31 81 35 11, V₁ II 3 15

Madhyandina—a son of Puspārṇa and Prābhā,¹ a Vajin.²

¹Bha IV 13 13 ²Vā 61 25

Madhyam—1000 crores × prayutam (ayutam-Vā P)

Br IV 2 98 and 102, Va 101 98

Madhyama (I)—the eighteenth kalpa, the beginning of *madhyama svara*

Va 21 38

Madhyama (II)—a name of a svara sacred to Dhauvata

Va 21 39

Madhyamagrāma—the middle scale in music, consists of *Sārngi*, *Pavanī* and *drstaka*—20 different kinds in it

Va 86 38 49

Madhyama marga—the middle path consisting of *Arsa-bhī*, *Govīthī* and *Jāradgavi*.

Br III 3 51

Madhyamdina—a pupil of Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 28

Madhyānha (I)—a śakti

Br IV 32 10

Madhyānhā (II)—12 to 18 nāhikas,¹ when the sun passes three muhūrtas from *Samgata*²

¹Vā. 50 99, 56 46 ²Ib 50 172

Madhīarnā—a śakti

Br IV 32 57

Madhvī—a R from the lake Jayā

M 121, 71

Mana (I)—the eleventh organ partaking of the character of *karma* and *jñāna*, proceeds to create induced by a desire to produce

Br II 9 1, 7, IV 3 22, M 3 21

Mana (II)—a Jayādeva

Br III 3 7, 4 3 Vā 66 7

Mana (III)—a Sādhya god

Br III 3 16, Vā 66 15

Mana (IV)—a Tusita god

Br III 3 19, Vā 66 18

Mana (v)—a sālā adjoining Sahasrastambha sālā in Śrīpuram, reputed for its amrtavāpika, by drinking its water yogis and siddhas became strong in body.

Br IV 35 2-24

Mana (VI)—a son of Satarūpa

M 4 25

Mana (VII)—twenty-sixth kalpa, Sankarī became twins

Vā 21 59

Mana (VIII)—another term for Mahān

Vā 102 21

Manavas—twelve sons of Brahmā with *mantraśarīras*

Vā 67 6

Manasa—the lake of the south.

Vā 36 16

Manasya—a Bhavya deva

Br II 36 71

Manasyu (I)—a son of Prācītavata

M 49 2

Manasyu (II)—a son of Aviddha

Vā 99 121

Manasyu (III)—a son of Mahānta

V₁ II 1 39

Manasyu (IV)—a son of Pravīra, father of Abhayada

V₁ IV 19 1

Manasvika—a Nāga

Vā 69 73

Manasvinī (I)—R from lake Varcovan (Sāyana-Vā P.).

Br II 18 66, Vā 47 63

Manasvī(a)nī (II)—a daughter of Uttānapāda and the wife of Antināra

Br II 36 90, M 49 7, Vā 62 76

Manasvinī (III)—the wife of Mrkanḍu and mother of Mārkanḍeya

Vā 28 5 Br II 11 7
P 73

Manu (I)—a son of Dhīsanā and Krśāśva.

Bhā VI 6 20

Manu (II)—a Pravara

M 196 30

Manu (III)—a Sādhyā god

M 203 11

Manu (IV)—the author of a Dharmaśāstra, grass cut for cow is not punishable, so also flowers plucked from gardens other than those of temples for the worship of god

M 227 27, 32, 113

Manu (V)—approached by Varūtri's sons to ruin the offerings to Gods but interrupted by Indra

Va 65 79

Manu (VI)—a son of Bāskala

Va 67 79

Manu (VII)—a son of Śighraka, established himself in Kalāpagrāma by yoga

Va 88 210

Manu (VIII)—one of the sons of Madhu

Va 95 45

Manu (IX) (*Raivata*)—the fifth Manu, son of Priyavrata and brother of Tāmasa, Bālī and others were his sons Vībhū was Indra, Bhūtārāyas were the gods of the epoch, Vaikunṭha was the manifestation of Hari in this *manvantara*¹ Devabāhu and others were the seven sages, served as calf to milk the earth²

¹ Bhā V 1 28, VIII 5 2-5 ² Br II 36 3 51 61, 37 17 8

Manu (x)—(*Cāksuṣa*)—a son of Viśvakarman (*Viśveśa-M. P.*) and *Kṛtī*. Father of Viśvas and Sādhyas.

Bhā. VI 6. 15; M. 171. 48.

Manu (xi) (*Sāvarṇi*)—the eighth Manu. A son of Chāyā and Vivasvān. Father of Nirmoka and other sons. In this epoch Sutapas, Virajas Amṛtābhas, Mukhyas were the gods. Bali was Indra. Gālava, Krpa, Rāma and others were the sages. Hari manifested himself as *Sārvabhauma*.¹ Initiated in the mystery of Lord's glories by Nārada, worshipping Naranārāyana;² originally Śrutaśravas, performs austerities on the slopes of Meru even to-day.³

¹Bhā VI 6 41, VIII 13 11-7, 22 31, VI III 2 4, 13-19

²Bhā V. 19. 10. ³Br. IV 1. 28, III 59 49 and 80

Manu (xii) (*Svāyambhuva*)—the first son of Brahmā and the first king (*Samrāt*) also *Virāt*. Ruled the earth, girt by seven seas, occupying Brahmāvarta with Barhismatī as capital. A *Viprarājarsi* Learnt the Veda from his father, who asked him to rule according to Dharma. Wife Śatarūpā; sons Priyavrata and Uttānapāda besides eight more through Anantā and a daughter, Devahūtī. Other daughters were Ākūti and Prasūtī¹ who married Dakṣa and Ruci respectively. Met Kardama on the Sarasvatī, spoke of interdependence of the Kṣatriya and the Brahmana, and offered his daughter Devahūtī in marriage to that sage.² Another daughter Dhanyā became the wife of Dhruva. Seeing Dhruva fighting with the Yaksas in utter wrath, Manu asked him to cease slaughtering the innocents and to ask pardon of Kubera, their chief.³

Appointed Priyavrata in charge of the kingdom and retired to *tapas*. Spent 71 yugas meditating on Viṣṇu, and gave Him the name, Hari. Did not take objection to Hari's violation of *dharma*, though he was one of the twelve who knew the *dharma* ordained by Hari.⁴ Served as calf for Prthu to milk the earth.⁵ Formed one half of the Creator

and the other was Śatarūpā. Asked Brahmā for the earth being lifted out of the waters to form an abode for him and his subjects, when a Varāha issued from Brahmā's nostrils to do the work⁶

Renouncing the world, Manu stood on one leg meditating on the glory of Hari on the bank of the Sunandā for a hundred years, when the Asuras tried to attack and devour him, Hari in the form of *yaṇā* slew them⁷. The first to give out *Smārta dharma*, *Varnāśrama dharma* and the first to practice *śistācāra*, requested by Brahma to protect the *Vedas* and consequently the *yaṇas*. Divided the *Vedas* into four sections⁸. An Ādipurusa. From him were born Vairājas⁹

¹ Bhā VIII 1 1 5 and 7, XI 14 4, III 20 1 and 10, 21 1-3 25-26, 22 26 9, VI 1 1, 8 6 Br II 13 105, M 3 44-5 4 34 145, 90, Va 3 2, 36, 23 47, 59 56-7, V₁ I 7 14-19, III 1 6
² Bha III 21 45 22 3-14 ³ Ib IV 11 6-34, M 4 38 ⁴ Bhā V 1 21-2 XI 2 15 III 22 31-6, II 7 2 VI 17 12, 3 20, IV 21 28
⁵ Ib IV 18 12, 29 42 ⁶ Ib III 12 53-4, 13 3-18 ⁷ Bhā VIII 1 7-10 ⁸ Br II 29 46 61-4, 30 34, 32 35 8, 96, 34 2-8, 35 175 36 3, 37 14 IV 1 32 and 109, M 142 42 ⁹ Ib 3 45 6, 171 27, 192 10, 227 32

Manu (xiii)—(*Svārocīsa*)—the second Manu, and son of Agni. Father of Dyumat and others. In this epoch Rocana was Indra, Tusita and others were gods, Ūrjjastamba and six others were the seven sages

Bha VIII 1 19 20, Br II 36 3, 23, 37 15

Manu (xiv)—(*Vaivasvata*)—the seventh Manu, also known as 'Śraddhadeva'¹. Son of Samjñā and Vivasvat (Surenu and Vivasvān Vā P) wife Śraddhā father of ten sons of whom Ikṣvāku was the eldest,² in this epoch Purandara was Indra. Kāśyapa, Atri and others were sages. Ādityas and Vasus were gods. Vāmana was the manifestation of Hari,³ a Kṣatriya *mantravādīn*. His sacrifice was disturbed by sons of Varūtri who were burnt by Indra in the *vedī*

a Prajāpati king and dandadhara⁴ Saved by the Matsya Hari during the deluge After anointing his son on the throne, M performed penance on the Malaya Mt for a lac of years when Brahmā blessed him as protector of the universe after the *pralaya* Once in making a water oblation to his manes, a fish fell into his hand which he put into his water vessel Finding its rapid growth he placed it in a well, tank, Ganges and the sea respectively From its abnormal growth he suspected it to be an asura or Vāsudeva; on questioning it he found it to be the Lord and was asked to use it (the fish) as the life boat when the whole world went down in the deluge, saving at the same time some lives,⁵ performed *tapas* on the Yamunā for one hundred years with a view to get progeny,⁶ see Satyavrata, celebrated an Aśvamedha in honour of Mitra and Varuna, out came Ilā who went to them,⁷ the Lord of men, and seven worlds with towns,⁸ divided the Vedas into four for the progress of the world,⁹ in order to get sons he performed the Mitrāvaruna ritual, owing to the *hota's* carelessness a daughter Ilā came out, she became again a male Sudyumna by name, by an imprecation of Śiva he again became a woman near Budha's hermitage Budha got by her a son by name Purūravas,¹⁰ interpretation of *Sabdabrahma* by¹¹

¹Bhā VIII 13 1-9, Br II 36 4 81, III 59 22 and 38, 63 215, IV 1 6-28, Vā 84 22 V₁ IV 1 6-7 ²Br II 38 1 ³Bhā VIII 13 1-9 ⁴Br II 32 120 38 26 and 32 III 1 3 and 6, 8 21, 10 98, 60 7, M 145 115, 248 15 ⁵Ib 1 11 to the end 2 16 9 1, 16 1, 52 3 ⁶Bhā I 3 15 VIII 24 50 IX 1 3-12 2 1, 6 4 ⁷Br III 60 1-10 ⁸Va 70 18 ⁹Ib 60 8 ¹⁰V₁ IV 1 8-12 ¹¹Ib VI 5 64

Manu (v) (*Dakṣa Saṁvatsāra*)—the ninth Manu Born of Varuna, father of Bhūtaketu and other sons Pāras and others were gods of his epoch, and Adbhuta was Indra, Dyummat and others were sages During this period Hari manifested himself as Rṣabha

Manu (xvi) (*Rudrasāvarṇi*)—the twelfth *Manu*, father of Devavān and other sons *Ṛtadhāman* was *Indra Hārta* and others were gods *Tapomūrti* and others were sages *Svadhāma* was *Harī* manifesting in this epoch,¹ the fourth *Sāvarṇa Manu* in the 12th *paryāya* ²

¹ Bhā VIII 13 27-29 ² Br IV 1 82-93

Manu (xvii) *Sāvarṇa*(1)—the second *Manu* in the epoch of the *Vaivasvata Manvantara*, son of *Sāvarṇa*,¹ in his age *Bali* was to reign over the whole world ²

¹ Br IV 1 51-5, 73 81 ² Ib II 36 4, III 73 52

Manu (xviii) (*Raucya*)—a *Sāvarṇa Manu* of the XIII *paryāya*, three groups of gods, all addicted to *Soma* and *ghee* through *yajñas*

Br IV 1 95-116

Manu (xix)—(*Caksusāntaram*)—*Bhrgu* and other sages lived in this epoch ¹ There were five classes of *devas*, *Lekha*, *Ṛbhava*, *Ṛbhādyā*, *Vārimūla*, and *Dīvaūkasa*, *Cāk-susa* had ten sons commencing with *Ruru*,² *King Purūravas* flourished in the same line in this epoch ³

¹ M 2 14, 6 3, 8 12 ² Ib 9 22, 25 ³ Ib 115 7-8

Manu (xx) (*Auttama*)—the third *Manu*,¹ father of ten sons, the *devas* of the epoch are *Bhāvanas* and there were also seven sages, *Kaukurundi*, etc., all engaged in *yoga* ²

¹ M 3 47 ² Ib 9 11

Manu (xxi) (*Cāk-susa*) (vi)—the son of *Caksu* and *Virinī*, married a royal princess *Nadvalā* and had ten sons

M 4 40 V₁ I 13 4

Manu (xxii)—the son of *Haryaśva* and father of *Pratīka*

V₁ IV 5 27

Manus—worshipped with Devas for kingdom, their duties in different epochs described ¹ Fourteen in number, went to Maharloka when their duties were over,² in order Svāyambhuva, Svārocisa, Auttama, Tāmasa, Raivata, Cāk-susa, these six are past ones, the future are eight, Sāvama, Pañcaraucyas, Bhautya and Vaivasvata ³

¹ Bhā II 3 9, VIII 14 2-10 ² Br IV 2 2 nad 5 ³ Va 62 3-4

Manukāla—the whole period of the fourteen Manus covering a *kalpa* of one thousand yugas—the fourteen manvantaras

Bhā VIII 13 36 14 11

Manuga—a son of Dyutimān after whose name is a Janapada

Vā 33 21

Manuja—a Viśvedeva

M 203 13

Manutīrtha—a tīrtha visited by Balarāma

Bhā X. 79 21

Manuttama (*Manutta* or *Marutta*)—a king equal to a cakravartin, went to heaven with Samvarta, a sage, father of Narisyanta

Vā 86 9

Manulanti—a daughter of Tumburu

Br III 7 13

Manulamśadhara—an aṭatār of Hari

Bhā II 7 20

Manuvaśa—a son of Madhu

Vā 95 45

Manusyas—created out of the *rajas* element,¹ four *varnas* of ²

¹ V₁ I 5 23, 37-8, 6 1 ² Ib I 6 5

Manusyapitrs—are Laukikas (s.v.).

Br II 28 71, 78, 95

Manojava (I)—a son of Medhātithi of Śākadvīpa

Bhā V 20 25

Manojava (II)—a son of Īśāna and Śivā.

Br II 10 79, Vā 27 52

Manojava (III)—a Lekha god

Br II 36 75

Manojava (IV)—the Indra of the Cāksusa epoch

Br II 36 76, V₁ III 1 26

Manojava (V)—a son of Anila (Anala-M. P) a Vasava.

Br III 3 26, M 5 25, Vā 66 25, V₁ I 15 114

Manojava (VI)—a god of one of the ten branches of the Harita gana

Br IV 1 84, Vā 100 89

Manojavā—a R in Krauñcadvīpa.

Br II 19 75, M 122 88, Vā 49 69, V₁ II 4 55

Manodanda—restraint of mind

Vā 17 6

Manonuga (I)—a son of Dyutimān after whom the kingdom Mānonuga took its name

Br II 14 22, 24

Manonuga (II) (c)—a region of the Krauñcadvīpa adjoining the Vāmana hill

Br II 14 24 19 71 M 122 84

Manonuga (III)—a varsa of the hill, Vāmanaka

Va 49 66

Manobhavā—an Apsarasa

Br III 7 7

Manoramā (I)—a mind-born mother

M 179 26

Manoramā (II)—an Apsarasa

Va 69 6

Manovatī (I)—the sabhā of Brahmā on the first inner-slope of Meru in which reside Īsāna and Indra besides sages and seers

Va 34 72 7

Manovati (II)—a daughter of Tumburu

Va 69 49

Manoharam—a tīrtha on the Narmadā sacred to Pitrs

M 194 7

Manoharā (I)—a wife of Dhara

M 5 24

Manoharā (II)—the wife of Dharma, the Vasu

V₁ I 15 113

Mankana—the form of a Brahmana assumed by Ganesa Nikumbha when he appeared in a dream to Divodāsa

Br III 67 42

Mankuti—a R from the *Ṛksa* hill

Br II 16 31

Mantradruma—Indra of the Cāksusa epoch

Bhā VIII 5 8

Mantra (1) *nāthā*—also *Mantrinī*,¹ and *Mantrinīśyāmā*, war master of Lalitā, residence at Kadambavanavātikā,² helped Kumārī in vanquishing Bhandā's sons, rode on Kirīcakra, consulted Dandanāthā,³ invoked Madirāsindhu (s v) ⁴

¹ Br IV 17 22 27 27 58 19 61 ² Ib IV 31 82 89
³ Ib IV 26 2, 83, 113 27 58 ⁴ Ib IV 28 14, 48, 92, 103

Mantra (1) *nāyika*—see *Mantranāthā*

Br IV 17 31, 33, 40

• *Mantrapravacanas*—a branch of the Vedic literature

Va 58 14

• *Mantrabrāhmanam*—a branch of Vedic literature,¹ ety of ²

¹ Br. II 31 12, 33 54, Va 59 138 ² Ib 50 141, 61 102

Mantram (I)—(also *Mantrasthānam*, Council Chamber) consultation to be held with many and individually and with people in whom the king has confidence, at least one expert must be consulted, generally with people learned in the three Vedas, elders who have the ability to correct the erring king,¹ kingdom rests on mantra,² king not to decide alone nor to consult too many;³ Bhandā's War Council⁴

¹M 215 48-52 ²Ib 220 33 ³Ib 220 37 ⁴Br IV 21 21, 25 3

Mantram (II)—a portion of the *Pūrva saṃhitā*

Va 61 65

Mantras—take the food offered in sacrifices to the *Pitrs* as the calf finds out its mother among the lost cows,¹ came out of discontent, fear, difficulties, happiness and misery of *ṛsis*, later put into form and order by sages, differences in *mantras* as many as twenty-four;² the two major divisions—*grāmyam* and *aranyakam*,³ Veda mantras, *Viṣṇu mantra* *Durgā mantra*, *Gāṇapāta mantra*, etc,⁴ ety of⁵

¹Br II 28 91 *Vā* 59 61 ²Br II 32 68 33 42, *Vā* 59 35-61 *M* 145 62 3 ³Br II 35 73 85 *IV* 8 51-3 57 ⁴Ib *IV* 38 4 ⁵*Va* 59 141

Mantramala—a *R* in *Kusadvīpa*

Bha V 20 15

Mantraya—a son of *Satyabhāmā*

Va 96 238

Mantravit—a son of *Satyabhāmā* and *Kṛṣṇa*

Br III 71 247

Mantraśarīras—the 12 sons who came out of *Brahma's* face

Va 67 4

Mantratma śaktika—a Varna sakti

Br IV 44 58

Mantri (I)—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 238

Mantri (II)—the chief counsellor of the king,¹ looks after the kingdom in the absence of the king,² to be consulted before undertaking an expedition,³ residence of ⁴

¹ Va 57 70 ² M 115 17, 217 18 ³ Ib 223 9, 240 27
⁴ Ib 254 20

Mantrini—is Mantranāthā

Br IV 17 33 19 87, 31 82 9

Mantriṣṭhānam—the ministry which ruled the kingdom in the absence of king, Sagara

Br III 50 32

Mantrapanisad—a secret mantra in honour of Sankarsana, taught to king Citraketu by Nārada, its text

Bha VI 15 27 16 18-25

Manthu—a son of Viravrata and Bhoja, his wife was Satyā, and son Bhauvana

Bha V 15 15

Manda—a son of Abhramu elephant,¹ also Padma, the vehicle of Kubera ²

¹ Br III 7 330 ² Vā 69 214 216

Mandaka—a son of Śridevā and Vasudeva

Br III 71 181

Mandagas—the Śūdra caste of Sākadvīpa

V₁ II 4 69

Mandaga—a R from the Suktimat

Br II 16 38 M 114 32 Va 45 107

Mandagamini—a R from the Suktimat hill

Br II 16 38

Mandanī—a *murchana*, the presiding deity of the Vis-vedevas

Va 86 63

Mandapannaga—a Marut gana

M 171 54

Mandabahya—a son of Balarāma

Br III 71 167

Mandara (1)—(Mt) on one side of Meru, one of Vis-kambhagiris round the Meru, sacred to Śiva, in its valleys Hiranyakasipu performed austerities used in churning the milk ocean, lest it should sink in the sea Hari in the form of Kurma supported the mountain, was lifted up with great difficulty by the Gods and Asuras, who could not carry it to the ocean, when Hari asked Garuda to bear it on his back to the sea and which he did¹ Recipient of mango fruits as large as hill-tops falling from a divine mango tree, 1100 yojanas high (see Arunōda)² Here Prthu died and was cremated³ (Also known Mandaragiri and Mandarūcalam)

Bhadrāsua varsa and Caitraratha park in,⁴ Śiva spent his honeymoon here with Umā after marrying her, Umā's delights in the woods⁵

¹ Br IV 9 51 56 60 Bhā I 3 16 III 28 27 V 16 11 VII 2 7 2 VIII 5 10 6 33-9 A. 40 18 XII 13 2 M 69 1 249 15 250 26 251 35 V₁ I 9 77 84 ² Bhā V 16 16 ³ Ib IV 23 24 ⁴ M 83 20 31 ⁵ Ib 113 45 154 496 573 163 87 183 1

Mandara (II)—a Mt of Kusadvīpa, from waters called *mandas*,¹ a son of Meru,² on the other side of Gandhamādhana, its mahāvṛkṣa is Keturāt³

¹Br II 13 36, 19 56, Va 36 19, 42 14, 45 90, 49 51, 101
288 ²Ib 30 33 ³Ib 35 16

Mandara (III)—a Mt in Bhāratavarsa

Br II 16 20, III 27 28

Mandara (IV)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Kāmacārīnī

M 13 28, 184 18

Mandara (V)—same as Kakudmān

M 122 61

Mandara (VI)—a palace of 12 floors, three-fourths of Meru, the torana is 45 *hastas*

M 269 28, 32, 47

Mandara (VII)—a Mt in Malayadvīpa

Va 48 23

Mandara (VIII)—a hill on the east of Ilāvṛta

V₁ II 2 18

Mandarasobhī—a son of Manibhadra

Vā 69 155

Mandaraharīna—an *upadvīpa* to Jambūdvīpa

Bhā V 19 30

Mandarācala—a chief hill of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 41

Mandavahinī—R from Suktimanta (Śuktimat)

M. 114 32, Vā. 45 107

Mandavāhya—a son of Sārana

Vā 96 165

Mandāki—a son of Bhavya of Sākadvīpa

Vi. II 4 60

i

Mandakini (I)—a R in Bhāratavarsa, Gangā in Deva-loka,¹ R of the Kailāsa hill Here Aila and Urvasī lived for sometime² Other rivers in Kailasa are Alakanandā and Nandā³

¹ Bha V 19 18 X 70 44 Vā 45 99 ² Br II 18 3 III 66
6, M 121 4, Vā 41 14-17 91 6 ³ Ib 41 18 47 3

Mandakini (II)—a R sacred to the Pitr̥s,¹ rises from Ṛsyavān,² water for bathing a deity³

¹ M 22 23 ² Ib 105 10 114 25 ³ Ib 267 20

Mandākīnyas—Kasyapa gotrakāras

M 199 3

Mandākūrī—a R from the Ṛkṣa hill

Br II 16 30

Mandāra—a Śiva gana

Br III 41 27

Mandāraṇatī—a division of Śrīpuram

Br IV 32 33

Mandārasaptamī—the performance of, on the fifth day of the bright half of the month of Māgha in honour of the Sun God, gets one the desired objects

M 74 3, 79 1

Mandulaka—an Andhra king who ruled for five years

M 273 10

Mandehas (I)—three crores of Rāksasas who attack the rising sun and who are disarmed by the *sandhya* worship of gods and by the chanting of the *Gāyatrī* by the Brahmanas

¹ Br II 21 110, Va 50 163

Mandehas (II)—the Śūdra caste of Kuśadvīpa

V₁ II 4 38

Mandodaka—the lake in the Kailāsa, the water in it is like curd, the Nandana is on its bank, and the Mandākinī rises from it

M 121 4-5

Mandodarī (I)—a daughter of Maya

M 6 21 Va 68 29

Mandodarī (II)—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 41

Manmatha—(*Kāma*) God of Love ¹ on the third Parva of the Geyacakra, ² recreated by Lalitā who said he was her son, went to Śiva's abode accompanied by his friend Vasanta ³ Got burnt by Śiva and in effecting his revival Māyavatī (Ratī) deluded Śambara by her charms, she brought up Pradyumna who was a part of the Love God ⁴

¹ M 118 13 ² Br IV 19 67 ³ Ib IV 30 46 ⁴ VI V 27
28-30

Manmathā—a goddess enshrined at Hemakūta

M 13 50

Manyu (I)—a name of a Rudra

Bhā III 12 12

Manyu (II)—the son of Vitatha (Bharadvāja), father of Brhadksatra and four other sons

Bha IX, 21 1, V₁ IV 19 20, 21

Manyumān—the son of Jātharāgni, see Vidvānagni

Br II 12 34, Vā 29 32

Manvantaras—periods of Manus, seven in number and seven to come, of Svāyambhuva, Svārocisa, Auttama, Tāmasa, Raivata, Cāksusa, Sāvarni (after Vaivasvata in M P), Raucya (Br P), Vaivasvata present according to the M P) Ruci, Bhautya, Merusāvarni, Rta, Ṛtadhāmān and Visvaksena, the last seven are future Manus,¹ one of the five characteristics of the Purāṇa,² calculation of the duration of the epochs of Manus,³ constitutes 71 yugas at the end of which comes Ksaya⁴ according to Mānusa and Divyavat-sara⁵

¹ Br II 6 6, 20 36 1-4, M 2 22, 9 2-36, Vā 21 11, 14, 19, 38, 44, 57 33 6, V₁ I 3 18 ² M 53 65, Br I 1 37, Vā 4 10
³ M 142 30 ⁴ Vā 10 12, 32 41 ⁵ Ib 61 138-144, 150 176

Manvantara of Svāyambhuva Manu—the Gods of three worlds, sages, pitrs, and people help him, but finding the diminished powers, go to Maharloka

Vā 61 149-51

P 80

Mamatā—the wife of the sage *Uśīja* (*Asīja-Vā. P.*), (*Utathya V. P.*) whose younger brother *Brhaspati* wanted sexual union with her when she was pregnant eight months, he raped her, and cursed the baby in the womb which obstructed the completion of the act, to be ever in darkness, and hence the child was born blind, *Dirghatamas*, the result of the union was *Bharadvāja*, *Mamatā*, abandoned *Bharadvāja* fearing divorce by her husband on account of the indiscret act of *Brhaspati* (*s v*) see also *Dirghatamas*

Bhā IX 20 37-39, *Br* III 74 36-7, *M* 48 32-41, 49 17, 26, *Vā* 99 36 8, *V* I IV 19 16

Maya (I)—The architect of the Asuras of the other world, and a past master in the practice of *māyā* Served as calf for the *Māyins* to derive *māyā* from Earth Built aerial cities, three in number, of gold, silver and iron for the protection of the Asuras, and constructed the divine *sabhā* The cities were well equipped and furnished, with paintings and drawings of couples of *Nāgas* and Asuras, pigeons, parrots and *śārikas*, interspersed by charming gardens of flowers and fruits with lakes of crystal waters Being the Lord of *Tripura* which he built, he took part with *Bali* in the *Devāsura* war, and also fought with *Viśvakarman*;¹ son of *Viśvakarman*, *Surenu* was his sister,² had an evil dream that a naked lady and a man of three eyes burning the city reported it to the *Sabhā* was explained by *Nārada* precautions for defence army stationed at respective places of vantage, *Vidyunmālī* was over-powered, *Maya* constructed a tank of medicinal waters to make the dead live and restored *Vidyunmālī* Knowing this immortalising fluid, *Brahmā* and *Harī* drank the whole of it, fierce war, *Śiva* directed his arrows against the three cities and killed the Asuras by destroying their cities *Maya*'s address to the Asuras for a bold stand *Vidyunmālī* and *Tāraka* were killed *Maya* was let off and asked to live in a special house

after burning the city In the Tārakāmaya it is said he rode on a golden chariot with arms and weapons.³

¹Bhā I 15 8; II. 7. 37; IV 18 20, V 24 9-10, VII 10 22 and 29, 51-60 ²Br. III 59 21, IV 12 3, 20 46, 31 7, Vā 84 20-1 ³M. ch. 129, 131. 25-30, 134 9-30, chh. 135-140 173 2-13, 177 3-6

Maya (II)—the Asura architect and a contemporary of Kṛṣṇa His son enslaved the gopas and hid them in a cave. Kṛṣṇa recovered them;¹ freed from the forest fire of Kāṇḍava by Arjuna, he erected a *sabhā* for the use of the Pāṇḍavas Once Duryodhana (s.v.) mistook a floor of this for a sheet of water and had a nasty fall;² Supplied a magic car to Śālva under orders of Śiva³

¹Bhā. II. 7. 31 ²Ib X. 55 21, 71 45, 53 27; 75 34 and 37 ³Ib X 76 7; 77 28

Maya (III)—an Asura; Lord of Talātala region, won the grace of Śiva and attained *mokṣa* by *satsaṅga*. A follower of Vṛtra in his battle with Indra,¹ wife Rambhā and father of six sons;² had daughters like Upadānavī.³

¹Bhā V. 24 28, XI 12 5, VI 10 31. ²Br III 6 5 and 28, Vā 68 28-9 ³M 6 21.

Maya (IV)—father of Māyā

Br. II. 9 64

Maya (V)—an author on architecture.

M 252 2

Mayā—a Śakti created from the heart of Nṛsimha.

M 179 64

Mayūra (I)—the riding animal of Kārttikeya; several on the Himālayas,¹ a banner of Skanda presented to Vāyu.²

¹Br II 25 16, 27, III 10 47 M. 160 21 Vā 36 2, 54 19 ²Ib 72. 46

Mayūra (11)—a peak on the Varāha hill

Va 42 70

Mayūradhvaja—Bāna with the peacock standard, the breaking of the flag was a sign of impending war

V₁ V 33 3

Mayobhuva—of the Agastya family

M 202 2

Marīcaka—a son of Bhavya of Śakadvīpa

V₁ II 4 60

Marīca (1) *Kaśyapa*—a Prajāpati, husband of Aditi and father of the Ādityas

Va 30 72 50 168, 52 95 67 43 100 20, 101 35 and 49

Marīci (1)—a mind-born son of Brahmā born with Narada at the beginning of creation,¹ married Kalā a daughter of Kardama,² father of Kaśyapa³ came with Brahmā to see Kapila born to Kardama,⁴ was present in Daksa's *yajña*,⁵ directed the *Asvamedha* of Indra,⁶ came to see the Trivikrama *avatar* of the Lord,⁷ did not comprehend Hari's *māya*⁸

The chief sage of Vena's reign responsible for punishing him A sage in Dāruvana,⁹ one of the seven sages of Svāyambhuva epoch instructed by Brahmā on the eighteen *Purānas*, praised Śiva, out to destroy Tripuram,¹⁰ had a daughter Surūpā, whom Angiras got married¹¹

¹Bhā I 6 31 III 12 22 IX 1 10 Br II 32 96 III 1 21, 43-4, M 3 6, 4 26, 195 9 ²Bha III 24 22 IV 1 13 ³Ib III 14 7, 20 10 ⁴Ib III 24 9 ⁵Ib IV 7 43, 29 43 ⁶Ib VI 13 21 ⁷Ib VIII 21 1 ⁸Ib IX 4 58 ⁹Br II 21 115, 27 104 36 133, III 10 52 M 145 90 154 352, 171 27 ¹⁰Ib 9 4, 53 12, 102 19, 127 24, 133 67 ¹¹Ib 196 1 245 86 250 4

Marīci (II)—a son of Samrāt and Utkalā Father of Bindumati

Bhā V 15 15

Marīci (III)—His wife was Ūrnā, had six sons in the first antara, then Gods laughed at Brahmā seeking connection with his daughter, these were born of Hiraṇyakaśipu as Asuras, but were taken away by Yogamāyā, then they were born of Devakī and killed by Kamsa

Bhā X. 85 47-49

Marīci (IV)—created from the eyes, one of the Nine Brāhmanas alluded to in the *Purāṇas*

Br I 5, II 9 18 and 22, 11 10, 13 54

Marīci (V)—a sage of the Svāyambhuva epoch,¹ son-in-law of Dakṣa² married Sambhūti,³ advised Dhruva to pray to Viṣṇu⁴

¹ Va. 3 2, 31 16, 62 113 65 44 ² Ib 30 48 ³ Br II 9 55, Vā 28 8, V₁ I 10 6, 11 43 ⁴ Ib I 12 6

Marīci (VI)—a son of Brahmā married Dharmavratā, the daughter of Dharma whom he cursed for dereliction of duty, to become a stone, got one hundred sons through her, in turn cursed by her for the unjust curse

Va 107 7, 26, 112 36

Marīci (VII)—a mind-born son of Brahmā, married Sannatī

V₁ I 7 5, 7, 37

*Marīci*garbhas (I)—the gods of the ninth Manvantara, a gana of 12 gods

Bhā VIII 13 19, Br IV 1 55, 58 9, V₁ III 2 21

Marīcigarbhas (II)—the world of Havismanta Pitr̥s in the Mārtāṇḍamaṇḍalam

M 15 16

Marīcigarbhas (III)—the world of Upahūta Pitr̥s, belonging to Kṣatriyagana

Va 73 38 9

Marīcigarbhas (IV)—sons of Meru Sāvarni

Vā 100 59

Marīcipas—do severe austerities at Benares

M 183 31

Marīciman—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 244

Marīcīraksaka—one of Danu's sons

Vā 68 5

Marisā—a daughter of trees given by Soma as wife of Pracetasā for the generation of Dakṣa

Va 63 33-7

Maru (I)—the name of a desert,¹ water in, due to ignorance²

¹ Bhā I 10 35 ² Vā 104 39

resides in Kalāpagrāma (still rooted in Yoga-Vi. P.): would revive the solar race at the end of Kali.

Bhā IX. 12 5-7, Br III 63 210-11 Vi IV 4 108-11

Maru (III)—a son of Haryaśva and father of Pratipaka (Pratyambaka Br. P.; Pratitvaka-Vā. P.).

Bhā IX. 13 15-6, Br III. 64 11 Vā. 89 11.

Maru(c) (IV)—on the way from Dvārakā to Hāstunapura.

Bhā X 71 21

Maru (v)—of the Ikṣvāku line, living in Kalāpagrāma and endowed with Yoga.

Bhā XII 2 37.

Maru (VI)—a son of the III Sāvarna Manu

Br IV. 1 81

Maru (VII)—the place sacred to Lahtā.

Br IV 44. 98

Marundas—13 Kings of this line ruled for 200 years with Vrsalas.

Vā. 99 360, 363

Maruta (I)—a son of Karandhama, he had no son and regarded Dasyanta of Puru's family as his son

Bhā IX. 23 17

Maruta (II)—born of Marutvati.

Br I 1 112, 2 41, Vā 10 71, 66 33

Maruta (III)—Mitrajyoti was his daughter

Br III 68 1, 4

Marutganas (I)—the seven pieces of Diti's *garbha* became seven *ganas* in the *Vāyu marga*, each originated seven *ganas* in turn and thus 49 Marut *ganas* are distinguished, they partake in *yajñas* especially *garuda sayana yajña*,² residents of *Bhuvailoka*;³ part of *Viṣṇu* ⁴ see *Sakra*

¹ Va 30 99 64 2 Vi I 9 64 and 70 21 40 ² Vā 67
110 123 29 ³ Ib 101 29 ⁴ Vi V 1 17

Marutta (I)—the son of *Avikṣit*, a *cakravartī* and father of *Dama*, helped by *Samvarta*, he performed sacrifices, his *yajñas* were of a high order, *Indra* was much pleased with *soma*, and the *Brahmanas* with *dakṣinā*, *Maruts* were the guards and *Viśvedevas* were members of the *sabhā*,¹ still is sung the glory of his sacrifice in which everything was of gold, father of *Narisyanta* ²

¹ Bha IX 2 26-9 ² Vi IV 1 31-4 Br III 61 7, 8 35

Marutta (II)—a son of *Karamdhama* (*Karamdana-Vi P*) issueless, adopted *Duskanta* of the *Paurava* line and thus *Purvasu* family got merged in the *Paurava* line It was a result of *Yayāti*'s curse

Br III 74 2-4 Va 99 2-4 Vi IV 16 3 6

Marutta (III)—a son of *Usanas* a great warrior and *Rājarsi*, father of *Kambalabarhis*

Br III 70 25 M 44 24 Va 95 24

Marutvatī—a mind born daughter of *Brahmā* (a daughter of *Dakṣa Bhā P* and *Vi P*) and one of the ten wives of *Dharma*, mother of the *Maruts* among whom were *Marutvān* and *Jayanta* ¹ other names of the *Maruts* ²

¹ Bha VI 6 4 and 8 Br III 3 2 and 32 M 5 15 17
171 32 51 55 203 9 Va 66 2 Vi I 15 105 ² M 171 52 5

Marutāntas—sons of *Marutvatī* and *Dharma*,¹ for names of the *ganas* of the *Maruts* ²

¹ M 5 17 36 1 132 3 171 51 Br III 3 32 Bha VI
c 8 Vi I 15 105 ² M 171 52 203 9

Maruts (I)—fortynine in number, born of Diti and Kaśyapa, seven in each of the seven *vātaskandhas*, brothers of Indra and participators in sacrifices,¹ when Diti conceived a son to be the slayer of Indra, the latter began to serve her throughout her pregnancy. Once finding that she did not keep to her vows he entered her womb and cut the foetus into 49 pieces, when they cried. He said to them *mā ruda* and hence *māruta* being divine, were born as 49 sons. at the request of their mother Indra made them a devagana, called *Marutgana* ²

Gods of the *Vaivasvata* epoch, Indra being their overlord requested Soma to give up *Tārā* to *Brhaspati* ³

Fought with *Nivātakavacas* in the *Devāsura* war mounted guards in *Marutta's Yajñas* nourished *Bharadvāja* abandoned by *Mamatā* and gave him to *Bharata* as his son,⁴ helped Indra in the heavy downpour on *Nandavraja* went with the gods to *Dvārakā* to request *Kṛṣṇa* to go back to *Vaikuntha*,⁵ Fathers of *Śobhavatya* group of *Apsarasas*, presiding deity of *Kālopanata murchana*, line in *Bhuvārloka* and *Lokārloka* perform *śrāddha*,⁶ are worshipped for lasting strength (*ojas*) ⁷

Their service in the battle of *Triपुरam* Shaken by *Hiranyakaśipu*, glad at *Hari's* attack on the *Asuras*,⁸ attained *siddhi* at *Siddhesvaram*,⁹ companions of those who are devoted to their brothers,¹⁰ brought up *Bharadvāja*, son of *Brhaspati* ¹¹

¹ Bha VI 18 19, 23-77 VIII 13 4 Br III 5 79, 90, 99, 104 M 6 47, 163 22-3 ² M Ch 7 ³ Ib 8 4 9 29 23 35 36 1 ⁴ Bhā VI 10 17 IX 2 28, 20 35 9 M 49 15, 25 30 58 33 ⁵ Bhā X 25 7 XI 6 2 ⁶ Br III 7 20 61 46 IV 2 27, 197 III 10 110 ⁷ Bha II 3 8 ⁸ M. 58 33 132 3, 137 18, 172 14-44 174 32 ⁹ Ib 191 117, 246 60 ¹⁰ Bha VI 5 31 ¹¹ Va 99 139 51

Maruts (II)—one of the *Marut ganas*

Va 67 128

Marutganas (I)—the seven pieces of Diti's *garbha* became seven *ganas* in the *Vāvu marga*, each originated seven *ganas* in turn and thus 49 *Marut ganas* are distinguished, they partake in *yajñas* especially *garuda sayana yajña*² residents of *Bhuvārloka*;³ part of *Viṣṇu*⁴ see *Sakra*

¹ Va 30 99 64 2 Vi I 9 64 and 70 21. 40 ² Vā. 67
110 123 29 ³ Ib 101 29 ⁴ V. V 1 17

Marutta (I)—the son of *Avikṣit*, a *cakravartī* and father of *Dama*, helped by *Samvarta*, he performed sacrifices, his *yajñas* were of a high order, *Indra* was much pleased with *soma*, and the *Brahmanas* with *dakṣiṇā*, *Maruts* were the guards and *Viśvedevas* were members of the *sabhā*;¹ still is sung the glory of his sacrifice in which everything was of gold father of *Narisyanta*²

¹ Bhā IX. 2 26-9 ² V. IV 1 31-4 Br III 61 7, 8 35

Marutta (II)—a son of *Karamdhama* (*Karamdana-Vi P*) issueless, adopted *Duskanta* of the *Paurava* line and thus *Purvasu* family got merged in the *Paurava* line It was a result of *Yayāti's* curse

Br III 74 2-4 Va 99 2-4 Vi IV 16 3-6

Marutta (III)—a son of *Usanas* a great warrior and *Rājarsi*, father of *Kambalabarhis*

Br III 70 25 M 44 24 Va 95 24

Marutvatī—a mind-born daughter of *Brahmā* (a daughter of *Dakṣa Bhā P* and *Vi P*) and one of the ten wives of *Dharma* mother of the *Maruts* among whom were *Marutvān* and *Jayanta*¹ other names of the *Maruts*²

¹ Bha VI 6 4 and 8 Br III 3 2 and 32 M 5 15 17
171 32 51 55 203 9 Va 66 2 Vi I 15 105 ² M 171 52 5

Marutvantas—sons of *Marutvatī* and *Dharma*;¹ for names of the *ganas* of the *Maruts*²

¹ M 5 17 36 1 132 3 171 51 Br III 3 32 Bha. VI
c 8 V. I 15 105 ² M 171 52 203 9
P 51

Maruts(t)oma—a sacrifice performed by Bharata anxious to have a son ² performed by Marutta for 60 years to please the Maruts and get inexhaustible *annam* from them ²

¹Bha IX 20 35 Br III 68 2 M 49 28 Va 99 153
Vi IV 19 6 ²Va 93 2 3

Marudeva—a son of Supratika (Supratipa-M P) and father of Sunaksatra

Bha IX 12 12 M 271 8 Vi IV 22 4

Maru(des)—also Marudhanva arid tract¹ where *Samjna* roamed in the guise of a mare ² heaven became like a desert by the havoc of Taraka ³ (See Maru)

¹Va 86 51 ²Bha I 10 35 M 11 26 Va 8 97 89 35
³M 154 34

Marudvrdha (Marudvridha-Br P)—a R in Bhaṭata varsa

Bha V 19 18

Marka—(Śanda) an Asura one of the four sons of Śukra and a tutor of Prahlada ¹ seen by the Gods at the sacrifice ² one of the two disciples the other being Śanda of Śukra sent to help the Asuras but he joined the camp of the Devas the latter offering him a place in sacrifices ³

¹Bha VII 5 1 2 48-50 Br III 1 78 72 72 87 73 63-4
M. 47 41 Va 65 77 ²M. 47 54 ³Ib 47 224 31 Va 97
72 and 86 93 63 103 60

Markoṭa—sacred to Mukuteśvari

M 13 33

Mardalas—war musical instruments

M 140 13 Va 54 37

Maryādas (I)—thousands of mountains on all directions of Merumūla, full of lofty buildings; boundary limits;¹ transgression of, punished.²

¹ Vā. 35. 3; 40 1; 42. 72 Vā. 101. 157 ² M. 227. 184

Maryādas (II)—conventions of society for the welfare of the world introduced after those of *rārtā*, establishment of, by kings; for breaking them, a king goes to hell.

Br. II. 7. 153; 29. 89, 36. 133, IV 2 159, M. 225. 10, VI 1 6 32

Marsa—another name for Sahasvān.

Vā. 88. 211.

Marsanas—belonging to the Kauśika gotra.

Br. III. 66 70, Vā 91. 98

Malaka (I)—was the Asura who entered heaven, snatched away the nectar vessel from Dhanvantari. Mohini helped the gods in the scuffle that ensued and Malaka fled to Pātālam.

Br. IV. 9 38 10 2, 23

Malaka (II)—a commander of Bhanda.

Br. IV. 21. 85

Malada—was attacked by Unmattabhairavi

Br. IV. 28. 40

Maladas—a Vindhyan tribe, an eastern kingdom

Br. II. 16 53 and 63.

Maladā (I)—one of the ten wives of Atri.

Br. III. 8 75

Maladā (II)—a daughter of Bhadrāsva and Ghrtāci

Va 70 68

Malandarā—a R sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 63

Malaya (I)—a son of Ṛsabha and Jayanti

Bha V 4 10

Malaya (II)—a Mt (Kulaparvata *Vā P*) in Bhārata-varsa,¹ noted for sandal,² sacred to Hari,³ the residence of Agastya,⁴ visited by Balarāma,⁵ Manu performed *tapas* at ⁶

¹Bhā V 19 16, Br II 16 18, Va 45 89 105, V₁ II 3 3
²Bhā I 8 32 ³Ib VII 14 32 ⁴Ib VI 3 35 X 79 17,
 XII 8 16, M 61 37 ⁵Bhā X 79 16 ⁶M 1 12

Malayadvīpam—a pradesa of Jambudvīpa of the *Mlecchas*, here is Mahāmalaya hill called second Mandaram as also Agastya's āśrama and Lankā

Va 48 14, 20-30

Malayadhvaṇa—the Pāṇḍya who married the daughter of the Vīdarbha King Rājasimha and became the father of a daughter and seven sons, a Rājarsi, divided his kingdom among his sons and with his mind set on Kṛṣṇa retired to Kulācala followed by his queen, after a period of strenuous *tapas* he died and the queen wailed

Bha IV 28 29-30, 33-34, 36-50

Malayaparvata—sacred to Goddess Rambhā,¹ rich with tamāla trees ²

¹M 13 29 ²Ib 114 17, 30 163 71

Malayācala—sacred to Kalyānī

M 13 36

Malavartikas—an eastern kingdom

Br II 16 53

Malina—a son of Trasu, a Brahmvādin

Vā 99 132

Malla (1)—Candraketu, a son of Laksmāna styled thus or his country ?

Va 88 188

Malla (11)—the Lord of Rājagrha, vanquished by Kṛṣṇa

Br III 73 100

Mallas—a tribe and an eastern kingdom

Br II 16 55, M 163 67

Mallakrīda—wrestling matches in ancient Mathurā in which all the people from the peasant to the king took part described

Bha X 36 21, 42 32-38, 44 2-5

Mallaga—a son of Dyutiman after whom came the kingdom of Mallagam

V₁ II 4 48

Mallarāja—killed by Kṛṣṇa

Vā 98 101

Mallavarnakas—a tribe

M 114 41

of evolution of the universe according to Sāṅkhya,⁶ evolution of Prakṛti in its *vikāras*⁷

¹Bhā I 3 1, II 1 35, M 3 17 ²Bhā III 6 26, XI 14
14, 16 37-8 24 25-26, 28 16 ³Ib III 12 12 ⁴Ib XII 4 17
⁵Br II 21 27, 32 76, IV 3 6 and 21 ⁶M 123 52 61 ⁷Ib
3 17-26, Vā 100 243

Mahat (II)—(a Rudra), son of Bhūta and Sarūpā
Bha VI 6 18

Mahatī (I)—a R from Ṛṣyavān in Bhāratavarsa
M 114 23 Va 45 97

Mahatī (II)—a R of the Kuśadvīpa
M 122 74

Mahatpaurava Nandana—of the family of Sārva-
bhauma

Va 99 187

Maharloka—the neck of the Purusa,¹ due to fire of San-
karsana sages leave this to Janaloka,² the goal of yogins³
(see Mahat) above the Pole Star, the residence of Kalpa
people, at a distance of two crores of yojanas is Janaloka
becomes devoid of all beings at the end of the kalpa but not
extinguished,⁴ burnt in the Pralaya⁵

¹Bhā II 1 28 ²Ib VIII 20 34 ³Ib XI 24 14 ⁴Vī
II 7 13 ⁵Ib VI 3 28-9

Maharsis—mind-born sons of Brahmā, seven in num-
ber, like Bhṛgu, Marīci, and Angīras,¹ ety from root *rsi*
gatau—meaning knowledge, great jñānins,² their role in
creation³

¹Br II 32 89, 97, M 145 85, 247 10 ²Br II 6 71 Va 7
74, 59 82 and 89 ³Ib 7 75-6

Mahavīrya—a son of Virāt

Vā 33 58

Mahasvat—a son of Amarsana and father of Viśva-sāhvan

Bhā IX 12 7

Mahākarna (I)—a Kādraveya Nāga.

Br. III 7 34, Vā 69 71

Mahākarna (II)—a sage

M 200 7

Mahākāpi—a Pravara (Angiras)

M 196 14

Mahākāya—a son of Bhandā

Br IV 26 47

Mahākāla (I)—a son of Guhāvasa, the *avatār* of the 17th dvāpara.

Vā 23 177

Mahākāla (II)—a Ganeśvara, an attendant of Śiva, with Mahākālī engaged in the service of Lalitā as one of her guardsmen, he is served by servants like Kālamrtyu, in charge of the first entrance to Śrīpuram, other Śaktis attached to him are Mahāsandhya and Mahānīśā in the Trikona and five Śaktis on the Pañcakona as also those on the *sodaśa patra* and *nāga patra*, his seat is Kālacakra

Br III 41 26, M 183 64, 192 6 266 42, Br III 32 23, IV 30 75, 32 2, 40, 34 89

Mahākāla (III)—sacred to Maheśvari

M 13 41

Mahākālam—a place sacred to Śiva

M 181 26

Mahākālāṭṭam—attained by Bāna

M 6 13

Mahākālavanam—a garden in the country of Avanti

M 179 5

Mahākālī (I)—a Varna śakti.

Br IV 44 57, 32 4

Mahākālī (II)—a mind-born mother

M 179 14, V₁ II 13 49

Mahākālī (III)—came out from the wrath of Śiva

Va 101 298

Mahākūta—a sacred hill¹ fit for śrāddha²

¹ Br III 13 58 ² Va. 77 57

Mahākēśas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Vā 43 20

Mahāganapati—(also) Mahāganeśvara

Br IV 14 8, 27 83 102, 36 18

Mahāgārgya—one of the sons of Danu

Va 68 5

Mahāgiri—a Dānava

Br III 6 9, Vā 68 9

Mahāgirinagara—a city in the Himālayas

M 154 469

Mahāguru—he, who imparts Brahmopadeśa

Br IV 8 4

Mahāgoṣa—a kinnara gana, horse-faced

Va 69 32

Mahāgauri—a R from the Vindhya

Br II 16 33 M 114 28, Va 45 103

Mahāgrīvā—a mind-born mother

M 179 24

Mahāghora—a hell

Va 101 148

Mahācakrā—a R of Bhadrā country

Va 43 25

Mahacakri—a Kasyapa gotrakāra

M 199 5

Mahācitrā—a mind-born mother

M 179 26

Mahājambha—a Rāksasa in Sutam.

Br II 20 21, Va 50 20

Mahājaya—a son of Manuvara

Va 69 159

Mahājyva—a Brahmarāksasi

Br III 7 99, Va 69 134

Mahājvāla—a hell for several offences detailed, such as sexual intercourse with daughters and daughters-in-law, selling or censuring the Vedas, insulting or assaulting the ācāryas

Br IV 2 147, 151, 156 7, Va 101 146, 155, V: II 6 2 and 12

Mahāṅgas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country.

Vā. 44. 14.

Mahāṇḍa—a commander of Bhanda.

Br. IV. 21. 89.

Mahātala—the ankle of the creator; ¹ an underworld, where a gaṇa of Nāgas by name Krodhavaśa live; ² of gravel colour where are the cities of Virocana, the Asura chief and eight others.³

¹ Bhā. II. 1. 26; 5. 41. ² Ib. V 24. 7, 29. ³ Vā. 50 12, 34-7.

Mahātripurasundarī—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 18. 14.

Mahādanta—a Nāga in Vaidūrya śālā of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 33. 36.

Mahādamstra—a commander of Bhanda.

Br. IV. 21. 86

Mahādīpta—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 236.

Mahādruma—a son of Havya after whom the Mahādruma varṣa.

Br. II. 14. 17. 21.

Mahādeva—an attribute of Śiva; ¹ presiding deity of the moon; ² in one of his previous births was Kṛṣṇa; ³ of the Kailāsa hill; ⁴ drinks soma; ⁵ worshipped by Lavana Asura; ⁶ worshipped by the followers of Bhanda; ⁷ claimed Bhṛgu as his son; ⁸ made the mind-born creatures of Dakṣa not to grow; blessed Surabhī with eleven sons, Rudras; ⁹ Śukra went to,

Mahāgoṣa—a kinnara gana, horse-faced

Va 69 32

Mahāgaurī—a R from the Vindhyas

Br II 16 33 M 114 28, Va 45 103

Mahāgrīvā—a mind-born mother

M 179 24

Mahāghora—a hell

Va 101 148

Mahācakrā—a R of Bhadrā country

Va 43 25

Mahācakrī—a Kasyapa gotrakāra

M 199 5

Mahacitrā—a mind-born mother

M 179 26

Mahājambha—a Rāksasa in Sutalam

Br II 20 21 Va 50 20

Mahajaya—a son of Manivara

Va 69 159

Mahajihva—a Brahmarāksasi

Br III 7 99, Va 69 134

Mahājvāla—a hell for several offences detailed, such as sexual intercourse with daughters and daughters-in-law, selling or censuring the Vedas, insulting or assaulting the ācāryas

Br IV 2 147, 151 156 7, Va 101 146, 155 Vi II 6 2 and 12

Mahāngas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 14

Mahānda—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21. 89

Mahatala—the ankle of the creator, ¹ an underworld, where a gana of Nāgas by name Krodhavaśa live; ² of gravel colour where are the cities of Virocana, the Asura chief and eight others ³

¹ Bhā. II 1. 26, 5 41. ² Ib V 24 7, 29 ³ Va. 50 12, 34-7

Mahātripurasundarī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 18 14.

Mahādanta—a Nāga in Vaidūrya śālā of Lalitā

Br IV 33 36

Mahādamstra—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 86

Mahādīpta—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 236

Mahādruma—a son of Havya after whom the Mahādruma varsa

Br II 14 17 21

Mahādeva—an attribute of Siva; ¹ presiding deity of the moon; ² in one of his previous births was Kṛṣṇa; ³ of the Kailāsa hill; ⁴ drinks soma; ⁵ worshipped by Lavana Asura; ⁶ worshipped by the followers of Bhanda; ⁷ claimed Bhṛgu as his son; ⁸ made the mind-born creatures of Dakṣa not to grow, blessed Surabhi with eleven sons, Rudras; ⁹ Sukra went to,

for learning *nīti*,¹⁰ roamed about in the Mahākālavana with Pārvatī,¹¹ in his name Gārgya performed penance for a son¹² *Avatārs* of, were in Kali and not in the previous yugas,¹³ his *mānasītanu*, Candra,¹⁴ wife Rohini and son Budha¹⁵

¹Br II 26 1 M 47 75 V₁ I 8 6 ²M 246 61, 265 42
³Ib 47 1 ⁴Ib 54 2 ⁵Br IV 28 89 ⁶Ib III 3 70, 7
 91-2 ⁷Ib III 10 17, 21 76, 25 14 60 28, 72 3, 108, 116 IV
 10 29 11 32, 12 16 ⁸Ib III 1 38 ⁹Ib III 2 4 ¹⁰M 47
 75 ¹¹Ib 179 3 ¹²V₁ V 23 3 ¹³Va 26 2 ¹⁴Ib 27
 16 ¹⁵Ib 27 47, 56

Mahādevābhiseka—from the anointment of Mahādeva to the birth of Parīksit 1050 years lapsed, Parīksit to Mahāpadma, 836 ? Mahāpadma to Andhras 836 ?

Vā 99 415

Mahādevā—a daughter of Devakā and Vasudeva

Vā 96 130

Mahādevī—a mother Goddess, a name of Lalitā, as originating from Agnikunda of Indra and gods who propitiated Devī to get rid of Bhanda¹ The goddess enshrined at Śālagrāma²

¹Br IV 6 3, 12 74, 13 29, 14 26 15 3 18 15 36 4, M 179
 31 ²Ib 13 33

Mahādyuti—a Yaksha, and a son of Punyajani

Br III 7 124

Mahādruma (I)—(c) a kingdom of Śākadvīpa adjoining Keśava(rā-Vā P) hill

Br II 14 21, 19 93, Va 49 87

Mahādruma (II)—a continent around the Vibhrāja hill

M 122 25

Mahādruma (III)—a son of Havya

Va 33 16

Mahādruma (IV)—a Kinnara with human face

Va 69 35

Mahādruma (v)—a son of Bhavya of Śākadvīpa

V₁ II 4 60

Mahādrumam—a varsa called after Mahādruma

Vā 33 20

Mahādr̥ti—a son of Vibudha, and father of Kīrtirāta

Br III 64 12

Mahādr̥ti—a son of Viśruta (Vibudha-V₁ P, Viśruta, Burnouf) and father of Kīrtirāta

Bha IX 13 16-17 V₁ IV 5 27

Mahān (I)—a son of Dhīmān

Br II 14 69, Vā 33 59

Mahān (II)—one of the twenty Amitābha gods

Br IV 1 17, Va 100 16

Mahān (III)—a son of Śatarūpā

M 4 25

Mahān (IV)—*manas* (mind), came out of Prakṛti (*sūksma śarīram*), out of this mahas came other things, *matī* or wisdom is Brahmā, buddhi is *bhū*, khyāti is Īśvara, Prayña citti, smṛti, samvid, ety of, its two vṛttis sankalpa and adhyavasāya,¹ attains virāra during Pralaya;² a *pradhāna tatva*³

¹ Vā 4 24-30 46 102 29 21 ² Ib 102 6 and 12 ³ V₁ I 2 34 6 54

Mahānada—a R from the Rksa hill

Br II 16 29

Mahānadī (I)—a R from the Pāriyātra hill, in Dravida

Bha V 8 1, 19 18, XI 5 40, Br II 16 28

Mahānadī (II)—a R of the Bhadrā continent

Vā 43 29

Mahānandī—the son of Nandivardhana, the last of the ten Śīsunāgas (Śīsunābhas) who ruled for a total period of 362 years, had a son, Mahāpadma by a Śūdra woman, ruled for 43 years, 1050 years after Parīksit. The latter ruined the Ksatriya families, contemporaneous with them were the Aiksvākas 24, Pāñcālas 25, Kālakas 24, Haihayas 24, Kalīngas 32, Śākas 25, Kuravas 36, Maithīlas 28, Sūrasenas 23, Vītihotras 20

Bhā XII 1 7-9, Br III 74 227, M 272 12-18 Vā 99 320-25, Vā IV 24 18-19

Mahānasa—a boundary hill of Śākadvīpa

Bhā V 20 26

Mahānāda (I)—an Asura residing in Tatvalam

Br II 20 16

Mahānāda (II)—a name of Viṅhneśvara

Br IV 44 67

Mahānādā—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 53

Mahānādā—a mother goddess

M 179 31

Mahānābha (I)—a son of Hīranyākṣa,¹ followed Vṛtra in his battle with Indra²

¹Bhā VII 2 18, M 6 14, Va 67 68 Vi 1 21 3 ²Bha VI 10 [20], Br III 5 31

Mahānābha (II)—in Harikūta hill

Va 39 58

Mahānāsā—a mind-born mother

M 179 21

Mahānāsas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Va 44 13

Mahānīśā—a sakti attached to Mahākālā

Br IV 32 9

Mahānīla (I)—a Kādraveya Nāga

Br III 7 34, M. 6 39 Va 69 71

Mahānīla (II)—(Mt) a Parvata to the east of Aru noda,¹ contains fifteen cities of the Kinnaras²

¹Vā 36 19 ²Ib 39 32, 42 68

Mahānetra—a Vidyādhara in the Venumanta hill

Va 39 38

Mahānetras (I)—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Va 43 21

Mahānetras (II)—a Kinnara gana, horse-faced

Va 69 32

Mahānta—a son of Dhīman

Vi. II 1 39

८ *Mahāpathas*—grand trunk roads as frequented by
Piśācas

Br III 7 405, 49 14

Mahāpadma (I)—a Kādraveya Nāga,¹ with the
Hemanta sun,² in the Vaiṣṭvyaśālā,³ shaken by Hiraṇya-
kaśipu⁴

¹Br III 7 33, M 6 40, Va 69 70 V₁ I 21 21 ²Br II
23 17, M 126 18, Vā 52 17, V₁ II 10 13 ³Br IV 20 54,
33 36 ⁴M 163 56

Mahāpadma (II)—an elephant

Br III 7 346

Mahāpadma (III)—the son of Mahānandi by a Śūdra
woman, he was the universal emperor and brought the
earth under his umbrella, ruled for 88 (28 V₁ P) years,
from him all kings became unrighteous, he was a scourge
of the Kṣatriyas, and just like Paraśurāma rooted out their
families, he had eight sons, Sumālya (Sumātī V₁ P,
Sukalpa M P) and others, all of whom ruled altogether
for 100 (12 M P) years, then a Brahmana Kautalya M P
brought about their fall,¹ from Parīksit to Mahāpadma is
1050 years, from Mahāpadma to Puloma Andhra is 836
years²

¹Bha XII 1 9 12, Br III 74 139-42, 228, M 272 18-22,
Vā 99 326-31, V₁ IV 24 20 3 and 26 ²M 273 36-37

Mahāpadmam—one of the eight *nāḥis* of Kuberā

Vā 41 10

Mahāpadmaṭavi—in the Śrngāra śālā of Śrīpuram,
detailed

Br IV 35 64, 69-80, 105

Mahāparṇī—a R in Mukṭāphalaśālā of Śrīpuram

Br IV 33 52

Mahābala (II)—a son of Danu

M 6 16 Va 68 7

Mahābala (III)—one of the ten sons of Hṛdika

M 44 82

Mahābala (IV)—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu

M 161 80

Mahābala (V)—a Kinnara gana, horse-faced

Va 69 32

Mahābāhu (I)—a son of Danu

M 6 19

Mahābāhu (II)—a son of Hiraṇyākṣa

V₁ I 21 3

Mahābodhi—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 33

Mahābodhitaru—a prayer to the Aśvattha tree as the king of trees, representing the Trinity

Va 111 26

Mahābhadr̥am—a lake in the north (in Ilāvṛta V₁ P)

Va 36 16 V₁ II 2 26

Mahābhāga—a son of Devabhāga

Br III 71 188

Mahābhāgā—a Goddess enshrined at Mahālaya

M 13 44

Mahābhārata—compiled by Vyāsa Kṛṇadvaiṇyana;¹
the moon of, arose from Vyāsa²

¹ Vl. III. 4 5 ² Vā 1 18, 45

Mahabhīsa—the name of Śantanu in a previous life
Bhā IX. 22 12 Va 9^a 237

Mahabhīṣeka—of Balī at the hands of Bhṛgu,¹ its vidhi
observed by Ambarisa²

¹ Bha. VIII 15 4, ² Ib IX. 4 31

Mahābhūtas—five in number

Va 101 345

Mahābhūtaghata—the gift of a golden pitcher with
gems set, the giver is absolved of the cycle of births and
deaths and enjoys the world of Viṣṇu

M 274 10 289 1-17

Mahābhairavam—a place sacred to Śiva

M 181 29

Mahabhogapati—the great snake which is the Lord's
bed on the dark waters

Vā 24 11

Mahābhoja (I)—a son of Sātvata, a righteous King
and the originator of the Bhoja tribe a Mahāratha who
killed Satrajit, and gave Syamantaka to Akrūr

Bha IX 24 7 11 Br III 71 2 17 71 Vi IV 13 1 7

Mahābhoja (II)—a son of Kṛṣṇa

Va 96 2

Mahābhāumas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā country

Va 43 22

Mahābhrajam—a forest

Va 42 46

Mahāmakhas—born of Savitr

Bhā VI 18 1

Mahamanas—the worthy son of Janamejaya (*Mahāsālā* V₁ P, M P, and Vā P), according to Br P his father was Purañjaya, his sons were Usinara and Titiksu an emperor, lord of seven worlds, and a cakravarti

Bhā IX 23 2 Br III 74 15 17 M 48 14 15 Va 99 16 8, V₁ IV 18 7 8

Mahāmalaya—a Mt in Malayadvīpam

Va 48 22

Mahāmaha—a commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 86

Mahāmātra—Kamsa addressed the *hastipa* thus,¹ there was more than one *mahāmātra* in charge of the elephant Kuvalayāpida, all of them were killed by Kṛṣṇa²

¹Bhā X 36 24 [1-4] and 25 ²Ib X. 43 12 and 14 Br III 38 24

Mahāmāna—a Pārāvata god

Br II 36 14

Mahāmaya—a Dānava and a commander of Bhanda

Br III 6 5 IV 21 81

Mahāmāyā—a *vidyā* taught to Pradyumna by Māyāvati to vanquish Sambara, it was an *astra* and one which could dispel all *māyā*

Bhā X. 55 16, 22

Mahāmālī—a Yaksa King in Kailāsa

Vā 41 25

Mahāmukhī—a mind-born mother

M 179 21, 24

Mahāmuda—a Yaksa, son of Devajanī

Br III 7 128

Mahāmudrā—served by a number of Rudras the presiding deity of the *cakra*

Br IV 42 2

Mahāmūla—a Mt south of the Mānasa

Vā 36 24

Mahāmegha—a Rāksasa having his city in the fifth *talam* (Mahātalam, Vā P)

Br II 20 37, Vā 50 36

Mahāmkuśa—a *mudrā*

Br IV 42 11

Mahāmkusī—a *devī*

Br IV 44 114

Mahayajñas—five in number could be done by *śūdras* without *mantras*, fruitful in several ways, one failing to do them becomes indebted, the oblation to be offered in the North-east, first the offering of *Pinda* and then the

feeding of guests, Dharmic guests not to be sent away and useless ones fed

Br III 12 16 20, Vā 76 17 26, 30

Mahāyaśas—a son of Samkṛti, married Satkṛti and had two sons, Guṇudhī and Rantideva

M 49 36-7

Mahāraktā—a mind-born mother

M 179 13

Mahāratha—a title earned by the five sons of Kārta-vīryārjuna,¹ an epithet of a Rākṣasa in the army of Bhanda²

¹ Br III 69 49, Vā 92 70 ² Br IV 29 21

Mahārāja—Veda personified as

Vā 104 85

Mahārājñī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 18 14 25 108

Mahārāstra (c)—a southern kingdom

Br II 16 57, Vā 45 125

Mahārudram—a *mantra* sacred to the Pitṛs an epithet of Śiva

M 22 34, Br IV 33 84 34 1, 50-1

Mahāroman—a son of Kṛtūrāta (Kṛtūrāja Vā and V₁ P) and father of Svarnaroman

Bha IX 13 17 Br III 64 13-14 Vā 89 13, V₁ IV 5 27

Mahāraurava—one of the 28 hells (seven hells below the earth Vā P), the place where a class of Rurus called Kraśyādas torment one, who had been selfish all along

Bhā V 26 7, 12, Vā 101 177, V₁ I 6 41

Mahālaksmī—*Kāmākṣī*,¹ mother of *Brahmā*, *Viṣṇu* and *Īśa*,² is *Trīpurāmbikā*,³ the goddess enshrined at *Karavira*⁴

¹ Br IV 19 8 ² Ib IV 36 58, 39 21 111, 40 5 Va 109 23
³ Br IV 41 3, 44 111, 43 85 ⁴ M 13 41

Mahālaksmīpuram—sacred to *Lalitāpītham*

Br IV 44 99

Mahālaya (I)—sacred to *Mahābhāgā*

M 13 44

Mahālaya (II)—a son of *Guhāvāsa* of the 17th *dvāpara*

Va 23 177

Mahālayam (I)—a place sacred to *Siva*

M 181 29

Mahalayam (II)—a name for the *siddhaksetram* the residence of *Maheśvara*, a visit to the place relieves one of his debts to ten generations above and below as well as his own self

Va 23 175, 179

Mahālayā—a R a *tīrtha*

Br III 13 82, 88

Mahālingam—a *tīrtha* sacred to *Kapila*, sacred to the *Pitrs*

M 13 33, 22 34

Mahāvajreśvarī—an *Aksarādevī* killed *Kekivāhana*, a commander of *Bhanda*

Br IV 19 58 25 96 37 34

Mahavarāha—an account of, in the *Varaha Purāna*
M 53 39

Mahāvāgvādīnī—a Devī, is Lalitā
Br IV 29 89

Mahāvīdyā—a name of Lalitā,¹ symbolical of Devī²

¹ Br IV 18 16 ² V₁ I 9 120

Mahāvisva—one of the sons of Danu
Va 68 4

Mahāvīta—the son of Savana and King of the Mahāvita Kingdom

Br II 14 14-15 Va 33 14

Mahāvītam—a Kingdom of Puskaradvīpa, after Mahāvita, son of Savana, adjoining the Mānasa Mt

Br II 19 117, 125 Vā 33 15 49 113 121

Mahāvīra—a son of Priyavrata, remained a bachelor all through life engaged in *ātmavīdyā*

Bha V 1 25 6

Mahavīrya (I)—a son of Brhadratha, a bold warrior (*Erhaduccha, Vā P*), father of Sudhrt

Bha IX 13 15 Vā 61 44 89 9

Mahāvīrya (II)—a son of Manyu (*Bhuvamanyu Vā P*, and *M P*) and father of Duritaksaya (*Duruksaya V₁ P*)

Bhā IX 21 1, 19, M 49 36 Vā 99 159, V₁ IV 19 21, 24

Mahāvīrya (III)—a son of Virāt

Br II 14 69

Mahāvīrya (iv)—a son of Raivata Manu

Br II 36 63

Mahāvīrya (v)—the son of Brhadukta, and father of Dṛtīman (Sudhṛtī V₁ P).

Br III 64 9, V₁ IV 5 25

Mahāvīrya (vi)—a son of Savana of Puskaradvīpa, the kingdom bore his name

V₁ II 4 73

Mahāvyāhṛtī—Mohini got the name from Brahmā, also Sāvitṛī

Va 25 50

Mahāvratam—the performance of this vow leads one to the world of Gaurī

M 101 53

Mahāśa (Mahisa)—a son of Mitravindā

Bha X 61 16

Mahāśakti—a son of Mādri

Bha X 61 15

Mahāsankha—a chief Nāga of Pātāla, a thousand hooded snake, presiding over the month, *saha*

Bha V 24 31, XII 11 41, M 6 40

Mahāsana—an Asura friend of Kamsa

Bha X 2 1

Mahāśākam—fit for śāddha

M 204 7.

Mahāśāla—a son of Janamejaya; a king equal to Indra in fame; father of Mahāmanas

M. 48 13, Vā 99 15-6, Vi IV 18 6-7

Mahāśālonadī—a R. sacred to the Piṭrs.

M 22 42.

Mahāśālam—sacred to the Piṭrs

M 22 34

Mahāśīta—originated from the *vīṛṇa* dropped by Śiva in his embrace of Mohini—Viṣṇu

Br IV 10 75 14 7, 39 57

Mahāśāstri—a mother goddess .

Pr IV 7 72

Mahāsukha—a Vānara chief

Br III 7 233

Mahāsuri—a mind-born mother

M 179 22

Mahāsena—Mt a hill

M 163 80

Mahāsenā—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 17 19

Mahāsthalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā 43 20

Mahāhanu (I)—a son and commander of Bhanda

Br IV 21 81, 26 47

Mahāhanu (II)—a son of Rohinī and Ānakadundubhi

M 46 12

Mahāhanu (III)—a follower of Bali

M 245 31

Mahāhaya—a son of Śatajit

Bhā IX 23 21

Mahāhaviṛdhi—the other name for the Kālasūtra hell

Vā 101 178

Mahinasa—a Rudra

Bhā III 12 12

Mahāśāla—a son of Janamejaya, a king equal to Indra in fame, father of Mahāmanas

M 48 13, Vā 99 15-6 V₁ IV 18 6-7

Mahāsālanadī—a R. sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 42

Mahāśālam—sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 34

Mahāśāsta—originated from the *vīrya* dropped by Śiva in his embrace of Mohinī—Viṣṇu

Br IV 10 75, 14 7, 39 57

Mahāśāstrī—a mother goddess .

Br IV 7 72

Mahāśīras—a Dānava

Br III 6 7, Vā 68 7

Mahāśī—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 88

Mahāśīrsa—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 88

Mahāśīla—a son of Janamejaya and father of Mahāmanas

Bha IX 23 2

Mahāsatva—a god of the Prasūta group

Br II 36 71

Mahāsandhyā—a śakti attached to Mahākāla

Br IV 32 9

Mahāsukha—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 233.

Mahāsurī—a mind-born mother.

M. 179. 22.

Mahāsenā—Mt. a hill.

M. 163. 80.

Mahāsenā—a name of Lalitā.

Br. IV. 17. 19.

Mahāsthalas—a Janapada of the Bhadrā continent.

Vā. 43. 20.

Mahāhanu (I)—a son and commander of Bhaṇḍa.

Br. IV. 21. 81; 26. 47.

Mahāhanu (II)—a son of Rohini and Ānakadundubhi.

M 46. 12.

Mahāhanu (III)—a follower of Bali.

M. 245. 31.

Mahāhaya—a son of Śatajit.

Bhā. IX. 23. 21.

Mahāhavividhi—the other name for the Kālasūtra hell.

Vā. 101. 178.

Mahinasa—a Rudra.

Bhā. III. 12. 12.

Mahimā (I)—a siddhi devī.

Br IV 19 4, 36 51, 44 108

Mahimā (II)—one of the eight Yogaiśvaryas; the third Yoga.

Vā. 13. 3, 13.

Mahimān (I)—a son of Bhaga and Siddhī.

Bhā VI. 18. 2.

Mahimān (II)—a son of Āyu Agni; also Śāvan.

Vā 29. 37.

Mahisa (I)—a son of Anuhrāda and Sūrmyā fought with Vibhāvasu in the Devāsura war.

Bhā VI 18 16, VIII 10 32

Mahisa (II)—the son of Āyu and father of Sahasa.

Br. II. 12. 40.

Mahisa (III)—a Mt. of Kuśadvīpa (Śālmādvīpam Br., Vā., and Vt. P.); here lives a fire called Mahisa, and born of waters.

Br. II 19 40-41. M. 122 59-60, Vā 49 37 Vt II 4 27.

Mahiṣa (IV)—the name of a water-born fire in the Mahisa hill of the Śālmādvīpa.

Br. II. 19 41, Vā 49 37.

Mahisa (V)—an Asura residing in Rasātalam;¹ was present at Tāraka's coronation; a commander of Tāraka's force and had a chariot drawn by camels,² threw *Sāvitram aśtram* against Kubera, defeated both Nṛṛti and Varuna and released Kujambha from the noose; *śomāśtram* and *vāyavyāśtram* throwing out snow and wind, were sent to disable the Asuras,

when Kālanemi created a glowing fire by *māyā* and removed the snow and wind etc,³ found Mathana vanquished by Janārdana and sent his Sūla against Janārdana and Sakti against Garuda when Janārdana repelled him and said "You are to be killed by a woman, get away,"⁴ killed by Durgā⁵

¹Br II 20 39 ²M 147 28 148 42 50 ³Ib 150 113
135 151 13 ⁴Ib 152 17-24 ⁵Br IV 29 75 and 88

Mahisa (vi)—a son of Maya

Br III 6 29, Vā 68 28

Mahisa (vii)—the kingdom of to be ruled over by Guha

Br III 74 198

Mahisa (viii)—born of Surabhi, Buffalo as the riding animal of Yama, as also of Vārāhi,¹ its flesh for *srāddha*²

¹M 6 44, 261 13 30 ²Ib 17 33

Mahisa (ix)—an Asura of Śritalam

Vā. 50 38

Mahisas (i)—a Vindhyan tribe Puspamitra was a king,¹ born of Hamsa Kāh,² the kingdom of³

¹Br III 74 187 ²Ib III 3 75 ³Va 99 386

Mahisas (ii)—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent
Va 44 12

Mahisikas—a tribe of the south,¹ a kingdom of²

¹M 114 47 ²Br II 16 57

Mahisī—a R of the Ketumālā country

Va 44 22

Mahīsmat (I)—the son of Sohañji and father of Bhadrasenaka.

Bhā IX 23 22

Mahīsmat (II)—a son of Samjaya and father of the powerful Bhadrāsena

Br III 69 5, Vā 94 5

Mahīsmat (III)—a son of Samhata

M 43 10

Mahīsmatī—the capital of Kārtavīryārjuna

Vā 94 26

Mahī (I)—a R in Kuśadvīpa

Br II 19 62, M 163 64, V₁ II 4 43

Mahī (II)—Mādhavī, (Vasundharā),¹ rescued by the Lord in Vārāha disguise from Pātāla, earth addressed the Lord in words of praise of his greatness,² addressed by Sananda and other sages, the earth was rescued with mountains, and was divided into seven islands and created the four, bhū and other worlds,³ see Bhūmī⁴

¹ V₁ I 4 7, 25-28 ² Ib I 4 12-24 ³ Ib I 4 27-44
⁴ Ib V 1 57

Mahī (III)—with Vikeśī a sthāna of Rudra,¹ his son was Lohitāṅga²

¹ V₁ I 8 7 ² Ib I 8 11

Mahīdurga—one of six kinds of fortresses

M 217 6

Mahīdhara—an epithet of Viṣṇu

V₁ V 5 21

Mahinetra—a son of Dyumatsena, ruled for 33 years

M 271 28

Mahendra (I)—a name of Indra (s v);¹ in the *Simsu-māra*²

¹Bha I 15 12, Va 39 10, 53 33, Vi I 9 18 V 10 36
11 14 ²Vā 52 95, M 127 24

Mahendra (II)—a Mt a Kulaparvata of the Bhārata-varsa,¹ sacred to Indra and Hari and fit for *srāddha*,² Parasurāma's penance here for 12 years, twice;³ *asvamedha* at,⁴ during the war with Bhandu, the Devi enclosed M all round by a wall of fire;⁵ rivers taking their origin from⁶

¹Bhā V 19 16, VII 14 32 Br II 16 18, M 114 17, 31
124 21, Va 45 89, Vi II 3 3 ²Br III 13 17 ³Ib III
44 36, 46 29, Bha. X 79 12, IX 16 26 ⁴Br III 47 39, 45,
56 23, 57 1, 58 3, IV 21 2, 31 17 44 99 ⁵Ib IV 26 17 32
⁶Va 45 106

Mahendranilayas—the people of a Janapada

Vā 99 386 Br III 74 198

Mahendraparvata—a sacred place for *srāddha*, resorted to by Indra, noted for a *bilvatree*, the making of offerings under which gives good eye-sight.

Vā 77 17-18

Mahendrabhaumas—hill regions of Mahendra under the Guhas

Vi IV 24 65

Mahendram—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 44

Mahendranālayam—the place where Vaivasvata Manu performed austerities after retirement from rulership of the world

M 11 42

Maheśvara (I)—(Śiva) cursed the seven sages to be born in every epoch,¹ got vrsa (bull) from Surabhi for his standard,² lived long in his father-in-law's house after marriage, Meru insulted him as poor and useless when Umā insisted on her husband to go to his house, he went to Benares after which it became Avimukta,³ also Brahmā,⁴ Stambha, Kāpālī on earth for having removed one face of Brahmā, to get rid of this brahmicide Śiva's service to Kāmākṣī at Kāñci, blessed for his samādhi, bathed in Pañcasaras and found himself at Kāśī, from there to Kāñci, Jyotirmayibhikṣa given, the Kapāla dropped out and he was relieved,⁵ blessed Kubera to be the lord of the Yakṣas for his penance at the confluence of the Narmadā and the Kāverī⁶ Praise of, by Kāvya⁷

¹ Br II 27 47, III 1 9 ² Ib III 3 78-79 ³ Ib III 31 35 67 32, 60 ⁴ Ib IV 1 203 2 221, 257, 4 35 73 7 49 14 18
⁵ Ib IV 40 52-59 ⁶ M 181 3-5, 185 12, 189 10 ⁷ Va 97, 162-202

Maheśvara (II)—as cosmos, hence *acintyātma* but the source of all beings, Brahmanas from face, Kṣatriyas from breast, Vaiśyas from the thighs and Sūdras from the feet,¹ created the world, men, devas, asuras, constellation night, day, Vedas, etc,² the smallest atom among the prakṛtis, never failing, absolute, formless, and of form, the darkness becomes illumination by the contact of *tejas*,³ the six angas of, all wise, all satiating, ever arousing, all free, eternally powerful, and of undiminished strength,⁴ a Mahāyogi,⁵ Lokeśa, worshipped in different ways⁶

¹ Vā 9 122 ² Br I 5 95 ³ Vā 101 226 ⁴ Ib 12 31-3 ⁵ Ib 21 36 ⁶ Ib 49 171

Maheśvarī—the Goddess enshrined at Mahākāla,¹ a name of Lalitā,² Gā and Virūpā dropped out of the face of

Mahesvara, also Rudrāṃ and Mahādevī, was Matī, Smṛtī, and Buddhī, asked by Mahādeva to bring the world under control by Yoga³

¹M 13 41 ²Br IV 10 7, 14 3, 28 89, 29 102, 40 2
³Va 23 5

Mahogra—a son of Prahetī, the Rāksasa

Br III 7 91

Mahotpalā—a Goddess enshrined at Kamalākṣa

M 13 34

Mahotāha—a son of Auttama Manu

Br II 36 39 Va 62 34

Mahodaka—a Dānava

Br III 6 10

Mahodayā—the sabhā of the Lord of the Naksatras, the seats and altars of pure beryl

Va 34 90

Mahodara (I)—a son of Puspotkatā and Viśravas,¹ a Dānava²

¹Br III 8 55 Va 70 49 ²Ib 68 10

Mahodara (II)—a leader of Śiva Gana ordered by Śiva to fetch Paraśurāma to help the Devas in their war against the Asuras,¹ especially to fight Śūra²

¹Br III 24 50, 57, 25 46 ²Ib III 46 11

Mahodarī—a mother goddess

M 179 31

Mahoraga—a son of Viśveśā

M 171 49

Mahosnīsa—a Rākṣasa residing in Sutaḷam

Br II 20 23, Vā 50 22

Mahaujas (I)—a Tusīta god

Br II 36 11

Mahaujas (II)—a son of Bhadrā and Vasudeva

Vā 96 171, Br III 71 173

Māksataya—a Trayārseya

M 200 15

Māgadha (I)—Jarāsandha who was vanquished by Kṛṣṇa, see *Magadha* (s v)

Bhā III 3 10, X 2 2, 83 23

Māgadha (II)—born of Prthu's sacrifice with Sūta, panegyrised Prthu and got Māgadha country as gift,¹ at Kṛṣṇa's *Jatakarma*,² in the royal household³

¹ Bhā IV 15 20, X 5 5, 50 37 53 43, 70 20 71 29, 84 46, Br II 36 113 159-160, 172, Vā 62 95 137, V₁ I 13 52 64

² Br III 28 1 and 4 27 13, 49 21, 55 9 and 14, IV 26 62 ³ M 212 14, Vā 62 147-148

Māgadha (III)—(Paulastya)—a sage of the 14th epoch of Bhautya Manu

Bhā VIII 13 34, Br IV 1 112 Vā 100 116, V₁ III 2 44

Māgadha (IV)—a Gandharva

Vā 69 26

Māgadha (V)—for Śrutaśravas, son of Somādhi

Vā 99 228

Māgadhas (I)—the people of the Magadha country (eastern country M. P.), a Kingdom of Madhyadeśa,¹ Ksatriya caste of Sākadvīpa²

¹Bhā X 2 2, Br II 16 42, M 114 45, 121 50, 163 66

²Vī II 4 69

Māgadhas (II)—the royal line from Brahadratha to Srutaśiavas

M 50 27-34

Māgadhamāna—a kind of measure

Vī VI 3 8

Māgha (I)—considered as the first of months,¹ gift of *Brahmavivarta Purāna* in this month leads one to Brahma-loka;² Mahesvara to be worshipped in this month³

¹Br II 24 141 ²M 53 36 ³Ib 56 2, 60 36 Va 50 122, 53 113

Māgha (II)—(Pañcadaśī) a yugādī for śrāddha, (saptamī) a manvantarādī for śrāddha

M 17 4, 7

Mānkāyana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 22

Māngalī—(also Mangalī) a pupil of Pausyañjī, and who learnt a hundred Śāma Samhitas

Bhā XII 6 79

Māngalyasūtram—the sacred cord or tālī worn by a married woman

Br IV 39 87

Māthara (I)—a Śrutarsi

Br II 33 3

Māthara (II)—the sacred forest in the Vindhya fit for śrāddha

Br III 13 33 Va 77 33

Mātharas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 2

Manikandhara—a Yakṣa, devoted to Lalitā

Br IV 33 78

Manicara—a Yakṣa

M 47 30

Māṇḍavī—a Goddess enshrined at Māṇḍavya

M 13 42

Māṇḍavya (I)—a tīrtha sacred to Māṇḍavī

M 13 42

Māṇḍavya (II)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra¹ The sage who cursed Yama to be born as Vīdura²

¹M 195 21 ²Bha III 5 20, Br II 27 25

Māṇḍuka—a pupil of Kṛta

Br II 35 51

Māṇḍukī—a Śrutarṣi, a pupil of Indrapramati in charge of a part of the Ṛg Veda

Br II 33 3, 34 28

Māṇḍukya—the sage-poet who was instructed in the Ṛg Samhitā by Indrapramati, his pupil was Devamitra

Bhā XII 6 50 Va III 4 19

Māndūka—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 21

Mandvya—a Ṛtvik at the *yajña* of Brahmā

Va 106 35

Mātanga (I)—a son of Khasa and a Rāksasa

Br III 7 134, Va 69 165, 111 53

Mātanga (II)—a son of Matanga, and a sage, his wife Siddhimatī gave birth to Laghuśyāmā or Mātangi

Br IV 31 89, 91-106

Mātangins—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 10

Mātangi—a mind-born mother, is Laghuśyāmā

Br IV 19 80, 31 104, M 179 27

Mātaras—Mother Goddesses present in Varuna's sacrifice, nine in number, Laksmī, Sarasvatī, Gaurī, Candikā, Tripurāmbikā, Bhairavā, Kālī, Mahāsāstrī, use of liquor in the worship of the deities,¹ consorts of,² Mātras also Kīrti (fame), Laksmī (riches), Dhṛtī (courage), Medhā (wisdom), Pustī (strength), Śraddha (faith), Kṛiyā (action), Matī (Knowledge), Buddhi (intelligence), Lajjā (modesty), Vapu (body), Śāntī (peace), Tustī (contentment) and Kāntī (beauty) invoked in Grahabalī³

A list of Mātaras created by Rudra to vanquish the Andhaka Asuras, the mother-goddess felt hungry and thirsty and asked Śiva for food, the pangs of hunger were so keen that they ate of the worldly beings, Śiva then thought of Nṛsimha and praised Him, he created a number of mother-goddesses to overpower them, then all of them

were blessed to be divine beings and help people to tide over difficulties when they would remember and pray to them, seven mothers ⁴

¹Br III 1 28, IV 7 72, 14 6, 20 46, 44 111-12 ²Ib II 25 69 ³M 93 53 ⁴Ib 179 9-32, 41-89

Mātraśva—is Vāyu, heard the *Brahmānda Purāna* from the Creator and narrated it to Uśanas,¹ related the story in sweet words as seen and in logical order ²

¹Br IV 2 112, 114, 259, 4 58 ²Vā 1 47, 59 111, 101 7 and 112, 114, 323, 103 58

Mātariśvānas—resident Gods of Bhuvarloka

Vā 101 29

Mātali—the charioteer of Indra,¹ attacked by Jambha in the Devāsura war, attacked by Pāka, in chariot, surrounded by all the Devas against Tāraka on the other side, wounded by three darts of Tāraka, his *mudgara* thrown on the chariot, went to pieces Mātali did not die,² acted as the charioteer of Rāma in his war with Rāvana ³

¹M 148 81 ²Bha VIII 11 16-18, 22, M 153 161, 181, 193, 174 10 ³Bhā IX. 10 21

Mātā (I)—is Lalitā, the goddess enshrined at Siddhapura, and at Kūyārohana

Br IV 29 44, 142, M 13 46, 48

Mātā (II)—the daughter of Ṛṣā, gave birth to Grahas, Anujyeṣṭakas, Niṣkas, and Śiśumāras,¹ different fishes, (the word reads minā by mistake ²)

¹Va 69 291 ²Ib 69 293

Māturamśa—the portion of a man's body, which he derives from his mother, this part of Vena's body gave rise to the *Mlecchas*

! 10 8

Mātulangasthali—the āśrama of Brhaspati

Vā 38 42-4

Mātulasambandam — marrying in maternal uncle's family Yayāti cursed his son Yadu to bring forth refractory sons by such relationship

M 33 8

Māteyas—sages

M 200 12

Mātrs—a Deva gana,¹ fought with Utkala in the Devāsura war, but were put to flight by Kṛṣṇa²

¹ Vā 72 50 ² Bhā II 10 38 VI 8 25, VIII 10 33,
X 63 11

Mātrkam—a mantranyāsa in Dikṣa

Br IV 43 11

Mātrkā—the wife of Aryama and mother of Carsanis

Bhā VI 6 42

Mātrkas—evil spirits (see *Mātrs*)

Bhā X 6 28

Mātrganās—see *Mātaras*

M 184 11

Mātrgrham—a tīrtha sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 76

Mātrnandā—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Mātrsāmānyas—the Rāksasas who cause fear to children

Vā 69 190

Mātrā—the shortest period of time

V₁ VI 3 6

Mātsya—a son of Vasu

V₁ IV 19 81

Mātsyas—a tribe

Va 47 48

Mātsyanyāya—the small fish being eaten by big fish, the rule of might

M 225 9

Mātsyam (*Purānam*)—originally told by Gadādhara,¹ told by Janārdana in the guise of a fish to Manu consisting of a description of Narasimha and an account of the seven kalpas and consisting of 14,000 verses, he who gives it along with a golden fish and a cow on the first day of the Caitra month gets the benefit of the gift of the whole world ²

¹ M 1 10 ² Ib 53 50 2 Va 104 3

Mātsya Rūpa—(*Matsya avatār*) of Viṣṇu, being the tenth *avatār* during the deluge in the epoch of Cāksusa manvantara for the protection of Vaivasvata Manu

Bha I 3 15

Māthuras—a tribe, ended their lives by killing their own men

Bhā X 1 27, XI 30 18

Māthariya—one of the seven sons of Vidyoparicara a Vasu and Girika

Vu 99 222

Mādī—a sage

. M 196 26

Mādravotī—(*Mādrī*) one of the two wives of Pāndu, gave birth to two twins, Nakula and Sahadeva by the grace of Aśvins

Bhā IX. 22 28, Br III 71 155, M 46 10, 50 48, Vā. 96 154, 99 243, Vā 99 243, Vi IV 14 37-8 20-40

Mādravasa—a Viśvedeva

Br III 3 31

Mādrārāmas—the country of

Vi II 3 18

Mādrī—a Tripravara

M 196 33

Mādrī (I)—see *Mādravati*

Bha. IX. 22 28 M 50 48, Vā 99 243

Mādrī (II)—one of the wives of Drstī, her sons were Yudhājit, Midharāmsa, Anumitra and Śinī

Br III 71 18-19

Mādrī (III)—the second wife of Vṛsnī, gave birth to five sons, Yudhājit (Devamidhusa), Anamitra, etc

M 45 12, Vā 96 17-9

Mādrī (IV)—a queen of Kṛṣṇa, mother of Vṛka and other sons

M 47 14 Vā 96 234, Vi V 32 4

Mādrī (V)—the mother of Suhotra by Sahadeva the Pāndava

M 50 35

Mādreya—a kingdom of Madhyadeśa

Br II 16 40

Mādhava (I)—a name of Kṛṣṇa

Bhā I 15 18 Br II 31 77 III 33 18 72 140, IV 9 61,
34 72 and 77, V₁ V 20 35 .

Mādhava (II)—the month sacred to Aryaman,¹ (Tamil Vaikāśī), with the month of Madhu forms a *rtu* ²

¹ Bhā XII 11 34 ² Br II 13 9 Va 52 5

Mādhava (III)—a son of Auttama Manu

M 9 12

Mādhava (IV)—with Vatesvara in Prayāgā,¹ forming a part of the figure, Śivanārāyana ² in the middle of the Viśvacakra

¹ M 22 9, ² Ib 249 48, 260 22 ³ Ib 285 16

Mādhava (V)—an Asura killed by Śatrughna

Va 88 185, 112 40

Mādhavas—a tribe deriving its name from Madhu

Bhā IX. 23 30

Mādhavavana—sacred to Sugandhā

M 13 37

Mādhavaśrī—a queen of Vasanta *rtu*

Br IV 22 23 46

Mādhavā—an Apsarasa sent by Indra to destroy Viṣnu's *tapas*.

M. 61. 22.

Mādhavī (I)—a name of Yogamāyā.

Bhā. X. 2 12.

Mādhavī (II)—name of Subhadṛā.

Bhā X. 84. 1.

Mādhavī (III)—a R. in the Kuru country.

Br. II. 18. 73.

Mādhavī (IV)—a Varna śakti.

Br. IV. 44. 61

Mādhavī (v)—a Goddess enshrined at Sriśaila

M. 13. 31

Mādhavī (vi)—a R. from the Jayā lake.

Vā 47. 71

Mādhavī (vii)—see Mahi

Vi. I. 4. 20.

Mādhavīyam—a *stotra* in praise of Kṛṣṇa.

M 248 58

Mādhyamdina—a Trayārseya.

M 200. 15

Mādhyandinas—learnt the Vājasenī *yajus*.

Bhā XII. 6. 74

Mādhri—a son of Yudhajit

Va 96 101

Māna—a *Sādhya*

M 203 11

Mānada—Prthu was this, to those who were pitiful

Bh I IV 16 16

Manada (1)—a *kalā* of the moon

Br IV 35 92

Manam—four kinds of, *Saura*, *Saumya*, *Nakṣatra* and *Sāvana*, a measurement

Va 50 188 Br II 21 137

Mānarasa—a daughter of Bhadrasva and Ghṛtaci

Va 70 11

Manuṣa (1)—a *Pancarṣeya*

M 101 50

Manuṣa (11)—the 20th 1

M 200 8

Manasa (III)—a *Vamśavartin* god

Br II 36 29

Mānasa (IV)—a Yakṣa, a son of Devajāni and Manu-
vara

Br III 7 130

Mānasa (v)—one of the four lakes in Meru, surrounds all the sides of the Meru over which is established the capital of the Lokapālas, at the foot of the Vaidyūta hill from which the R. Sarayu rises,¹ north of the Ganges,² a *tīrtha* sacred to Kumuda and the Pitrs;³ fit for *srāddha*, contains a shrine on its banks,⁴ in *Ilāvṛta* ⁵

Kardama went there with his wife,⁶ a reference to two *Hamsas* of the lake, one of them who took to household life was Purañjana; hearing from the other *Hamsa* he remembered his old place and became calm,⁷ Indra spent 1,000 years in the lotus stalks of the lake,⁸ here was the third rebirth of Kauśika's seven sons as Cakravāka birds and their final salvation after becoming Siddhas⁹ Ūrvaśi sported with Purūravas in ¹⁰

¹M 113 46, 121 16 163 86, 183 2 194 8 Br II 18 15
21 29-33, Va 47 14, 50 87-90, 111 4 ²Br I 1 76 M 70 20
107 2, Va 36 16, 42 27, 77 110-11 ³M 13 27, 22 23 ⁴Br
III 13, 58, 115-6, IV 2 25-6 ⁵V₁ II 2 26 ⁶Bha I 5 10
III 23 40 ⁷Ib V 28 54 and 63 ⁸Ib VI 13 14-5 ⁹M 20
17, 21 35 ¹⁰V₁ IV 6 48

Mānasa (VI)—Father of Risyanta, belonging to the commencement of the Dvāpara in the 11th Manvantara

Va 70 30

Mānasas (I)—the Pitrs as sons of Vasistha, with forms, live in *gyotī* worlds, their mind-born daughter is Gau, wife of Śukra

M 15 12-15

Mādhrī—a son of Yudhājit.

Vā. 96. 101.

Māna—a Śādhya.

M. 203. 11.

Mānada—Pṛthu was thus, to those who were pitiful.

Bhā. IV. 16. 16.

Mānadā (I)—a kalā of the moon.

Br. IV. 35. 92.

Mānam—four kinds of, *Saura*, *Saumya*, *Nakṣatra* and *Sāvana*; a measurement.

Vā. 50. 188. Br. II. 21. 137.

Mānarasā—a daughter of Bhadrāśva and Ghṛtācī.

Vā. 70. 69.

Mānava (I)—a Pañcārṣeya.

M. 196. 50.

Mānava (II)—the 20th kalpa.

M. 290. 8.

Mānasa (I)—a Mt. of Puṣkaradvīpa; the limit of Pṛthu's dominion; west of the city of Vasavī.

Br. II. 19. 112-14, 117; M. 123. 16; Vā. 49. 108; Vī. II. 8. 7-8.

Mānasa (II)—a son of Vapuṣmān and the founder of the Mānasa kingdom.

Br. II. 14. 32, 34; Vā. 33. 28, 30, Vī. II. 4, 23, 29.

Mānasa (III)—a *Vamśavartin* god

Br II 36 29

Mānasa (IV)—a *Yaksa*, a son of *Devajani* and *Mani-
vara*

Br III 7 130

Mānasa (v)—one of the four lakes in *Meru*, surrounds all the sides of the *Meru* over which is established the capital of the *Lokapālas*, at the foot of the *Vaidyūta* hill from which the *R Sarayu* rises,¹ north of the *Ganges*,² a *tirtha* sacred to *Kumuda* and the *Pitrs*,³ fit for *srāddha*, contains a shrine on its banks,⁴ in *Ilāvṛta* ⁵

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¹M 113 46, 121 16 163 86 183 2 191 8 Br II 18 15
21 29-33, Vā 47 14, 50 87-90, 111 4 ²Br I 1 76 M 70 20,
107 2, Vā 36 16, 42 27, 77 110-11 ³M 13 27 22 23 ⁴Br
III 13, 58, 115-6, IV 2 25 6 ⁵V₁ II 2 26 ⁶Bha I 5 10,
III 23 40 ⁷Ib V 28 54 and 63 ⁸Ib VI 13 14-5 ⁹M 20
17, 21 35 ¹⁰V₁ IV 6 48

Manasa (vi)—Father of *Risyaṇta*, belonging to the commencement of the *Dvāpara* in the 11th *Manvantara*

Vā 70 30

Mānasas (i)—the *Pitrs* as sons of *Vasistha*, with forms, live in *gyoti* worlds, their mind-born daughter is *Gau*, wife of *Śukra*

M 15 12-15

Mānasa (11)—the Vaiśya caste of Śākadvīpa

V₁ II 4 69

Mānasam—the region of Śālmalīdvīpa adjoining the Mahīsa hill

Br II 19 45 Va 49 40

Manasa—the world above Brahmanda where live the Somapa Pitrs,¹ the country of Pitrs—Sukālas²

¹ M 15 25 ² Br III 10 97 Va 73 47

Manasī—a Dīksā

Br IV 43 7

Manasi siddhi—five characteristics of, Devas resident in Maharloka possessed of this power perform sacrifices

Va 101 44 5

Manasottara—a hill of Puskaradvīpa to the east of Meru, Devadhāni the city of Indra and other cities are there, like the wheel of an oil mill the wheel of Sūrya's chariot is said to rotate on the hill as its axis resorted to by the Devas and Daityas

¹ Bha V 20 30 21 7 & 13 V₁ II 4 74 ² V₁ II 4 80

Manastoka—a mantra for grahahoma

M 239 9

Manusa sarga—the seventh sarga with hitherward current (arvāk srota)

Va 6 64

Mānusi—a R of the Ketumālā country

Vā 44 22

Mānusīviśa—one of the Marut ganas

Va 67 129

Māndhātā (*Māndhātri*)—a son of Yuvanāśva was born of him by splitting open the right side of his stomach, to the crying child Indra gave his first finger to suckle and called him *Trasadasyu* (sv) as he was a terror to the *Dasyus*, celebrated as a great emperor by the *Paurāṇikas*, having lust for more territory, married (*Bindu-matī-Bhā* and *V₁ P*) *Caitrarathī*, daughter of *Śaśabindu*, (*Satabindu-V₁ P*), had three sons, *Purukusta*, *Ambarisa*, and *Mucukunda* besides fifty daughters, all of whom were married to *Saubhari*,¹ he built for them crystal palaces, gave them all comforts and himself lived constantly with each of them by his yogic powers, they gave birth to 150 sons and *Māndhātā* visited them after a long time and found them happy, was blessed by the sage and returned home, a *Ksatropetadvija*,² an incarnation of *Viṣṇu* as human being with *Uthathya*, in the 15th *Treta* (with *Uttankapurohita* in the 15th *Tretāyuga-M P*),³ an *Angirasa* and *mantrakṛt*,⁴ worshipped *Harī* as *yajña*, knew the yoga power of *Harī* and got over his *māyā*,⁵ a great conquering monarch, a popular king, a *yajva*, of good character,⁶ became a *Brahmana*,⁷ *Tattya* was his *purohita*⁸

¹ *Bh₁* IX 6 30-38, 7 1, X 51 14 XII 3 9 Vā 99 130
V₁ IV 2 61-112, *Br* III 63 68 72, *M* 12 34, 49 8 ² *Br* III
66 86 ³ *Ib* III 73 90, *M* 47 243, Vā 98 90 ⁴ *Br* II 32
108, *M* 145 102, Vā 59 99 ⁵ *Bh₁* II 7 44 ⁶ Vā 88
66-70 ⁷ *Ib* 91 115 ⁸ *Ib* 99 130

Māmateya—the Purohita of Bharata

Bhā IX 20 25

Māmsa—flesh offered to Goddess Kālī

V₁ V 1 86

Māyas—*Mohanavidyas* taught to Pradyumna by Māyā-vatī

V₁ V 27 14

Mūyava—a Vānara jāti

Br III 7 319

Māyā (i)—created by the Lord with a view to creating the world,¹ Role of source of bondage,² four characteristics of its influence on *jñāna* means to get rid of³

¹ Bhā I 2 30 III 5 25

² Bhā XI 11 1-3 Va 94 15

³ Bhā XI 3 1 33

Māyā (ii)—a daughter of Adharma

Bhā IV 8 2

Māyā (iii)—is Yogamāyā, a mind-born mother¹ from the heart of Narasimha,² a śakti³

¹ Bhā X 2 12, M 179 21

² Ib 179 64

³ Br II 26

9, 29, IV 6 53, 12 21 & 49, 44 62, Vā 24 86

Māyā (iv)—a daughter of Maya,¹ wife of Bhayam and mother of Mrtyu,² helpmate of Vārāhaviśnu³

¹ Br II 9 64

² Vā 10 40

³ Br I 5 19

Māyā (v)—the essence milked by the Asuras from the cow-earth

M 10 21

Māyā (vi)—one of the kingly *upāyas*

M 222 2

Māyā (vii)—(Vaiṣṇavī) Atimohini and Trigunāt-maka

V₁ V 21 1, 30 14-9

Māyā (viii)—represents the lips of the Vedas,¹ makes different varieties of and varied *gunas* with *śīlas*²

¹ Vā 104 75 ² Ib 104 41

Māyākirāta—reference to Śiva as a divine Hunter

Bhā III 1 38

Māyādevī—worshipped by a seeker of fortune

Bha II 3 3

) *Māyā* (*purī*)—also *Māyā*, one of the seven great cities,¹ sacred to Kumāri and to Pitrs²

¹ Br IV 40 91 ² M 13 34, 22 10

Māyāmayam sthānam—the atom of *Īśvara*, Sāṅkhyas style Prakṛti for *māyā*

Vā 101 218

Māyāmoha—the form which Viṣṇu took to vanquish the Asuras under Hrāda who defeated the Gods, he approached the Asuras as a naked mendicant, clean shaven and with a bunch of peacock feathers, performing austeri-

ties in the Narmadā and led them from the path of the Vedas by calling them Arhats, they left the trodden path and abandoned vedic practices and rites, and decried vedic sacrifices

V₁ III 17 14 45 18 1 32

Māyāvatī—Rati in her former birth when her husband was burnt by Śiva, she was reborn as the superintendent of Śambara's kitchen Hearing from Nārada that Pradyumna was Kāma and that he was thrown into sea by Śambara and swallowed by a fish and was brought to her kitchen, she nursed him lovingly and when he came of age, she spoke the truth and taught him *mahāmāyā vidyā* with which he killed Śambara She took him by air to Kṛṣṇa and was rejoiced to become the daughter-in-law of Kṛṣṇa and Rukmīṇī

Bha X 55 6 38 V₁ V 27 7-16 27 30

Māyāvinodas—are the Daityas, Dānavas and Kādra-veyas, enjoy life to the utmost only afraid of Hari's *cakra*

Bha V 24 8 11 15

Mayāvi—a son of Maya and Rambhā

Br III 6 29, Vā 68 28

Māyu—belonging to the line of Krodhavaśa

Br III 8 70

Mārakataśālā—next to muktāśālā of Lalitā—Palmyra juice is used here nearby in a grove lives the creator Fourteen Vidyas, Upavidyas 64 Kalas all reside here a little away is Viśnuloka with a 1000 pillars beyond that is Śivaloka

Br IV 34 54

Mārīsa—a southern country

Br II 16 59

Mārīsa—a daughter of a Bhoja king, wife of Devamidha and mother of Vasudeva and others

Bha IX 24 27, Br III 71 145

Mārī—a mind-born mother

M 179 15

Mārīca (I)—a son of Sunda and Tādaka, set up by Rāvana to take the form of a golden deer in order to secure Sītā killed by Rāma

Bhā IX 10 5, 10, Br III 5 35-6, Va 62 72 V₁ IV 4 89

Mārīca (II)—the author of a Purāna married Pulomā and Kālakā, daughters of Vaisvānara These had 1000 sons besides the fourteen who lived in Hiranyapura

Br II 38 5, III 6 26, 7 464, 47 60

Mārīca (III)—(*Mārīcakasyapa*) a son of Antardhāna and grandson of Prthu,¹ his wife Vasu abandoned him for Soma,² his sons are said to reside in the Sōmapatha worlds of the Pitrs³

¹ M 4 45

² Ib 23 25

³ Ib 14 1

Mārīcas (I)—a devagana

Br III 1 50

Mārīcas (II)—Kasyapa gotrakāras

M 199 9

ties in the Narmadā and led them from the Vedas by calling them Arhats, they left the t and abandoned vedic practices and rites, a vedic sacrifices

V₁ III 17 14-45 18 1-32

Māyāvati—Rati in her former birth whe band was burnt by Śiva, she was reborn as the dent of Śambara's kitchen Hearing from N Pradyumna was Kāma and that he was thrown Śambara and swallowed by a fish and was bro kitchen, she nursed him lovingly and when he c she spoke the truth and taught him *mahāmāyā* which he killed Śambara She took him by a and was rejoiced to become the daughter-in-law and Rukmini

Bhā X 55 6-38 V₁ V 27 7-16, 27-30

Māyāvinodas—are the Daityas, Dānavas a veyas, enjoy life to the utmost, only afraid of H

Bhā V 24 8 11-15

Māyāvi—a son of Maya and Rambhā

Br III 6 29, Vā 68 28

Māyu—belonging to the line of Krodhavaśa

Br III 8 70

Mārakataśālā—next to muktāśālā of Lalitā juice is used here nearby in a grove lives th Fourteen *Vidyas*, *Upavidyas* 64 *Kalas* all reside h away is Viśnuloka with a 1000 pillars beyond tl loka

Br IV 34 54

Māruta (I)—the Wind God, appointed father of Bhīma,¹ with Agni appointed to destroy the Asuras, Soma escaped to the ocean, Indra ordered them to dry up the ocean and they refused to incur this sin, hence were cursed to be born on the earth, did so in one body as Agastya;² the lord of *gandhas* or scents³

^aBr II 10 43, Va 101 194, 106 59 ¹Br III 71 154
M 50 49, Va 96 153 ²M 61 3 19 ³Va 70 11

Māruta (II)—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

M 195 31, 196 19

Mārutam Puranam—the *Vāyu Purāna* equal to the Vedas

Vā 4 12

Mārutamvratam—of Kings whose spies enter everywhere as the wind enters everything unnoticed

M 226 12

Mārutālayam—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā, bath in it takes one to the Vāyuloka in a heavenly chariot

M 191 86-8

Māruti—is Hanumān, of superior *bhakti*

Br III 34 39

Mārutesvara—is Vāyu, consorts are Idā, Pingalā and Susumnā,¹ a pītha sacred to Lalitā²

¹Br IV 33 69 70 ²Ib IV 44 96

Mārkaṇḍa—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

195 20, 196 45

Ṛṣya (I)—a Siddha not lost in deluge,¹ son of
and non-parallelled *tapas* and vow of

Mārīcavamśa—the world created with moveables and immoveables in the epoch of, he stood in waters and performed penance for 7000 years and got Surucirditi who in turn got Aristanemi, then Kaśyapa to whom Daksa, gave his daughter in marriage

Va 65 109, 118

Marīci—a son of Danu, father of many sons numbering 6000, Paulomas and Kālakeyas, all residents of Hiranyapura and could not be killed even by the Devas, because of a special boon from Brahmā, Arjuna slew them,¹ his wives, Pulomā and Kālākā, the daughters of Vaiśvānara²

¹Br III 6 5, M 6 18 23-35 ²V₁ I 21 8-9

Mārīcī (I)—the wife of Parjanya

Br II 11 19, Va 28 16

Mārīcī (II)—an Apsarasa

Br III 7 6, Va 69 5

Marisā (I)—a daughter of Kandu and Pramloca (of Soma *M P*) (of plants and trees, Sakhin *Br P*) brought up by trees and married to Pracetasas who were the ten sons of Prācinabarhisa, mother of Daksa gave birth to trees plants, and (R Candravatī (*MP*)) In the previous birth, she was the queen of a king who died young She became a widow with no son, prayed to the Lord who blessed her with ten righteous husbands These were the Pracetasas and had a number of sons, she herself had a miraculous birth

Bha IV 30 13 and 47-9, Br I 1 107, II 13 70, 37 32 8
M 4 49 50 V₁ I 15 8 9, 46 50, 61-71

Mārīsā (II)—the wife of Śūra and mother of Vasudeva and others

V₁ IV 14 26 7

Māruta (I)—the Wind God, appointed father of Bhīma,¹ with Agni appointed to destroy the Asuras, Soma escaped to the ocean, Indra ordered them to dry up the ocean and they refused to incur this sin, hence were cursed to be born on the earth, did so in one body as Agastya;² the lord of *gandhas* or scents³

¹Br II 10 43, Va 101 194, 106 59 ²Br III 71 154,
M 50 49, Vā 96 153 ³M 61 3-19 ³Vā 70 11

Māruta (II)—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

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Mārutam Purānam—the *Vāyu Purāna* equal to the Vedas

Va 4 12

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Mārutālayam—a *tīrtha* on the Narmadā, bath in it takes one to the Vāyuloka in a heavenly chariot.

M 191 86-8

Māruti—is Hanumān, of superior *bhakti*

Br III 34 39

Māruteśvara—is Vāyu, consorts are Idā, Pīngalā and Susumnā;¹ a pītha sacred to Lalitā²

¹Br IV 33 69-70 ²Ib IV 44 96

Mārkaṇḍa—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20, 196 45

Mārkaṇḍeya (I)—a Siddha not lost in deluge,¹ son of Mrkanda;² his firm and non-parallelled *tapas* and vow of

Māricavamśa—the world created with moveables and immoveables in the epoch of, he stood in waters and performed penance for 7000 years and got Surucirditi who in turn got Ariṣṭanemi, then Kaśyapa to whom Dakṣa, gave his daughter in marriage

Va 65 109, 118

Marīci—a son of Danu, father of many sons numbering 6000, Paulomas and Kālakeyas, all residents of Hiranyapura and could not be killed even by the Devas, because of a special boon from Brahmā, Arjuna slew them,¹ his wives, Pulomā and Kālakā, the daughters of Vaiśvānara²

¹ Br III 6 5, M 6 18, 23-35 ² V₁ I 21 8-9

Mārīcī (I)—the wife of Parjanya

Br II 11 19, Vā 28 16

Mārīcī (II)—an Apsarasa

Br III 7 6, Va 69 5

Marīsā (I)—a daughter of Kanḍu and Pramloca (of Soma M P) (of plants and trees, Sākhin Br P) brought up by trees and married to Pracetasas who were the ten sons of Prācinabarhisa, mother of Dakṣa gave birth to trees, plants, and (R Candravatī (M P) In the previous birth, she was the queen of a king who died young She became a widow with no son, prayed to the Lord who blessed her with ten righteous husbands These were the Pracetasas and had a number of sons, she herself had a miraculous birth

Bhā IV 30 13 and 47-9 Br I 1 107, II 13 70, 37 32-8, M 4 49-50 V₁ I 15 8-9, 46 50, 61-71

Mārīsā (II)—the wife of Śūra and mother of Vasudeva and others

V₁ IV 14 26 7

Māruta (I)—the Wind God, appointed father of Bhīma,¹ with Agni appointed to destroy the Asuras, Soma escaped to the ocean, Indra ordered them to dry up the ocean and they refused to incur this sin, hence were cursed to be born on the earth, did so in one body as Agastya,² the lord of *gandhas* or scents³

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M 50 49, Va 96 153 ² M 61 3-19 ³ Va 70 11

Māruta (II)—a Pravara of the Bhārgavas

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Māruti—is Hanumān, of superior *bhakti*

Br III 34 39

Māruteśvara—is *Vāyu*, consorts are *Idā*, *Pingalā* and *Susumnā*,¹ a *pītha* sacred to *Lalitā*²

¹ Br IV 33 69-70 ² Ib IV 44 96

Mārkaṇḍa—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20, 196 45

Mārkaṇḍeya (I)—a Siddha not lost in deluge,¹ son of Mrkanda,² his firm and non-parallelled *tapas* and vow of

celibacy, saw the Puruṣa sleeping on a leaf of the *vaṭavṛkṣa*, his *āśrama* near the Himālayas on a Śīla-citra, Indra sent the God of Love, Apsaras and others to disturb him, but in vain, the mahātmā, seeing Hari in Nara-Nārāyaṇa form praised him, pleased with him as one who would be ever meditating on his feet Hari showed him what a *Pralaya* was, Pārvatī and Śiva saw him, and were praised, when Śiva offered to grant him anything he wanted, he expressed his wish to be ever devoted to him and Hari, pleased with him Śiva went away with Pārvatī, this worthy son of the Bhṛgu race having earned Yogic vision and absolutely devoted to Hari even now goes about the world,³ an authority on Rāma's story⁴

¹Bhā VI 15 12, M 2 13 186 3 ²Bhā IV 1 45 ³Ib XII Chh 8 9 and 10 ⁴Ib VII 1 44

Mārkaṇḍeya (II)—a contemporary of Dattātreya, Purohita, the fourth incarnation of Dattātreya, born to help him,¹ narrated the *Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa*,² acted as Brahma in Parasurāma's sacrifice³

¹Br II 33 11, III 73 89 M 47 242, 53 26, Va 98 89 109 24, 112 34 ²M 47 242, 53 26 ³Br III 47 46, IV 39 55

Markandeya (III)—speaks of the greatness of the Narmadā to Yudhiṣṭhira,¹ came to Syamantapāncaka to see Kṛṣṇa²

¹M 190 1, 191 81, 192 6 193 66 194 48 ²Bhā X 84 4

Mārkaṇḍeya (IV)—a son of Manasvinī and Mrkanḍu,¹ wife Dhūmrapatnī and son Vedaśiras,² present at Rāma's abhiṣeka³

¹Va 28 5, V₁ I 10 4 ²Br II 11 7 ³V₁ IV 4 99

Mārkaṇḍeya (V)—a disciple of Indira Pramati entrusted with a Samhitā, his son and grandson were respectively Satyaśravas and Satyahita who traditionally handed it down

Mārkaṇḍeayas→the sages, descendants and sons of Pivari and Vedaśiras.

Vā. 28. '6.

Mārkaṇḍeyam—a Mahā Purāṇa told by Mārkaṇḍeya; containing 9000 śloka; he who copies it and makes a gift of it in the month of Kārttika attains the fruits of Pundarika yajña.

Bhā XII 7 24; 13 5, Vā. 104 4; V. III. 6 21, M 53 26-7

Mārkaṇḍeyī—the wife of Raksa (Rajas Vā. P.) her son was Ketumān.

Br. II. 11. 42; Vā. 28 37.

Mārkaṭi—an Ārseyapavara. (Angiras).

M. 196 22.

Mārgas—highways and byways; diśāmārga, grāmamārga, rājapatha, sākharathyas, grharathyas, uparathyas, ghaṇṭāpatha, grahāntaram, vṛttimārga and prāgvamśa with their respective measurements. Avaskaram and Parivāham are other dispositions of open spaces.¹

1. dik — 20 dhanus in breadth.
2. Grāma "
3. Sīma 10 "
4. Rājapatha 10 "
5. Śākhāratyas or streets 4 dhanus.
6. Rathyoparathyas 3 "
7. Upārathya rathas 2 "

¹ Vā. 7, 118-22.

- 8 Janghāpatha 4 feet
 9 Grhāntaram (lanes) 3 feet
 10 Dhrtimārga 6 feet and more
 11 Avaskāraparivāra 1 ft all round²

² B₁ II 7 112-16

Mārgadāyini—a Goddess enshrined at Kedāra

M 13 30

Mārgapatha—a Bhārgava

M 195 33

Mārgasīrṣi—month of, good for the gift of the *Agni Purāṇa*,¹ best for military expedition²

¹ M 53 29 ² Ib 56 2 60 35 240 5

Mārgā—a Brahmavādīn

Br II 33 19

Mārgeya—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Mārjāra (I)—a Vānara jāti, born of Hari and Pulaha

Br III 7 177 305, 319, 51 11

Mārjāra (II)—a son of Jāmbavān

Br III 7 303

Mārjāri—a son of Sahadeva and father of Śrutaśravas

Bhā IX 22 46

Mārtānda (I)—the Sun God, Brahmā placed the *tejas* of the Anḍam in the *garbha* of Aditi and when everything became stunted, the God removed it from the *garbha* mak-

ing it into two pieces, finding the weakness of the *garbha* *Brahmā* caused it to be placed in the lap of the Sun God, hence the name,¹ another ety —when *Kaśyapa* found the universe divided into two, he was in distress and said you be *Martānda* or *Vivasvān*, son of *Kaśyapa* and *Dāksāyani*, had seven sons, *Sāvarni* and *Sanauscara* are the last,² *R Yamunā*, the daughter of,³ *Nāsatiya* and *Dasra* sons of,⁴ golden image of, for gift,⁵ mandalam of⁶

¹ Br III 7 275-288 M 2 35 ² Va 84 25 ³ Br III 13
72 ⁴ Ib III 59 25 IV 38 23 ⁵ M 9 3 280 6 ⁶ Br
I 1 115

Mārtānda (11)—handing over the *Yajus* to *Yajñavalkya* *Brahmarateya*

Vā 61 21

Mārtāndakulam—the solar line

M 290 24

Mārtāndamandalam—here is located the world of *Marīcigarbha* where live the *Havismantha* *Pitrs*

M 15 16

Mārttikātaras—*Bhojas* called as after the city, *Mrtti-kāvara*

V₁ IV 13 7

Mārsā—the mother of *Daksa* in the *Cāksusa* epoch

V₁ 30 61 74

Mārstapīngalī—a *Pravara* (*Angiras*)

M 196 18

Mārsthī—a son of *Sārana*

V₁ IV 15 21.

Mālas—a Janapada of the East

Vā 45 123

Mālatī—(also *Mālavi*) the queen of *Aśvapati* and mother of *Sāvitrī*, the *pativrata*,¹ her sons are called the *Mālavas* of pure Ksatriya stock²

¹M 208 10 ²Ib 213 16

Mālayani—a *Bhārgava* gotrakāra

M 195 26

Mālava (I) (*Mālva*)—sacred to *Lalitā*

Br IV 44 95

Mālava (II)—(c) *dvīyas* of, became *Vrātyas* after the days of *Purañjaya*

Bhā XII 1 38, V₁ II 3 17

Mālavas—a Ksatriya tribe of the *Vindhya*s, sons of *Aśvapati* and *Mālavi*,¹ enlisted by *Jarāsandha* against the *Yadus*²

¹M 114 44, 52, 163 67, 213 16 Vā 45 132 ²Bha X
[50 (V) 2]

Mālavi—same as *Mālati*

M 213 16

Mālā (*Cintāmani*)—*Kubera*'s wedding present to *Kāmeśvara*

Br IV 15 22

Mālākāra—the flower seller who offered *Kṛṣṇa* and *Rāma* flowers liked by them and was blessed with wealth and long life to him, to his generations of his successors

V₁ V 19 17-28

Māli(n)—the father of Kaikāsī and father-in-law of Viśravas, a follower of Vrtra in his battle with Indra, a Rāksasa in the fifth talam, slain by Harī in the Devāsura war

Bhā VI 10 21, VIII 10 57, Br II 20 37, III 8 40
Va 70 34

Mālinī (I)—a śakti, a mind-born mother

Br IV 36 76, 96, M 179 9

Mālinī (II)—the ancient name of the city of Campā, also known as Campāvati

M 48 97, Va 99 105

Mālyavan (I)—Mt a mountain range to the east of Meru, south of Nīla, north of Nisādha and west of Ilāvṛata and a boundary limit of Ketumālā, a thousand yojanas in extent, the stream Caksus descends from its summits,¹ at its top is Amarakantaka in Kalinga²

¹Bhā V 16 10, 17 7, M 113 35, Va 34 33-4, 42 19 and 42, Vi II 2 27, 39 ²Br II 15 38, 17 18, III 13 7 and 13

Mālyavan (II)—a son of Rāksasa, Prahatī, slain by Harī in the Devāsura war, his daughters were Puspotkatā and Vākā, father-in-law of Viśravas

Bha VIII 10 57, Br III 7 90, 8 39 Va 70 34

Mālyavan (III)—(varsam) a kingdom of Bhadrāśva

Br II 14 51 Va 33 44, 43 5

Mālyavan (IV)—a son of Lanku

Va 69 129

Māṣas—a tribe,¹ a kind of grain ²

¹ M 114 52 ² Ib 217 38

Māsakam—weight in gold, fine for failure to feed Brahmanas when there is occasion for it and for mentioning one man to a prostitute and taking her to another, in silver for causing injury to animals and insects and for other offences

M 227 7, 89, 108 146

Māsam—a small coin, fine of, for removing the rope, pot, etc , from a well,¹ a weight ²

¹ M 227 98 ² V₁ VI 3 8

Māsaśarāvayas—sages

M 200 9

Māsa—30 days and nights, two pakṣas two months equal to a rtu, six months constitute an *ayana* and two *ayanās* make one year, the twelve names of months Tapa, Tapasya, etc are mentioned

Br II 7 20 13 14 and 114 Va 3 14 30 16 and 178, 31
26 Va 65 58, V₁ 1 3 9 10, II 8 81, VI 3 10

Māsakṛt—a Sutapa god

Br IV 1 14

Māsaśraddha—the feeding of Manusya Pitr̥s or Laukikas

Br II 28 67, 78 M 141 65 Va 83 3-10

Māhīsa—the region under the Guhas

V₁ IV 24 65

Māhīśas—a royal dynasty

Va 99 374

Māhīsakas—the people of the Dakṣināpatha

Va 45 125

Māhīśikas—a degraded Kṣatriya clan

Br III 63 140

Māhīsmatī—the capital of the Haihayas, on the Revā (Narmadā) Entered by Paraśurāma who put to sword all the Kṣatriyas to avenge his father's death, visited by Balārāma,¹ originally a Nāga capital with Karkotaka sabhā,² the place where Kārtavīrya defeated Karkotaka's son;³ the place where Rāvana was imprisoned by Kārtavīryārjuna,⁴ founded by Māhīsmān and capital of Kārtavīryārjuna⁵

¹ Bha IX 15 22, 16 17 X 79 21 ² Br III 38 2 46 11
69 26 ³ M 43 29 ⁴ Ib 43 38 ⁵ V₁ IV 11 9, 19

Māhīsmān—a son of Sahajit, founded the city of Mahīsmatī, father of Bhadrāsreniya

V₁ IV 11 9-10

Māhendra—a Rāksasa of the Atalam

Va 50 18

Māhendrī (I)—see Amarāvati

Br II 21 30

Māhendrī (II)—a śakti

Br IV 19 7, 36 58

Māheśvara (I)—the 29th Kalpa in which Tripuram was burnt

M 290 10

Maheśvara (II)—born of Pradhāna and Puruṣa; father of world creation,¹ the universe as limbs of²

¹ Va 103 36 ² Ib 103 71-3

Māheśvaraḥvara—created by Śiva to attack Kṛṣṇa, unable to stand the Vaiṣṇava ḥvara, it bowed and vanished

Bhā X 63 22-30

Māheśvaradharmas—in the *Skānda Purāna*,¹ Nandi gave out to Nārada the *Māheśvara dharmas* and *vratam* ²

¹ M 53 42 ² Ib 95 3, 4

Māheśvarapuram—sacred to Svāhā.

M 13 42

Māheśvaram balam—the Mahāyogam of Śiva, the origin of Līṅga

Br II 26 65

Māheśvaramvratam—(*Sivacaturdaśī*) revealed by Nandi to Nārada, to be begun on the 13th day of the bright half of Mārgaśīrṣa in honour of Śankara, details of the worship on the next day, a gold cow and calf to be offered as present to a sāmaga or other srotriya, ladies who perform this with permission from husband go to the world of Pinākini

M 95 5-38

Māheśvarī (I)—a śakti and a mother goddess,¹ Images after the manner of *Māheśvara* ²

¹ Br IV 19 7, 36 58, 44 111 ² M 179 9 261 25 286 10

Māheśvarī (II)—created out of Dakṣināgni for the use of the Kāśī King's son to avenge his father's death at the hands of Kṛṣṇa, unable to bear the Sudarśana of Kṛṣṇa she fled to Kāśī

V, V 34 39

Māheśvarīvidyā—is *Mrtasamjīvanīvidyā* (s. v.) that came out of the face of Maheśvara.

M. 249 6

Māheśvaryam—a Yoga; the five *dharma*s originally given by Rudra; other *dharma*s promulgated by Ādityas, Vasus, Sādhyas, Aśvins, Maruts, Bhrgus, Yama, Śukra and other agents and Pitṛkālāntakas; the five *dharma*s are Prāṇāyāma, dhyānam, Pratyāhāra, dhāraṇa and smarana of the Māheśvara Yoga.

Vā. 10. 70-74, 23 153, 224.

Mita (I)—a Marut of the 5th gana.

Br. III. 5. 96.

Mita (II)—a Sudharmāṇa god.

Br. IV. 1 60.

Mitadhvaja—a son of Dharmadhvaja and father of Khāndikya.

Bhā. IX. 13. 19-20.

Mitavān—a deva of the Svāyambhuva epoch.

Br. II. 13. 95

Mitāhāra—a Vānara chief.

Br. III. 7. 239.

Mitra (I)—a Brahmarṣi, and one of the seven sons of Vasistha.

Bhā. IV. 1. 41.

Mitra (II)—a son of Aditi;¹ an Āditya; a name used for the sun;² Bhaga to see through the eye of;³ acted as milkman of the Devas to milk the cow-earth when Indra was calf; the

milk was of vigorous strength and the vessel was of gold,⁴ loved Ūrvaśi and finding her thinking of Varuna, cursed her to be born on the earth, performed austerities at Badari, saw Ūrvaśi and let flow his *retas*, which was collected by Ūrvaśi in a pot and from which came Agastya and Vasiṣṭha,⁵ fought with Praheti in the Devāsura war,⁶ was offered sacrifice by Vasiṣṭha on behalf of Śiāddhadeva,⁷ worshipped by Yudhiṣṭhira and Akrūra,⁸ to be worshipped in house-building, also in palace building⁹ in the sun's chariot in the months of Śuci and Jyestha¹⁰

¹ Bha VI 6 39 ² Ib I 13 30, M 6 4, Br II 23 5 104
24 33 39 III 3 67 IV 20 48 Va 66 66 Vi I 15 131 ³ Bhā
IV 7 3 ⁴ M 10 17 ⁵ Ib 61 27 31 126 6 171 56 201 23 9
⁶ Bhā VIII 10 28 ⁷ Ib IX 1 13 ⁸ Ib X 39 32 ⁹ M 253
43 268 22 ¹⁰ Vi II 10 7

Mitra (III)—His wife was Revati Utsarga and others were her sons

Bhā VI 18 6

Mitra (IV)—the name of the sun in the month of Śukra (Jyestha)

Bhā XII 11 35, Va 52 6

Mitra (V)—a son of Vasudeva and Madirā

Br III 71 171 Va 96 169

Mitra (VI)—a Marut gana

M 171 52

Mitra (VII)—of three kinds to a King the hereditary-ally, the enemy of the enemies and the Krtrima (acquired) ally

M 220 17 18

Mitra (VIII)—a son of Manibhadra

Vā 69 156

Mitra (ix)—a Vāsistha branch

Vā 70 90

Mitraka—a *tapasī* and a son of the *atātār* of the 28th *dvāpara*

Vā 23 223

Mitrajyoti—a daughter of Maruta (Marutta- Vā P)

Br III 68 5, Va 93 5

Mitradevī—a daughter of Devaka and one of the seven wives of Vasudeva

M 44 73

Mitrapadam—a *tīrtha* in Kedāra, sacred to the Pitrs

M 22 11

Mitrabāhu (i)—a son of Nāgnjiti and Kṛṣṇa

Br III 71 252, M 47 19 Va 96 243

Mitrabāhu (ii)—a son of the 4th (Ṛtu-Sāvarṇa-Vā P) Sāvarṇa Manu

Br IV. 1. 95, Vā 100 99

Mitrātān (i)—a son of the IV (Ṛtu-Sāvarṇa-Vā P) Sāvarṇa Manu

Br IV 1 94, Vā. 100 99

Mitrātān (ii)—a son of Mitravindā and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 19

Mitravinda—a son of Mitravindā and Kṛṣṇa

M 47 19

Mitravindā (I)—a R. in Kuśadvīpa

Bhā V 20 15

Mitravindā (II)—daughter of Kṛṣṇa's aunt in Avantī. Discomfiting Vinda and Anuvinda, Kṛṣṇa married her, her sons,¹ welcomed by Draupadī to Hāstinapura, she explained how she was married to Kṛṣṇa²

¹ Bhā X 58 31, 61 16, M 47 14, Vā 96, 234, V₁ V 28 3

² Bhā X 71 43, 83 15-6

Mitravindu—a son of Ṛtu Sāvarna Manu

Vā 100 99

Mitrasaha—see Saudāsa—also Kalmāsapāda

Bha IX 9 18, Br III 63 176, Vā 88 176

Mitrasena—a son of the IV (Ṛtu Vā P) Sāvarna Manu

Br IV 1 94, V₁ 100 99

Mitrā—mother of Maitreya and (Maitreyī—Bhā P)

Her son was seen by Vīdura on the banks of the Ganges

Bhā III 4 36

Mitrāyu (I)—a Vāsistha

Br II 35 64

Mitrāyu (II)—a son of Divodāsa and a Brahmistha, after him Maitreyas belonging to the side of Bhārgavas. Father of Cyavana

M 50 13, Vā 99 206, V₁ IV 19 69-70

Mitrāyu (III)—a pupil of Romaharsana

V₁ III 6 17

Mitrāvaruna (I)—the scrotum of the Supreme Being,¹ father of Agastya and Vasistha by dropping semen in a jar at the sight of Ūrvaśī² cursed Ūrvaśī to be born a human being,³ in the course of a ritual in their honour done by Manu was born Ilā⁴

¹ Bhā II 1 32 ² Ib VI 18 5 6, IX 13 6 ³ Ib IX 14 17

⁴ Br III 8 99, 60 5 & 8

Mitrāvaruna (II)—a Vāsistha Brahmavādin

M 145 110

Mitrāvaruna (III)—one of the 16 Ṛtviks for *yajña*, issued from the back of Nārāyaṇa

M 167 8

Mitrāvaruna (IV)—the two Vedic deities in whose honour Prajāpati made a sacrifice out of which came Idā,¹ into their *tejas* the soul of Vasistha entered, cursed by Nimi, they met Ūrvaśī and Vasistha took another body from her²

¹ Vā 85 6-7 ² V₁ IV 5 11-12

Mitrāvaruna Isti—a *yajña* performed by Manu for the birth of a son

V₁ IV 1 8

Mitri—a Yoganāthā

Br IV 37 29

Mitreyu (I)—(Mitrāyu)—a son of Divodāsa and father of Cyavana

Bhā IX 22 1

Mitreyu (II)—a branch of the Bhārgavas

Br III 1 100

Mīdhustama—a name of Śiva

Bhā IV 7 6

Mīdhvan (I)—a son of Dakṣa, and father of Kūrca (Pūrva Br. P.).

Bhā IX 2 19

Mīdhvan (II)—a name of Śiva

Bhā III 14 34, Br III 24 27

Mīna—the Tamil month of Paṅguni Sūrya in the month of.

Vā 105 46

Mīnā—a daughter of Ṛṣā, gave birth to fishes—*makara*, *pāthina*, and *timīrohita*

Br III 7 414-5, Vā 69 291-2

Mīmāṃsā—a philosophical system issuing from Brahmā's mouth,¹ read by the Asuras;² an *anga* of the Vedas³

¹M. 3 4, 53 6, V₁ III 6 27, V 1 38 ²Br II 35 87,
IV 12 17 ³Vā 61 78

Mukuta (I)—a *tīrtha* sacred to Satyavādini

M 13 50

Mukuta (II)—a hill, west of the Śītoda,¹ residence of the Pannagas²

¹Vā 36 28 ²Ib 39 62, 42 52

Mukutā—a R from Ṛṣyavān

M 114 26

Mithi—a son of Ni (e) mi, born out of the churning of Arani, see Janaka founded the city of Mithilā

Br III 64 4, Va 89 4 6 Vi IV 5 23

Mithilā—founded by Janaka-Vaideha capital of the Videhas whose king was Janaka here Śatadhanvan lost his horse and ran on foot afraid of Kṛṣṇa Balarāma visited it and lived there for some time

Bhā IX 13 13, X 57 20 26, Br III 64 6 71 80, Va 96 74, 99 324

Mithilāvanam—Śatadhanu was killed by Kṛṣṇa in Vi IV 13 93

Mithileśvara—also Maithila—King of Mithilā

Br III 39 2, 8

Mithilopavanam—Here Kṛṣṇa vanquished Bhoja

Br III 71 76

Mṛikāvanam—on the Narmadā

Br III 70 32

Mīrakeśi—an Apsaras and wife of Vatsaka, in the sabhā of Hiranyakasipu

Bhā IX 24 43, Br III 7 6 M 161 75, Vā 69 5

Mṛdvāmsa—a son of Mādrī

Br III 71 19

Mṛdhus—a son of Indra

Bhā VI 18 7

Mīdhustama—a name of Siva

Bhā IV 7 6

Mīdhvan (I)—a son of Daksa, and father of Kūrca (Pūrva Br. P).

Bhā IX 2 19

Mīdhvan (II)—a name of Siva

Bhā III 14 34, Br III 24 27

Mīna—the Tamil month of Pangunī Sūrya in the month of

Vā 105 46

Mīnā—a daughter of Ṛṣā, gave birth to fishes—*makara*, *pāthina*, and *timirohita*

Br III 7 414-5, Vā 69 291-2

Mīmāṃsā—a philosophical system issuing from Brahmā's mouth,¹ read by the Asuras;² an *anga* of the Vedas³

¹M. 3 4, 53 6, Vl. III 6 27, V 1 38 ²Br II 35 87, IV 12 17 ³Vā 61 78

Mukuta (I)—a tīrtha sacred to Satyavādini

M. 13 50

Mukuta (II)—a hill, west of the Śītoda,¹ residence of the Pannagas²

¹Va 36 28 ²Ib 39 62, 42 52

Mukutā—a R from Ṛsyavān

M. 114 26

Mukuteśvarī—a Goddess enshrined at Markoṭa

M 13 33

Mukunda (I)—a name of Kṛṣṇa *

Bhā I 5 19, Br III 33 14 IV 9 45 40 7

Mukunda (II)—Mt in Śālmādvīpa

Bhā V 20 10

Mukta (I)—(Paulaha)—a sage of the epoch of Bhautya
Manu

Br IV 1 113

Mukta (II)—one released from *samsāra* knows his own
self and assumes the shape foreign to the everyday world

Vā 16 21 2, 102 76-7, 105

Muktā—a main stream of Śālmādvīpa

V₁ II 4 28

Muktāśālā—of Lahitā

Br IV 34 53

Muktāphalodakā—a R in Śrīnagar in Muktāphalaśālā

Br IV 33 52

Mukti (I)—an Uttama siddhi

Br IV 5 23 36 51

Mukti (II)—one of the two Gods forming a boat to cross
the ocean of *samsāra*,¹ four-fold of which Gayā is best ²

¹ Vā 108 37 ² Ib 105 16

Muktikā—a mother goddess

M 179 30

Muktiman—Mt near R̥ksavanta

Br III 70 32

Muktisiddhi—a devī

Br IV 19 5

Mukha—the head of the Śiva Ganas

Br III 41 28

Mukhas (Sukhas)—one of the three ganas,¹ 20 branches of them mentioned ²

¹ Vā 100 13 ² Ib 100 18-19

Mukhamandika—a mind-born mother

M 179 12

Mukhevilā—a mind-born mother

M 179 21

Mukhyas—the gods of Sāvarnī epoch

V₁ III 2 15

Mukhyatirtham—in the left foot of the Śilā at Gayā

Va 108 40

Mukhyā—the fifth entrance on the east of the city of Puramjana Through this Puramjana went to the kingdoms of Āpana and Bahūdana with his companions Rasajña and Vipana, allegorically the mouth

Bhā IV 25 49, 29 11

Mucukunda (1)—a son of Māndhātā of the Ikṣvāku line, and a yogin knew the yoga power of Hari¹. Devoted to Brahman and truth. After his encounter with the Asuras on behalf of Indra, he wanted rest and the celestials allowed him to sleep undisturbed adding that whoever disturbed him, would be burnt to death. So he slept in a cave where Kṛṣṇa led his Yavana foe (Kālayavana) who disturbing Mucukunda's sleep was burnt to death. Soon Kṛṣṇa appeared before him and informed him of his *avatār* and its purpose. Mucukunda's praise of Kṛṣṇa and request of union with Him. Kṛṣṇa replied that he had to undergo still one more birth as a *dharmaic* Brahmana and then reach Him. Taking leave of the Lord, he saw the advent of Kālī and entered Gandhamādāna. He worshipped Hari in the Bēdarī āsrama by *tapas*².

¹Bha IX 6 38 II 7 44 M 12 35 Va 88 72 ²Bha X
51 (whole) 52 1 4 Br III 36 26 V₁ V 23 18-47 24 1 5

Mucukunda (II)—a Daitya in the Pātāla or 7th tala

Br II 20 44 Va 50 42

Munja—a Rāksasa in the fourth tala or Gabhastalam

Br II 20 33 Va 50 32

Muñjakeśa—a disciple of Sandhava

Va 61 54

Muñjakeśya—a sage

Br II 35 61

Muñjatat—the peak in the Aruna hill

Br II 18 20

Muñjikeśa—a pupil of Saundhava, rearranged the Atharva Veda again into three parts and included *nakṣatra kalpa*

Vi III 6 13

Munda—an Asura killed by the Devi

Br IV 29 75

Mundas (i)—a tribe

M 163 66

Mundas (ii)—a Janapada of the East

Va 45 123

Mundas (iii)—Shavelings in the guise of Sanyasins in Kaliyuga

Va 58 59

Mundas (iv)—a dynasty of kings, thirteen in number

Vi. IV 24 53

Mundaka—one of Danu's sons

Va 68 8

Mundaprstam—the place where Mahādeva performed penance, protected by poisonous reptiles, fit for *śrāddha* to the east of it is the *tīrtha* of Kanakanandi, a mere plunge into the waters relieves one of his three debts¹ in Gayā²

¹Br III 13 110, Va 77 102 7 ²Ib 109 45 and 52 111 45 and 74

Mucukunda (1)—a son of Māndhātā of the Ikṣvāku line, and a yogin, knew the yoga power of Hari¹. Devoted to Brahman and truth. After his encounter with the Asuras on behalf of Indra, he wanted rest and the celestials allowed him to sleep undisturbed, adding that whoever disturbed him, would be burnt to death. So he slept in a cave where Kṛṣṇa led his Yavana foe (Kālayavana) who disturbing Mucukunda's sleep was burnt to death. Soon Kṛṣṇa appeared before him and informed him of his *avatār* and its purpose. Mucukunda's praise of Kṛṣṇa and request of union with Him. Kṛṣṇa replied that he had to undergo still one more birth as a *dharmaic* Brahmana and then reach Him. Taking leave of the Lord, he saw the advent of Kālī and entered Gandhamādāna. He worshipped Hari in the Bḍarī āsrama by *tapas*².

¹ Bha IX 6 38, II 7 44, M 12 35, Va 88 72 ² Bha X
51 (whole), 52 1-4 Br III 36 26, V₁ V 23 18-47 24 1-5

Mucukunda (II)—a Daitya in the Pātāla or 7th tala

Br II 20 44, Vā 50 42

Muñja—a Rāksasa in the fourth tala or Gabhastalam

Br II 20 33 Vā 50 32

Muñjakeśa—a disciple of Sandhava

Vā 61 54

Muñjakeśya—a sage

Br II 35 61

Muñjavat—the peak in the Aruna hill

Br II 18 20

Muñjikeśa—a pupil of Sandhava, rearranged the Atharva Veda again into three parts and included *nakṣatra kalpa*.

Vi. III 6 13

Munda—an Asura killed by the Devi

Br IV 29 75

Mundas (I)—a tribe.

M 163 66

Mundas (II)—a Janapada of the East

Va. 45 123

Mundas (III)—Shavelings in the guise of Sanyasins in Kaliyuga.

Va 58 59

Mundas (IV)—a dynasty of kings, thirteen in number.

Vi. IV. 24 53

Mundaka—one of Danu's sons

Va 68 8

Mundaprstam—the place where Mahādeva performed penance, protected by poisonous reptiles, fit for śrāddha, to the east of it is the tirtha of Kanakanandi, a mere plunge into the waters relieves one of his three debts,¹ in Gayā²

¹Br III 13 110, Va 77 102-7 ²Ib 100 45 and 52 111 45 and 74

Mundapṛsthādri—the śilā on the back of the Gayāśma, leading the Pitṛs to Brahmāloka

Vā 108 12

Mundi (I)—a heretic, not fit for śrāddha

Br III 14 40, 15 42, 62

Mundi (II)—a name of Viṣṇeśvara

Br IV 44 70

Mundi (III)—one of the four sons of the 33rd kalpa

Va 23 59

Mundisvara Dandi—the *avatār* of the Lord in the 25th dvāpara

Vā 23 209

Mudā—born of Dharma and Tustī

Bhā IV 1 51

Mudas—one of the 14 Apsara-ganas, born of Vāyu

Br III 7 19

Mudita—a R of the Plaksadvīpa

Va 49 17

Mudgala (I)—a son of Bharmyāśva From him sprang the Brahmana family Maudgalyas Father of twins, Divodāsa and Ahalyā A pupil of Śākalya,¹ a *mantrakṛt*²

¹ Bhā IX 21 31-34, XII 6 57, Br II 32 109, 35 2 Vā 60 60, 64, Vā III 4 22 ² Vā 65 107

Mudgala (II)—a son of Bhadrāsva,¹ a *mantrakṛt*,² a Trayārseya, not to marry with Angiras or Matsyadagdhās.³

¹M 50 3 ²Ib 145 103 ³Ib 196 41

Mudgala (III)—a son of Bheda, after him Maudgalyas, the Ksatra-Brahmanas

Vā 99 196, 198

Mudgala (v)—a son of Haryaśva and father of Haryaśva, after him came the Maudgalyas, the Ksatriya Brahmanas

V₁ IV 19 59 61

Mudgalas (I)—an Ātreya clan

Br III 8 85, Vā 70 78

Mudgalas (II)—a branch of Angiras

Vā 65 107

Mudgalā—a Brahmvādini

Br II 33 18

Mudgarakas—an eastern country

Br II 16 53

Mudras—āvāhini, mahāmudrā, Trikhaṇḍa, Samkṣobhini mudrā, Vīdāvinī, Ākarṣini, Unmādinī, Mahāmkuśa, Khecari, Bhījamudrā, and Yonimudrā detailed

Br IV 36 62, 42 1-19

Mudrākarṣanīkā—a guardian deity of the Binducakra

Br IV 36 78 81

Mudrādevīs—also Prakata śaktis ten in number occupy a place above the aṣṭasaktis in the 9th parvan of Cakrarājaratha

Br IV 19 10

Mudrinī—a name of Lalitā

Br IV 17 34, 31 91

Munaya—an Ajitadeva

Vā 67 34

Munī (I)—a daughter of Dakṣa and one of the 13 wives of Kasyapa, a mother goddess, mother of groups of munis and sages, Apsaras and Gandharvas,¹ given to Gandhaśīlā²

¹Bha VI 6 26 7 Br III 3 56 M 6 2 45 146 19 171 29
60 Va 66 55 ²Br III 7 466

Munī (II)—a son of Dyutimān, after whom came the Maunidesam in Krauncadvīpa

Br II 14 23, 26 Va 33 21 23 V₁ II 4 48

Munī (III)—a god of Prasūta group

Br II 36 71

Munī (IV)—a son of Vaidya

Br III 59 7 Vā 84 7

Munī (V)—a son of Pradyumna and father of Ūrjavaha

Br III 64 20, Va 89 19

Munī (vi)—one of the twenty Amitābha gods

Br IV 1 17, Va 100 17

Munī (vii)—a sage of the Raivata epoch,¹ a Viśvedeva²

¹M 9 9 ²Ib 203 13, Br III 3 30

Munī (viii)—one of the wives of Kaśyapa, gave birth to Apsarasas

V₁ I 15 125, 21 25

Munis—those who delight in the *Ātman*, after many births, and renounce even the region of Brahmā, realise the Supreme Spirit by shaking off the three dreamy stages—*bhāvādvaita*, *kriyādvaita*, and *dravyādvaita*

Bhā III 27 27, VII 15 62-5 X 2 25

Munika—the minister of Ripunjaya, killed his king, Vitahotra and enthroned his son Pradyota on the throne

Vā 99 310, V₁ IV 24 1-2

Munideśa (*Munirdeśa*)—a kingdom in the Krauñca-dvīpa

Br II 14 26, 19 73 M 122 86 Va 49 67

Mura—an Asura of five heads, got up from sleep under waters on hearing the sound of Pāñcājanya (s v) His head was cut off by Kṛṣṇa His seven sons rose with Pītha, their commander, and were put to death by Garuda in charge of the outskirts of the city of Prāgjyotiṣa, father of 7000 sons

Bhā X 59 6-19 37 16 III 3 11 IV 26 24 V₁ V 29 17-18

Murari (*Murāri*)—is Viṣṇu

Bhā IV 26 24, X 14 58 Br III 36 34, M 54 19 etc

Murāsura—an Asura in the disguise of Viṣṇu

Br IV 29 125

Murdhā—a son of Bhrgu

Vā 65 87

Musika (c)—a country under Kanakas (Wilson's suggested identification with the puate coast of the Konkan)

V₁ IV 24 67

Mustika—an Asura friend (wrestler-V₁ P) of Kamsa. Invited by Kamsa, he got ready for a wrestling match with Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Took his seat in the enclosure, challenged by Rāma, fought according to rules, and courted death (Balabhadra, -V₁ P)

Bhā X 2 1 36 21-24 37 15, 42 37, 43 40, 44 1, 19 and 24-25 Br IV 29 123 V₁ V 15 7 and 16 20 18, 65 78

Musala (i)—Diti not to sit on, in her pregnancy

M 7 38

Musala (ii)—a weapon of Śeṣa,¹ to exterminate all the Yādavas by the curse of sages, came out of Sāmba's womb which was powdered and thrown into the sea, a piece was devoured by a fish and a hunter who got it, shot it against Kṛṣṇa sitting, little knowing that he was the Lord, it was the cause of the Lord departing to heaven, other pieces became kuśa grass which became in the hands of the Yādavas iron sticks with which they struck one another and died²

¹V₁ II 5 18, V 36 13 18 37 9 ²Ib V 37 11-16 44-5, 33 30

Musalāyudha—is Baladeva

V₁ V 35 31

Muhūrtas—a measurement of time, thirty *kalas* making a day and a night, a *muhūrta*, 15 for day and 15 for night on an equinoctial day, 45 *kalas* one *muhūrta*, 15 *muhūrtas*

make a day exactly in Visuvat, division of day into units of three muhūrtas,¹ those of the afternoon are Raudra, Sārpa, Maitra, Pitrya, Vāsava, Āpya, Vaisvadeva and Brāhma, those of the day are Prājāpatya, Indra, Indrāgni, Nirrti, Vāruna, Aryamana, and Bhaga, these are to be calculated according to the shadow cast by a gnomon, the muhūrtas of the night are the Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Pūsāśvi, Yama, Āgneya, Prājāpatya, Saumya, Āditya, Bārhaspatya, Vaisnava, Sāvitra, Tvāstra, Vāyavya and Samgraha, time reckoned by the movement of the moon² Kṛṣṇa born in the Vijayamuhūrta,³ the eighth muhūrta said to be kutapa, auspicious for beginning any activity, the sun becomes *manda* or inactive then⁴

¹Bhā III 11 8 Br II 13 16 21 95 116 22 24 56 29 6
IV 1 76, 213, 216, 32 14 M 124 86 91 142 4 203 10, Vā 30
13, 100 215, 218, V₁ I 3 9, II 8 59 61, VI 3 9 ²Br III 3 32,
39-45, Vā 66 33 ³Br III 71 206 72 30 ⁴M 22 84 5

Muhūrtakas (I)—the periods of 30 kalās

Br II 7 19, Vā 57 6

Muhūrtak(ḡ)as (II)—sons of Muhūrtā and Dharma

M 5 18 V₁ I 15 106

Muhūrtā—a daughter of Dakṣa. and one of Dharma's ten wives, begot Muhūrtaka gana

Bhā VI 6 4 and 9, Br III 3 3 and 32 M 5 16, 18, 203 10,
Vā 66 33, V₁ I 15 105-6

Mūka—a son of Hrāda killed by Savysāci (Arjuna) in Kairāta

Br III 5 34 36, Vā 67 72, 73

Mūkas—a tribe of the *Madhyadeśa*

M 114 36

Mūkamegha (*Mūkas*)—clouds of the *Āgneya* class which rain under the influence of wind, *āvaha*

Br II 22 24, Va 51 28, 32

Mūtrākīrna—a hell of urine, where fall false people and those who cry aloud (*Prākrośaka*)

B₁ IV 2 148, 170-71, Va 101 168

Mūrtaya—a son of *Kuśa*

Bhā IX 15 4

Mūrti (I)—a sage of the epoch of the Tenth *Manu*

Bhā VIII 13 22

Mūrti (II)—a son of *Vasistha* and a *Prajāpati* of the *Svārocisa* epoch

M 9 9

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Mūrtipas—the priests of a temple, learned and of noble families, they may be 32 or 16 or 8 according to requirements of different ages

M 265 1-6, 42, 266 54

Mūrti—a daughter of *Dakṣa*, and a wife of *Dharma*, mother of *Nara* and *Nārāyana*

Bhā IX 4 6 II 7 6, IV 1 50 and 52

Mūrtivyūha—formed by *Vāsudeva*, *Sankarsana*, *Pradyumna* and *Aniruddha*

Bhā XII 11 21

Mūrdhanī—the wife of Mārkaṇḍeya

Va 28 6

Mūrdhā—a son of Bhrgu

M 195 13

Mūla—(also Mūlam) a *nakṣatra*, sacred to the worship of Pitr̥s

Bhā V 23 6, Br II 21 76, III 18 10, Va 50 130 66 51 82 10

Mūlaka—a son of Asmaka, when the Kṣatriyas were rooted out of the earth, he was protected by naked women, hence he was known as Nārīkavaca. The originator of the new Kṣatriya race after its ruin by Parasurāma, father of Daśaratha

Bhā IX 9 40-1, Br III 63 178, V₁ IV 4 73-5, Vā 88 178 9

Mūlakodara—a Dānava

Br III 6 9

Mūlacārī—a disciple of Lokākṣī

Vā 61 37

Mūlatāpī—a *tīrtha* sacred to the Pitr̥s

M 22 33

*,

Mūlapa—an Ārseya pravara (Angiras)

M 196 9

Mūlaprakṛti—the root cause or māyā is Lakṣmī and the Puruṣa is Vāsudeva

Br IV 8 28

Mrkanda(u)—a son of Dhātrī (Vidhātā, -V₁ P) and Niyatī; married Manasvinī, father of the sage Mārkaṇḍeya,¹ visited Paraśurāma in penance²

¹Bhā IV 1 44-5, XII 8 2, Br II 11 6, Vā 28 5, 41 44,
V₁ I 10 4 ²Br III 23 4

Mrga (I)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot,¹ a riding vehicle of a śakti

¹Br II 23 57, Vā 52 53 ²Br IV 29 41

Mrga (II)—a daughter of Abhramu the elephant, the vehicle of Agni, mother of 8 sons

Br III 7 330-32 Vā 69 214, 216

Mrga (III)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Mrga (IV)—to be worshipped before house and palace building

M 253 25, 268 14

Mrga (v) (Mrgarāja)—a palace with candraśālā and six bhūmikas, the torana is of 12 hastas

M 269 40, 50

Mrga (VI)—the son of Mrgā and Uśinara also the capital of the Yaudheyas

Vā 99 20 1

Mrgakāntā—a R rising from Uttara Mānasa (Śveta hill-Vā P)

M 121 69, Vā 47 68

Mūlan—the hereditary force

M 240 3

Mūlasamhitas—four authors—Kāśyapa, Sāvarṇi, Sām-
śapāyana, and Yājñavalkya

Br II 35 66-68

Mūlahara—a pravara (Angiras).

M 196 16

Mūli—a R from the Mahendia hill

M 114 31

Mūlikas (1)—a Pārāsara branch

Va 70 87

Mūlikas (11)—medicinal plants, many of them named

M 218 23-35

Mūṣaka—a commander of Bhaṇḍa

Br IV 21 87

Mūśalārahana—a name of Viṣṇesvara

Br IV 44 69

Mūśalas—breeding of too many rats forebodes famine

11 237 9

Mūśala (c)—a southern country

Br II 16 56

Mūśalas—a tribe of the Dākṣināpatha

Va 45 125

Mrkanda(u)—a son of Dhātṛi (Vidhātā,-Vṛ P) and Niyatī, married Manasvinī, father of the sage Mārkaṇḍeya,¹ visited Paraśurāma in penance²

¹Bhā IV 1 44-5, XII 8 2, Br II 11 6, Vā 28 5, 41 44
Vṛ I 10 4 ²Br III 23 4

Mrga (I)—one of the ten horses of the moon's chariot,¹ a riding vehicle of a śakti

¹Br II 23 57, Vā 52 53 ²Br IV 29 41

Mrga (II)—a daughter of Abhramu the elephant, the vehicle of Agni, mother of 8 sons

Br III 7 330 32 Vā 69 214 216

Mrga (III)—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 20

Mrga (IV)—to be worshipped before house and palace building

M 253 25, 268 14

Mrga (v) (Mrgarāja)—a palace with candraśālā and six bhūmikas, the torana is of 12 hastas

M 269 40, 50

Mrga (VI)—the son of Mrgā and Uśinara also the capital of the Yaudheyas

Vā 99 20-1

Mrgakāntā—a R rising from Uttara Mānasa (Śveta hill-Vā P)

M 121 69, Vā 47 68

Mrgalāmā—a R from the Saṁyū

Br II 18 71

Mrgaketana—a son of Anuruddha

M 47 23

Mrgaketu—a Pravara sage

M 199 17

Mrgamandā—a daughter of Krodhavaśā (Krodha-Vā P) and wife of Pulaha, gave birth to camels, pigs, bullocks, etc

Br III 7 172 Vā 69 205, 207

Mrgayas—Kaśyapa gotrakāras

M 199 3

Mrgayā—hunting,¹ to be avoided by kings²

¹Br I 2 20 Vā 2 20, 85 27, 88 13 96 37 99 204

²M 220 80

Mrgarāt—a son of Jāmbavan

Br III 7 302

Mrgava—one of the 14 Apsarasa ganas, born of earth

Br III 7 19

Mrgavīthī—in the Dakṣiṇa mārga, Jyestha Viśākha and Maitram are the Naksatras

M 124 59

Mrgavyādha—a Rudra, an attribute of Śiva

M 171 39, Br III 72 173 Vā I 15 123

Mrgasīrsa—a *naksatra*

Bhā V 23 6

Mrgā—one of the wives of Uśīnara

Vā 99 19

Mrgāvatī—a Goddess enshrined at Yamunā

M 13 40

Mrgī—a daughter of Krodhavaśa and wife of Pulaha, deer and other animals like hare were born of her

Br III 7 172-73, Vā 69 205, 206

Mrgendra-Svātīkarna—of the Andhra line, the son of King Skandasvātī, ruled for three years

M 273 8

Mrgottamāṅga—a constellation, *Mrgasīrsa*

M 54 18, 55 13

Mrgyā—a R rising from Uttara Mānasa

M 121 69

Mrda—a name of Śiva

Bhā IV 2 8

Mrtasamjīvinī—a medicinal plant capable of restoring the dead to life, found in Drona hill of Śālmādvīpa

Br II 19 39

Mrtasamjīvinīvidyā—the science of restoring the dead back to life, learnt from Maheśvara, discovered by Śukra (Br P) and learnt by Bhṛgu, practised by Śukra for the

benefit of the Asuras in the Devāsura war,¹ Jāmadagni restored to life with that²

¹Br III 30 53 M 249 4 6 ²Br III 30 58

Mrtasūtakam—death-pollution for 10 days for Brahmanas, 12 for Ksatriyas 15 for Vaisyas and one month for Śudras

Vā 79 22 3

Mrtahāras—untouchables, pollution of

Br III 14 88

Mrtā—a R Dhenukā of the Sīkadvīpa

Vā 49 94

Mrti—a god of the Rohita gana

Br IV 1 85

Mrtiśārapura—the city of the Bhojas

Vi IV 13 7

Mṛtyu (i)—Her origin a daughter of Kalī amśa of adharma her attributes

Bṛ I 16 8 II 10 28 IV 8 4 13 39 VII 12 27

Mṛtyu (ii)—the sixth Vyāsa in the sixth dvāpara atātār of the Lord Lokāksī, father of Sunithā, given to Anga¹ Heard the Purāṇa from the Sun god and narrated it to Indra²

¹Br II 25 116 Ś 127 Vā 23 123 Vi III 3 12 ²Br IV 4 6 Vā 1 13 11 Vā 1 3 6

Mrtyu (III)—a Kala of Rudra

Br IV 35 96

Mrtyu (IV)—one of the eleven Rudras born of Surabhi and Kaśyapa

Va 66 70, Br III 3 71

Mrtyu (V)—the originator of Bhairava clan of Apsarasas

Va 69 57, Br III 7 24

Mrtyu (VI)—the son of Māyā and Bhaya father of Vyādhi, Jarā, Soka, Krodha, and Asūya, all giving pain and having the characteristics of adharma and having no wives or sons, belong to the Tamasa sarga

Br II 9 65-66, Va. 10 40 2

Mrtyu (VII)—the Lord of Death, born out of the eyes of Brahmā,¹ had an ugly daughter Sunithā married to Anga-Prajāpati,² an assistant to Yama³

¹M 3 11, 213 4 ²Ib 10 3 ³Ib 213 18

Mrtyu (VIII)—a mind-born mother

M 179 15

Mrtyuñjaya—is Śiva

Br IV 36 19

Mrdanga—a musical instrument

Va 45 40

* *Mṛdāmṛda*—a son of Upamadgu.

Vl. IV. 14 9

Mṛdu—a Ṛtvik at Brahmā's *Yajña*.

Vā. 106 34.

Mṛdura (I)—a son of Svaphalka.

Bhā IX. 24 16.

Mṛdura (II)—a son of Gāndinī.

Vā 96. 110

Mṛduvid—a son of Svaphalka.

Bhā IX 24 16

Mṛlika—a Śukradeva.

Vā 31. 9.

Mṛṣā—the wife of Adharma, mother of Dambha and Māyā, who were adopted by Nirṛti

Bhā IV 8 2

Mekalā—the capital of the Puspamitras,¹ rule of seven kings from ²

¹ Br III 74 188 ² Vā 99 375

Melatalas—a Vindhyan tribe

Br II 16 63, M 114 52

Melhalā (1)—a Sakta

Fr IV 36 70

Meghaṣāṭi—a son of Nahuṣa

M 24 50

Meghadundubhi—took part in the Devāsura war between Bala and Indra

Bhā VIII 10 21 .

Meghanada (I)—a younger brother of Candrahāsa, killed by Lakṣmana

Br IV 29 113, 116

Meghanāda (II)—a name of Viṣṇesvara

Br IV 44 70

Meghanāda (III)—a gana, got a higher status at Meghanāda kṣetra

M 190 4

Meghanadam—a tīrtha on the Narmadā

M 190 4

Meghapuṣpa—the name of one of the four horses of Kṛṣṇa's chariot

Bha X 53 5, 89 49

Meghapūrṇa—a son of Manibhadra

Vā 69 156

Meghaprṣṭha—a son of Gṛhaprṣṭha

Bhā V 20 21

Meghamālā—Mt a boundary hill in Plaksadvīpa

Bhā. V 20 4

Meghamāli—a Yakṣa.

Vā 69 12

Meghayāntrikā—a queen of Varsa rtu.

Br IV 32 29

Meghavan—a son of Danu

M 6 18

Meghavarna—a Yakṣa a son of Punyajānī and Manibhadra.

Br III 7 124.

Meghavāsā—an Asura in the sabhā of Hiraṇyakaśipu.

M 161 81

Meghavāhana—the twenty-second kalpa where Viṣṇu became Meghī.

Vā 21. 50

Meghaśaila—a Mt north of the Mahābhadrā.

Vā 36 32

Meghasvātī (I)—a son of Cibilaka (Vikala Br. P., Pīkala, Vt. P.), and father of Atamāna (Patuman Vt. P.).

Bhā XII 1 24, Vt. IV 24 45

Meghasvātī (II)—an Andhra King a son of Āpītaka, ruled for 18 years

M 273 5

Meghā—a R. of the Bhadrā country.

Vā. 43 26

Meghā—the guise of Viṣṇu in the 22nd Kāra here
Kṛttivāsa for a thousand divine years, on account of the
heavy weight breathed hard when Kāla came from the
mouth

Va 21 50

Medhyā—compared to Dhruva among the luminaries.

Bhā IV 12 39

Medaśiras—a son of Purman, and father of Śvas
kandha

Bhā XII 1 27

Medāśa—a son of Pauruseya, a Rākṣasa

Br III 7 94

Medinī—the earth, deluge foretold by the fish of
seven dvīpas;² surrounded by seas, filled with reds of
Madhu and Kaitabha³

¹M 1 24-9 ²Vā 1 89 ³Ib 63 1

Medhas (I) the ten

Manu

Br II 13 104

31 17

Medhas (II)—c

sons

Br II 14 9

Medhas (III)—a

Br II 36 58

Medhas (v)—a pupil of Devadarsa

V₁ III 6 10

Medhaja—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Medhahantā—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Medhā (I)—a daughter of Daksa and a wife of Dharma
Mother of Smṛti [Sruta Vā and V₁ P]

Bha IV 1 50 52 Br II 9 49 59, Va 10 25 34, 55 43
V₁ I 7 23 29

Medhā (II)—a kalā of Brahmā

Br II 26 45 IV 35 94

Medhā (III)—a Śakti,¹ the goddess enshrined at
Kāśmīramandala²

¹Br IV 44 72 ²M 13 47 246 62

Merhātithi (I)—a sage who came to see Parikṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*

Bha I 19 10

Medhātithi (II)—a son of Priyavrata, and appointed lord of the Śākadvīpa (Plaksadvīpa-V₁ P) He divided it among his seven sons and retired to a hermitage

Bha V 1 25 and 33 20 25 V₁ II 1 7, 12

Medhātithi (III)—a son of Kanva From him came Praskanva and other Brahmanas, ancestor of the Kānvāyanī dvijas

Bha IX 20 7, M 49 47, V₁ IV 19 6-7, 31-2

Meghī—the guise of Viṣṇu in the 22nd Kalpa, bore Kṛttivāsa for a thousand divine years, on account of the heavy weight breathed hard when Kāla came from the mouth

Vā 21 50

Medhyā—compared to Dhruva among the luminaries

Bhā IV 12 39

Medaśiras—a son of Purīman, and father of Śivas-kandha

Bhā XII 1 27

Medāśa—a son of Pauruseya, a Rākṣasa

Br III 7 94

Medinī—the earth, deluge foretold by the fish,¹ of seven dvīpas;² surrounded by seas, filled with *medas* of Madhu and Kaitabha³

¹M 1 24-9 ²Vā 1 89 ³Ib 63 1 and 2

Medhas (I)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu

Br II 13 104, M 9 5 Va 31 17, 33 9

Medhas (II)—one of the ten sons of Kardama

Br II 14 9

Medhas (III)—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 58

Medhas (IV)—a son of Priyavrata given to Yoga as he had no inclination for kingship

Vi II 1 7 and 9

Medhas (v)—a pupil of Devadarsa

V₁ III 6 10

Medhaja—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Medhahantā—a god of the Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 60

Medhā (I)—a daughter of Daksa and a wife of Dharma
Mother of Smṛti [Sruta V_a and V₁ P]

Bha IV 1 50 52 Br II 9 49 59 V_a 10 25 34 55 43
V₁ I 7 23 29

Medha (II)—a kalā of Brahmā

Br II 26 45 IV 35 94

Medha (III)—a Śakti,¹ the goddess enshrined at
Kāsmīramandala²

¹Br IV 44 72 ²M 13 47 246 62

Merhātithi (I)—a sage who came to see Parīkṣit practising *prāyopaveśa*

Bha I 19 10

Medhātithi (II)—a son of Priyavrata and appointed lord of the Śākadvīpa (Plaksadvīpa-V₁ P) He divided it among his seven sons and retired to a hermitage

Bha V 1 25 and 33 20 25 V₁ II 1 7 12

Medhātithi (III)—a son of Kanva From him came Prashnva and other Brahmanas, ancestor of the Kānvāyana dvijas

Bha IX. 20 7 M 49 47 V₁ IV 19 6-7, 31 2

Medhātithi (iv)—one of the ten sons of Svāyambhuva Manu, attained heaven by *tapas*,¹ consecrated for Plaksadvīpa,² a Rājarsī.³

¹ Br II 13 104, M 9 5, 143 38, Va 31 17. ² Ib 33 9
³ Ib 57 122

Medhātithi (v)—one of the ten sons of Kardama and king of Plaksadvīpa.¹ His sons, Śāntabhaya, Śīśira, Sukhodaya, Nanda, Śiva, Ksemaka and Dhruva. These ruled the *varsas* of the same names in the epoch of Svāyambhuva Manu, attained heaven by *tapas*.

¹ Br II 14 9 11 35-7 40-41 ² Ib II 30 39

Medhātithi (vi)—a god of Sumedhasa group

Br II 36 58

Medhātithi (vii)—(Paulastya) a sage of the Rohita group

Br IV 1 62

Medhātithi (viii)—a son of Kantha, from him Kānthāyana Brahmanas, married the daughter of Anupama and had a number of sons

Va 99 131

Medhātithi (ix)—a son of Ajamidha and Keśini

Va 99 169

Medhātithi (x)—a sage of the IX epoch of Manu

V₁ III 2 23

Medhāvīn (i)—a son of Sunaya, and father of Nṛpamjaya (Ripumjaya-V₁ P)

Bha IX 22 42, Va 99 276 V₁ IV 21 12-13

Medhāvīn (II)—a son of Suta-pā

M 50 84

Medhyas—the snow-making rays of the sun

Va 53 21

Mena—the father of Menakā.

Br III 7 17, Va 69 52

Menaka (I)—the mother of Śakuntalā, she abandoned the child in the forest and went away

Bha IX 20 13

Menaka (II)—the Apsaras presiding over the month of Śukra and Suci, coupled with Sahajanyā¹ with the sun in the summer²

¹Bha XII 11 35 Br II 23 6 III 7 14, IV 33 18 Vā 69 49 V₁ II 10 7 ²Va 52 7

Menaka (III)—one, who was asked to dance along with Ūrvasī and Rambhā,¹ in the sabhā of Hiranyakasipu²

¹M 24 28 ²Ib 126 7 161 75

Menaka (IV)—the Apsaras wife of Vindhyaśva (Badhyaśva Va P) gave birth to twins, Divodasa and Ahalyā

M 50 7, Va 99 200

Menaka (V)—a mind-born mother

M 179 20

Menā (I)—a Pitrkanyā, mind-born daughter of Agnis-vātta Pitr, queen of Himavān, had two sons Mainaka and Kraunca (son of Maināka-Va P) and three daughters, Umā,

(Ekapātālā-*Va P*) Ekapainā and Apainā who married respectively Rudra, Asita and Jaigisavya (*Devaia-Va P*), the second took to the nyagiodha and pātala trees the first performed *tapas* for thousands of years, whom the mother said "So-mā", and hence Umā, on the eve of her giving birth to Umā, the goddess of Night entered her eyes, persuaded by the seven sages Menā and Himavān gave Umā in marriage to Śiva, and their son was the warrior God,¹ spoke to Umā of her poverty-stricken husband, Mahesvara living in their house after marriage²

¹ Bhā IV 7 58, Br III 9 2 10 6 20 M 13 7 154 86-93, 413, Vā 30 28-9, 31-2, 71 3, 92 31, V₁ I 8 11 B₁ II 13 30 ff 77 ² Ib III 67 34

Mena (II)—a daughter of Svadhā and Pitrś A Brah-mavādini

V₁ I 10 19

Meru (I)—(Mt) the hill that stands in the middle of Ilāvṛta, equal in height to the length of Jambūdvīpa surrounded on four sides by Mandara, Merumandara Supārśva and Kumuda In these four ranges are four great trees—Mango, Jambu, Kadamba and Banyan, four pools of milk, honey, sugarcane and fresh water, four celestial gardens—Nandana Caitraratha, Vaibhrājaka, and Sarvatobhadra Encircling the base of Meru, stand two hills On the east are Jathara and Devakūta, on the west Pavana and Pāri-yātra, on the south Kailāsa and Karavira and on the north Trisṛnga and Makara In the central part of its summit is Brahmā's square city of gold Surrounding the outskirts of that city, are the eight cities of the eight guardians¹ There is a forest at its foot where Rudra sports with Pārvatī, Bhāgavan identified with,² one of the six Varsaparvatas of Jambūdvīpa occupying the middle portion The dwelling-

place of Deva ganas; on its four sides are four countries, Bhā-drāśva, Bharata, Ketumālā, and Uttarakuru⁴ The relation of Dhruva to⁵ Here the sages met to consider a certain question and it was announced that he, who did not arrive in time would have to submit himself to the *prāyascitta* of brahmicide Vaiśampāyana unable to go, undertook to do so⁶ Acted as milkman of hills in milking the cow-earth.⁷ Sāvarṇi Manu's penance at⁸ North of it were ruling 15 sons of Vīkusi and south of it 114 sons of Ikṣvāku of whom Kakuṣṭha was the eldest⁹

¹ Bhā V 16 (whole), 20 2 VIII 5 18 Br I 1 69 4 28
² Bhā IX 1 25 ³ Ib XI 16 21, Br II 13 32 and 36 ⁴ Ib
 II 15 16, 42-51, 17 19, 34 84, 21 14 28-34, III 7 194 258
 61 24, 63 36, 66 7, IV 1 24, 9 17, V₁ II 1 20 22, 2 39-41,
 8 19, V 1 12, 66, 38 72 ⁵ Br II 23 108 ⁶ Ib II 25 96 35,
 15-18 ⁷ M 2 33, 10 26, Br II 36 223 ⁸ M 11 38 ⁹ Ib
 12 26-8, 113 12ff, 124 13, 163 83, 182 21, 183 1, 184 18, 249 12

Meru (II)—a temple with 100 beautiful towers, four gates, sixteen storeys and many fine turrets, the torana of Meru is 50 *hastas*

M 269 28, 31, 47

Meru (III)—a Dānava with *manusya dharma*

Va 68 15

Meru (IV)—the mother of Niyati and Āyati

V₁ I 10 3

Meruguhā—entered by Yogātmā *avatār* of Śiva along with Brahmā and Viṣṇu to become Nakul

Va 23 221

Merudānam—ten-fold, corns, salt, jaggery, gold, seasmum, cotton, ghee, precious stones, silver and sugar.

M 83 2 6

Merudevī—wife of Nābhī of Himāhva kingdom and a daughter of Meru, son Ṛsabha,¹ took part in the *yajña* conducted by her husband desirous of a son and the Lord was pleased to be born to her Followed her husband to Viśālā (Badarī) and attained *muktī* there with him²

¹ Bha I 3 13 V 2 23, Va 33 50, V₁ II 1 27 ² Bhā V 3 1 and 19 and 20, 4 5, Br II 14 59

Merumandara—(Mt) on one side of Meru

Bhā V 16 11

Merumūlam—(Karnikāmūlam), 70,000 *yojanas* in height and 48,000 *yojanas* in circumference

Va 35, 1-2

Merusāvarṇi (I)—the first of the four sons of Brahmā, grandson of Dakṣa and son of his daughter Kṛiṇā, engaged in austerities on the slopes of the Meru, went to Maharloka and was reborn in the epoch of Cākṣusa, the other three names are Parā, Marīcigarbha, and Sudharmāna, all of them sons of Rohita Prajāpati,¹ the eleventh Manu of the future²

¹ Br IV 1 23, 53 ² M 9 36

Merusāvarṇi (II)—Manu, son of Dakṣa, had three sons, Marīcigarbhas, Suśarman and Sambhūta—in the Vaivasvata epoch

Vā 100 59

Mesa (I)—sheep born of Sugrīvī,¹ Indra took the guise of, to disturb the *tapas* of Vajrāṅga's wife²

¹ M 6 33 ² Ib 146 64

Meṣa (II)—Sūrya in, the month of Citra

Va 105 46

Mesakīritakāyanas—Kaśyapa gotrahāras

M 199 2

Mesapas—Kaśyapa-gotrahāras

M 199 7

Mesānta—equinox, end of

Vā 50 195

Maitra—one of the 8 muhūrtas of the afternoon

Br III 3 39 Va 66 40

Maitrarara (also *Mitrarara*)—a Pañcārseya

M 196 50

Maitrāyanālara (*Maitreya*)—a son of Divodāsa, his descendents became Bhārgava Brahmanas

M 50 13

Maitrāiaruna (c)—a resident of Brahmaksetra, a Vāsiṣṭha and a sage,¹ Purohita of Ikṣvāku²

¹ Va 59 106 Br II 32 116 ² M. 12 4-5

Maitrī—a daughter of Dakṣa and a wife of Dharma, mother of Prasāda

Bhā IV 1 49-50

Maitreya (1)—(also Kausārava), a son of Mitrā, a siddha, himself a Purāṇa of information,¹ went with Kṛṣṇa to Mithilā, met Kṛṣṇa on the eve of his departure to Heaven, and was ordered to be the preceptor to Vidura, the latter met him on the Ganges and after describing the creation of the world, answered Vidura's questions.² Taught him *Ātma*

vidyā and told him that the goal was Hari,³ was invited for the Rājasūya of Yudhisthira⁴

¹Bhā III 4 36, VI 15 [14], III 7 42 ²Ib X 86 18
III 4 9 and 26 5 1 and 22-36 8 1ff ³Ib I 13 1 19 10 II
10 49 ⁴Ib X 74 7, XII 12 8

Maitreya (II)—a name of Maitrāyanavara

M 50 13

Maitreya (III)—a pupil of Parāśara, enquired of him as to the origin of the world

Vi I 1 10

Maitreyas—Ārseyaprararas, (Bhārgavas)

M 195 40

Maithila (I)—is Janaka, went to Syamantapañcaka for the solar eclipse

Bhā X 82 26

Maithila (II)—the son of the Mithila king, Śatadhanva

Va 96 78

Maithilas—a dynasty of 28 kings, contemporaneous with the 10 Śaiśunāgas

Br III 64 24, 74 137, M 272 16

Maina—(gana) springs from Mīnā, a daughter of Ṛṣā

Br III 7 415

Maināka—(Mt) in Bhāratavarṣa, son of Himavān and Menā, father of Krauñca hill, sacred for śrāddha and to Pitr̥s, of Indra, famous for medicinal herbs

Bhā V 19 16 Br II 13 34-5, 16 21, III 9 3 10 7, 13 70,
M 13 7, 121 72, 162 30, Vā 30 32, 45 90, 47 75, 71 4 72 5,
77 68

Mainākam—the continent about the Āmbikeya hill

M 122 25

Mainda—a brother of Vānara Dvivida (s v), father-in-law of Angada

Bha X. 67 2, Br III 7 220 and 238

Maureyam—a kind of wine,¹ flows in some rivers of the Uttarakuru region ²

¹M. 120 26 ²Vā 45 27

Mokṣa—no bondage, three-fold mokṣa, renunciation by knowledge, diminution of *rāga* and loss of *Trsnā*,¹ dharma of;² is *yogasiddhi*,³ salvation, attained at the sacred Benares,⁴ oneness with Brahman ⁵

¹Br IV 3 55, Vā 23 81, 102 76 78 80 93 ²Br III 10 116
³Ib IV 36 52, 44 108 ⁴M 180 52, 183 36-37, 185 15, 193 40
⁵Vā 104 94

Mokṣavādī—unfit for śrāddha

Vā. 79 67

Mocikā—a śakti

Br IV 35 98

Moda (I)—a pupil of Devadarsa

Br II. 35 57

Moda (II)—a disciple of Vedasparśa

Vā 61 51.

Modakas—a Janapada of the Ketumālā continent

Vā 44 15

Modāka—a son of Havya after whom came *Modāka-varṣa*

Br II 14 17 20

Modākam—a kingdom of Śākadvīpa adjoining the Āmbikeya hill named after *Modāka*

Br II 14 20, 19 93 Va 33 19 49 87

Modinī—a devī

Br IV 37 4

Modosa—a pupil of Vedadarśa

Bhā XII 7 2

Moha—born from the *buddhi* of *Brahmā*

M 3 11

Mohana—in the *Gayāsīlā*

Va 108 48

Mohanam—an arrow of the God of Love sent against Śiva

M 154 244, 162 21, 24

Mohanā—a mind-born mother

M 179 25

Mohinī—the thirteenth *avatar* of *Viṣṇu* (*Nārāyaṇa*) to delude the *Asuras* from having any share of the *Amṛta* and distribute it to the *Devas*, reappeared in that form before Śiva at his request and Śiva who got enamoured of her, ran after her letting his seed fall down,¹ a Śakti²

¹ Bha I 3 17, VIII 8 41-46, Chh 9 and 12 (whole) M 251 7, Va 25 48 ² Br IV 10 27 34 19 65 and 74 20 6 38 and 57, 44 72 and 141

Mauñja—Ārseya Pravara (Bhārgavas)

M 195 37

Mauñjakesa—an Ātreya-gotrakāra

M 197 7

Mauñjayani—a sage

M 198 20

Mauñja vrsti—a Pravara (Angīras)

M 196 18

Maudgalayana—a Bhārgava gotrakāra

M 195 22

Maudgalyas (Kāṇva Mudgalas)—Kantha Mudgalas-
Va P) from Mudgala, son of Bhadrāsya Brahmanas with
Ksatriya profession belonging to the Angīrasa line¹ no
marriage alliance with Tandi or Angīras *

¹Bha IX. 21 33 M 50 5 Va 99 198 V. IV 19 60 = M
196 43

Maunas—eleven of them ruled as kings (18 kings-
Va P) for three centuries, while the total reign of Ābhīras
Gardabhins, Kankas, Yavanas, Turuṣkas and Gurundas
amounted to 1099 (1009 V. P) years Thereafter came the
Maunas

Bha XII 1 30-32 Br III 74 173 7 Va 99 360 V. IV 24
53-54

Maunikas (c)—a Dāksināthya deśa

Va 45 127

Maundeśa (c)—a kingdom after Muni

Br II 14 26

Mauneyas—Devagandharvas, 16 in number, (24 *Vā P*) Apsarasas were their younger sisters, had six daughters

Br III 7 1-2, Va 69 1 4, 10

Mauryas—(Maurvyas-*Vī P*) succeeded the Nandas. The Purāṇa speaks of ten kings ruling for 137 (173 *Vī P*) years. Only nine kings are mentioned from Candragupta to Brhadratha were succeeded by the Śungas¹. *MP* mentions Satadhanva, Brhadratha, Śaka and his grandson Daśaratha and his son, the first four are missing².

¹ Bha XII 1 12 and 15 Br III 74 149 Va 99 336 *Vī IV* 24 27, 32-3 ² M 272 22 26

Mauli (I)—a Tripravara

M 196 33

Mauli (II)—a son of Manibhadra

Va 69 156

Maulikas—a southern country

Br II 16 58

Mausala—the battle with clubs after the Mahābharata war.

M 70 11

Mauhūrtikī—the *gati* of the sun, when the sun is in Māgha it moves past southward, returning from the south

it goes to Visu rising in the north of the milky ocean, when the sun is in Śravana nakṣatra it goes to the north and rises in the north end of Sākadvīpam

Vā. 50 121 7

Mauhūrtikas—a gara born of Muhūrtā and Dharmā These regulate the timely results of the actions of Beings

Bha. VI 6 9

Mlecchas (i)—born out of the left side of Venas body when the latter's body was churned;¹ begin with Anu son of Yayāti, ruled by Dakṣa, ruled by Turvasu, ruled by the hundred sons of Pracetas of Druhyu family in the east, the rule of the kings;² not to be seen in Kuśadvīpa, Śakas (Parādas-Vī P), Pallavas (Pāṇḍavas-Vī P) and Kāmbojas, all Mlecchas, (Ābhīras-Vī P) Gurundas and Vṛkṣas, also belonged to this group;³ kingdoms of, found in the lotus coming out of the naval of the Lord,⁴ their kingdoms side by side with those of the Āryas;⁵ people who live in their countries are ineligible for Pārvana śrāddha,⁶ attain salvation at Benares,⁷ do not molest the women of their enemies,⁸ to be conquered by Kalki;⁹ put down by Pramati god¹⁰

¹ M 10 7, ² Ib 34 30, 4 54, 33 14, 48 9, 50 76, Bhā IX. 23 26 ³ Br II 16 12, 29 60, 31 79, 84 and 90, III 20 5, 48 48-9, 68 44, 73 109, 74 11-12, 203-6, 215, M. 273 22, VI IV 3 48, 17 5, 24 69, V 38 28 ⁴ M 169 11, ⁵ Ib 273. 25 ⁶ Ib 16 16 ⁷ Ib 181. 19 ⁸ Ib 188 51. ⁹ Br II 18 43 ¹⁰ M. 114. 11-12, 121 43, 144 53

Mlecchas (ii)—these were the elder Madhucchandakas, who were cursed by Viśvāmitra to become Mlecchas, defeated by Bharata, these were the Mlecchas of the north,

worship progenitors;³ eleven kings ruled for 300 years ⁴ Then
Kolikilas followed,⁵ their *dharma* described.⁶

¹ Vā 45 82, 47. 41, 48 15, 21, 36, 58 78, 83 112, 99 12, 268,
98, 109 ² Bhā IX 16 33, 20 30, 23 16, XII 1 40-43. ³ Vā
93 44 ⁴ Ib 99 364. ⁵ Vā 99 364. ⁶ Ib 99 392-400

Mlecchaganas—foreign tribes on the Himālayan slopes.

Vā 41. 46